

The "Grasshopper Mind"



YOU know the man with a "Grasshopper Mind" as well as you know yourself. His mind nibbles at everything and masters nothing.

At home in the evening he tunes in the wireless—gets tired of it—then glances through a magazine—can't get interested. Finally, unable to concentrate on anything, he either goes to the pictures or falls asleep in his chair. At the office he always takes up the easiest thing first, puts it down when it gets hard, and starts something else. Jumps from one thing to another all the time.

There are thousands of these people with "Grasshopper Minds" in the world. In fact they are the very people who do the world's most tiresome tasks—and get but a pittance for their work. They do the world's clerical work, and the routine drudgery. Day after day, year after year—endlessly—they hang on to the jobs that are small salaried, longest-houred, least interesting, and poorest future!

What Is Holding You Back?

If you have a "Grasshopper Mind" you know that this is true. And you know why it is true. Even the blazing sun can't burn a hole in a piece of tissue paper unless its rays are focused and concentrated on one spot! A mind that balks at sticking to one thing for more than a few minutes surely cannot be depended upon to get you anywhere in your years of life!

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The tragedy of it all is this: you know that you have within you the intelligence, the earnestness, and the ability that can take you right to the high place you want to reach in life! What is wrong? What's holding you back? Just one fact—one scientific fact. That is all. Because, as Science says, you are using only one-tenth of your real brain-power!

What Can You Do About It?

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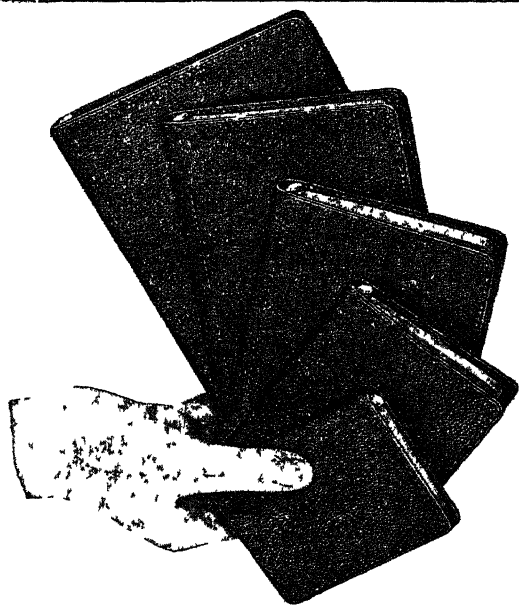
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PREFACE TO THE 78TH ANNUAL VOLUME (1946)

A Chronicle of the War, from the invasion of Poland to the unconditional surrender of Japan, is one of the principal features of the 78th annual volume of "Whitaker."

The results of the General Election, with the new Ministry and newly elected House of Commons, and the inclusion of articles and statistical tables dealing with matters of current interest, add to the value of this particular issue and swell the book beyond its former limits, in spite of efforts towards economy of space to meet the drastic curtailment of paper allotments.

The Editor desires once again to express his gratitude to all who have collaborated in the production of this volume, particularly to Civil Servants and other public officials who so obligingly complied with his request for the punctual return of proofs, and he ventures to express a hope that unofficial correspondents will remember to post their contributions to the 79th volume in time to reach the editorial office not later than the *first* day of October next.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES		PAGES
<i>Index</i>	9-90	GREAT BRITAIN—continued.	
Metrical Conversion	91	Law Courts and Offices	423-433
Abbreviations in Common Use	92-95	The Royal Navy, The Army and The	
Perpetual Calendar	96	Royal Air Force	434-450
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1946	97	Religious Statistics, etc.	451-467
Phenomena, Constellations, etc.	98-149	Education (Great Britain)	469-495
Introduction to Astronomical Section..	150-154	Schools in the Dominions	496-497
The Zodiac	155	Girls schools	498-501
Sunrise and Sunset	156	Societies and Institutions	502-530
Pole Star Table	157	Hospitals	531-535
Celestial Phenomena 1946	158-159	Clubs	536-541
Fixed Stars	160-161	Publishers	542-543
Jupiter's Satellites	162	Newspaper Offices	544-551
The Stellar System	163-166	Banks and Banking	552-560
The Solar System	167-172	Life Assurance and Fire Insurance	561-576
The Earth	173-174	Friendly Societies	577
Standard Time	175	Building Societies	578-580
Temperature and Rainfall	176	Events of 1944-45	581-591
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	177-178	Centenaries in 1946	592-593
Time Measurement	179-181	Obituary 1944-45	594-596
Table of Easter Days	182	Miscellaneous Tables	597-599
Jewish, Moslem and Other Calendars..	183-185		
THE WORLD	186	THE BRITISH EMPIRE :—	
Area and Population	187-197	Area, Population, Government, etc. ..	600-611
Finance and Trade	196-197	Finance, Production, Trade, etc.	613-637
Miscellaneous World Tables	198-199	Railway Facts and Figures	638-644
The United Nations	200-201	Shipping	645-646
The Yalta Plan	202	Postal Regulations, etc.	647-654
The Atlantic Charter	203	Aviation Records	655-657
British Empire Casualties	204	The Kingdom of England	658-662
Magna Carta	205	London and the Metropolis	663-674
Roman Emperors	206	English Cities	675-685
Rulers of Foreign Countries	207	The Principality of Wales	686-689
Presidents of U.S.A.	208	The Kingdom of Scotland	690-695
States and Cities of U.S.A.	209	Ireland	696-697
British and Foreign Embassies	210-211	Northern Ireland	698-700
		Eire	701-704
		The Isle of Man	704
GREAT BRITAIN :—			
Tables of Sovereigns, etc.	212-213	And in "Complete Edition" and	
The Royal Family, etc.	214-217	"Library Edition"	
The House of Windsor	218-219	INDIA AND BURMA	705-748
Royal Households	220-224	CANADA	749-761
The Peerage	225-251	NEWFOUNDLAND	762-763
The Privy Council	252-253	AUSTRALIA	764-783
The Baronetage	254-262	NEW ZEALAND	784-788
The Knightage	263-294	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	719-798
Victoria Cross and George Cross ..	295-302	COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES	799-846
His Majesty's Ministers	303	THE UNITED STATES	847-866
Cabinet Ministers (1852-1945)	304-305	FOREIGN COUNTRIES	867-980
The Houses of Parliament	306-307	SUMMARIES, SPECIAL ARTICLES, ETC.	981-1030
Parliamentary Summary 1945-46	308-313	CHRONICLE OF THE WAR	1031-1068
The House of Commons	314-335	MISCELLANEOUS TABLES, ETC.	1069-1087
Government and Public Offices	336-422	OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING	1088

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INDEX.

AA

	PAGE
Aachen	206; *915
Aalborg	*105
Aalesund	*940
Aarhus	*895
Abaco Island	*105
Abating Island	*820
Abana River	*963
Abassid Dynasty	*923
Abbey, M.P. for	320
Abbreviations	98-5
ABCD Powers	*937
Abemama Island	*829
Abokuta	*827
Abcravon, M.P. for	322
Abercarn	622, 687
Abercorn	*835
Aberdare	622, 687
M.P. for	332
ABERDEEN	693
Agricultural College	476
Art School	477, 478
Bishop of, 462; (R.C.)	465
Christ's College	490
Clubs	541
Customs and Excise	348
Dom. Science School	479
Food Officers	357
Hazelhead	693
Hospital Officers	406
Lord Provost	603, 693
Macaulay Inst.	476
Medical School	482
Members of Parliament	333
Newspapers	543, 544
Population	693, 694
Prices Regulation	398
Regional Transport	419
Rowett Research Inst.	339
School of Architecture	478
Sea Fisheries Inspector	407
Sheriff	433
Shipping	445
Soil Research Inst.	477
Technical College	489
Theological College	489
Torry Research Station	402
Training College	490
University	335, 469, 475, 480
ABERDEENSHIRE	692-3
Lord Lieutenant	692
Members of Parliament	334
Population	692
Sheriff	433
Aberration	156
Abertillery	622, 687
M.P. for	332
Aberystwyth	687
Agricultural Coll.	476
College	474, 480
National Library	386
Plant Genetics	339
Theological Coll.	489
Training Coll.	490
Abingdon	679
M.P. for	326
Recorder	428
Abinger Observatory	173-4
Abkhasia	*975
Abo	*903
Abraham, Altar of	*869
Absolute Magnitude	164-5
Temperature	*1086

	PAGE
Absolute Zero	*2086
Abu Dhabi	*672
ABYSSINIA (Ethiopia). 190; *901-2	
Association	502
Legation	210, 211
Academy, British	502
Royal	502
Royal Cambrian	502
Irish	502
Scottish	502
Acajutla	*953
Acapulco	*932
Accession Day	97, 122, 646
ACCIDENTS:—	
Air	584-5
Compensation for	627, 628
Factories	627
General	584
Industrial	627
Mines	634
Railway	584, 639
Road	637
Sea	584
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL:—	
Customs	347
Health	361
India	369
Inland Revenue	372-3
Post-Office	392-3
Supreme Court	424
Accountants	476, 503
Accra	190; *818, 819
Bishop	460
Accrington	679
Member of Parliament	320
Technical College	482
Achill Island	696
Achimota	*818
Acholi	*841
Acocks Green, M.P.	321
Aconagua . 198; *883, 896, 945	
Aconite for Whaling	*983
ACRE (Palestine)	*830
Acres, Dimensions of	*1084
Yield of an	600
Acres and Hectares	91
Act of Settlement	608
of Union	608
Acting, Schools of	480
Action Department	425
Acton	679
M.P. for	320
Technical College	487
Actors and Actresses	*1003-5
Actors' Societies	503, 528
Acts of Parliament, 1944-45	308-313
How dated	179
Actuaries Societies	503
Actuary, Government	360, 619
of Convocation	451
A.D.	181
Adam's Peak	*821
Adams, J. C. (Neptune)	131
Adana	*966
Addis Ababa 190; *901, 902, 909	
Additional Curates Society	503
ADDRESS, MODES OF:—	
Archbishops	225, 465
Baronesses	247
Baronets	254
Barons	235, 292

AF

	PAGE
ADDRESS, MODES OF— <i>continued.</i>	
Bishops	235, 465
Cardinals	465
Chief Rabbi	490
Countesses	247
County Court Judges	249
Courtesy Lords	251
Dames Commanders	293
Dames Grand Cross	293
Dukes, 225; Earls	227, 292
Knights	267
Knights Commander	267
Knights Grand Cross	267
Marquesses	226
Peeresses	247
Recorders	428
Royal Dukes	225
Viscountesses	247
Viscounts	232, 292
Wives of Baronets	254
Wives of Knights	267
Addresses of Welcome	668
Adelaide	*779
Archbishop	477
Bishop	459
Lord Mayor	603
Newspapers	550
School of Architecture	478
Schools	496
Adelphi Land	*771, 909
ADEN	*799-800
Area	188; *799
Government. 602, 605; *799	
Protectorate	*799
Time	175
Adi Ugri	*926
Adjarra	*975
Adjutant-General	443
Administrations, 1852-1945 304-5	
Administrative Counties	662
Admirals	438
Admirals of the Fleet	438
Five Star	*851
ADMIRALTY:—	
Board of	434-7
Civil Lord	303, 434
Court and Division	424, 425
First Lord	303, 434
(1852-1945)	305
Marshal	425
Admiralty Islands	175; *770
Adonis (Planet)	169
Adoption Society	503
Adowa	*902
Adrian IV, Pope	*941
Adrianople (Edirne)	*966
Adua	*902
Adult Education	475-6, 476
Advent	97, 122, 182, 183
(1946-55)	182
Advice (Life Assurance)	576
Advocates, Faculty of	481
Library	326
Aegean Islands	187; *916, 927
Aerodynamics Dept	404
Aeronautical Colleges	476
Inspection	340
Records	655-7
Societies	503
Aeroplane Records, 655-7; *1226	
AFGHANISTAN	*86-8
Area, etc.	188; *867

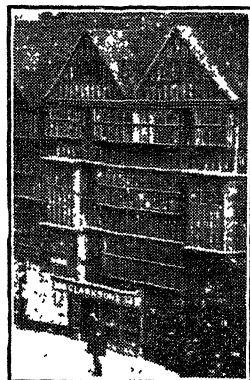
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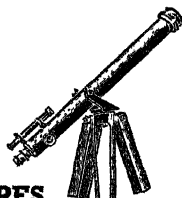
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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
AFGHANISTAN—continued.		Ainu	*928	Albert Medal	265
Legation	207; *867	AIR:—		Nyanza	199
AFRICA:—		Accidents	524-5	School (Royal)	593
Area and Population	186, 190	Aeronautical Society	503	ALBERTA:—	*756
British Empire in	601	Aides-de-Camp	220	Area, &c.	606; *749
Countries of	190	Chief Marshals	449	Albreda	*876
Jewish Population	195	Colleges	476	Alcazarquivir	*935
Religions	467	Civil Aviation	343-4	Aladaba	*838
Zone Time	175	Council	447	Aldebaran	100
AFRICA, UNION. See SOUTH.		Meteorological Office	448	Aldermer (City of London)	666
African Studies	472, 485	Demobilization Dept.	376	(L.C.C.)	673-4
Societies	503	Distances by	657	Alderney Island	*813
After Care Assocn.	503	Estimates	441	Aldershot	679
Aga Khan, H. H.	*745	Events (1944-45)	584-5	Clubs	538
Agadir	*934; 935	Fifth Sea Lord (Air)	434	Member of Parliament	328
Agalega	*826	Flying School	476	Rates	622
Agana	192; *862	Force. See ROYAL	447-9	Alegranza	*957
Age Groups	611	King's Cup	655	Alippo	*963
AGE OF:—		League	503	Aleutian Islands	175; *860
Admirals of Fleet	438	Mails	654	Alexander, F.-M. Hon. Sir H.:—	
Archbishops	225	Marshals	449	Birthday	142
Bishops	235, 458-460	Ministry	441, 447-8	Field Marshal	444; *1058
Celebrities	98, 102, 106	Newspapers	545-7	Governor-General Designate	587
Field Marshals	444	Photo-Archaeology	*983	Italian Surrender	*912, 1065
Judges	423, 424	Photograph Maps	*990	ALEXANDRA, H.M. QUEEN	217
Marshals of R.A.F.	449	Pilots' Guild	503	Day Fund	503
Pecresses	247	Raid Distress Funds	517	Hospital	531
Peers	225-246	Raid Shelters (Railways)	641	Orphanage	503
Pre.sidents	207	Raid Victims	441	ALEXANDRETTA	189; *964, 966
Princes	214-219	Rank Officers	449-450	Alexandria	193; *898, 900
Age of the Earth	177	Schneider Trophy	*1030	Distance by Air	657
Agents-General in London	604	Secretary for	303, 305, 447	Pharos	*900
Agincourt, Battle of	134	Speed Records	655, 657; *1018-9, 1026	Alexandropol	*974
Agordat	*926	Staff	447	Alexandrovsk	*974
Agra	*728	Stratosphere Flight s.	*1028-1030	Alfonso XIII	216
AGRA AND OUDH	*728-9	Training Colleges	477	Alfred the Great	212, 213, 349, 398, 667
Agram	*980	Training Corps	448	Algeria, Area, &c.	195; *907
AGRICULTURAL:—		Transport Museum	384	Jewish Population	195
Bureaux	339	Under-Secretary	303, 447	Time	173
Colleges	476-7	Vice-M Marshals	449-450	Algiers	190; *907
Credits Dept.	379	Aircraft:—		Algot, The Variable Star	166
Education	476-7	Carriers	439	Alhucemas	*934, 957
Engineering Coll.	477	Production	303, 339-340, 421	Alicante	*956
Insurance	625	Shipping sunk by	203	Allice Springs	770
Lime Dept	338	Supply Council	339	Aliens in Gt. Britain	608
Newspapers	547-550	Aire	*957	Passports for	*1069
Parasitology	339	Airfield Planning	340	Alirapur	*744
Research	338-9	Airgun Licences	*1070	All Africa Highway	*795
Societies	503	Airmen's Families Assocn.	526	All Fools' Day	110
Wages Board	338	Airship Flight	655	All Saints' Day	138
AGRICULTURE:—		Airways, British Overseas	342	All Saints' Hospital	538
British Empire	600	Aitutaki	*788	All Souls	138
Ceopt Statistics	*1087	Aix la Chapelle	206; *915	All-habib	*728
Dept. (Scotland)	405	Alajacio	187; *907	Allied Casualties	202, 450
Diploma Course	476	Alcazarh	*744	Allotments (Acrcage)	632
Education Officers	337	Aljun	*831	Society	503
Farm Workers	632	Alman	*872	Alma Ata	189; *975
Gestation Table	*1073	ALMER-MERWARA	606; *733	Almeria	*956
Great Crops (World)	*1087	Akron	209	Almonry, Royal	220
Great Britain	631-3	Aksum	*902	Alofi Island	*909
Harvests	631	Akwleyri	*921	Alor Star	189, 608; *823
Live Stock	632	Akyab	*746	Alphonse Island	*837
Ministry of	303, 336-8	Alabama State	209	Alphonso XIII	216
Nat. Farmer' Union	519	Alajuela	*891	Alps, The	198; *924, 961
Number Employed	444	Aland Archipelago	*902	Southern	*780
Statistics, U.K.	631-3	Alaska	209; *847, 860	Alsace-Lorraine	*904, 905, 907
Statistics, U.S.S.R.	*983	Time	175	Altitude Records	655
Trading Societies	627	Alaskan Highway	*858	Altona	*915
Unemployment Insurance	625	ALBANIA, Area, &c.	187; *924	Altrincham	679
Value of Produce	631	Albany, H.R.H. Duchess of	216	Member of Parliament	320
Aguas Calientes	*933	Albany Herald	340	Alwar	*743
Aguinaldo	*861	Albany, U.S.	209	A.M. and P.-M.	179
Ahmedabad	193; 748	Albany, W. Australia	*783	Amamah	*919
Ahuachapan	*953	Albatross Island	*794		
Aides-de-Camp General	220				
Ain Seffa	*907				

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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Amputatland	*797	Angular Measure	*1084	Appeal Courts	423, 425
Amara	*922	Angus (Forfar)	692-3	Lords of	423
Amateur Athletic Assocn.	*1027	Member of Parliament	334	Appearance Department	424
Amazon, The	198; *879, 945	Sheriff	333	Apple-growing discovery	*983
Ambassadors	210, 212	Anhalt	187; *915	Apples (World Crop)	*1087
at Foreign Office	358	Animal Genetics	339	Appointment Boards	476
Precedence of	262	Health Inspectors	337-8	Apra	*862
Amboina Island	*909	Health Laboratory	339	Aquatics	*1019-1020
Ambrim	*846	Nutrition	339	Arab Congress	*962
Ambulance, St. John	525	Animals, Cruelty to	367	Arab League	591; *868
America (Central)	186, 191	Hospital	492, 504	ARAB WORLD, THE	195
AMERICA (Continent)	186	Animals, Imports	636	ARABIA	188, *868-872
British Empire in	601	Animists	467	"Arabian Nights"	*868
Wheat statistics	*854	Anjoro Sudjensk	*974	Arabic Language	199; *868
Zone Time	175	Anjouan	*909	Arad	*952
American Banks	554-9	Ankara (Angora)	189; *966	Arakan	*746
Clubs	536	Ankober	*902	Aranuka Island	*829
Colonization Society	*930	Ankole	*841	Ararat, Mount	198; *974
Consulates	*866	Anna, The	*736	Ararat (Victoria)	*782
Dollar, The	196	Annam, French	189, 207; *908	Arbil	*922
Embassy	211; *866	Annapolis Valley	*758	Arbitration Societies	504
Newspapers	550-1	Anne Hathaway's Cottage	678	Tribunal	379
Societies	503	Anniversaries	98, 102, 106, &c.	Arbitrator, Official	425
See also "United States."		Centenaries	592-3	Archaeological Societies	504
Amerigo Vesputci	*977	Annobon Island	*957	Discoveries, 1945	*983-997
Amersfoort	*937	Annuities, Immediate	387, 564	Archaeology Officer, Govt.	338
Amra	*925	Government	387	Institute of	472
Amirantes Islands	*837	Terminable (Debt)	614	Photography	*983
Anman	189; *833	to the Royal Family	219	Archangel	175; *973
Amoy	*889	Annunciation, The	106, 179	ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury	
Amr, Mosque of	*900	Annus Domini	181	of Wales	225, 452
Amritsar	*748	Annus Mundi	184	of York	460
Amsterdam	187, 193; *937	Antaiasha	*945	Archbishops, Precedence	225, 456
Canal	199	Antalo	*902	How to Address	225
Distance by Air	657	Antananarivo	190; *909	Official Signatures	452, 456
Freed by Aliks	*980	ANTARCTIC (Area, &c.)		Archdeacons	452-8
Amsterdam, New (Isld.)	*909	192; *1085		Archers, Royal Company of	223
Amur, 198; *973; Railway	*972	(Australia)	192; *777	Archery	*1027
Anambas	*937	(British)	*771, 815	Archives, Court of	427
Anatolia	*964	(Faiklands)	*815	Architects, Registration	478
Ancient Irish Titles	294	(French)	*771, 909	Societies	478, 504
Monuments	422	(Humboldt Current)	*896	Architectural Education	477-8
Ancona	*926	(New Zealand)	*771, 788	Museum	384
Andaman Islands		(Norwegian)	*940	Architecture, Schools of	478
606; *706, 707, 732		Whaling Statistics	*771	Diplomas in	477
Sea	198	Anthropological Institute	504	Periods of	*1083
Andean Highway	*945	"Anti-" Societies	504	Archives, The King's	220
Andes, The	198	Antigua (Leeward)	191; *807	ARCTIC, The	*1085
Andes (Argentina)	*872	Bishop	460	Bishop	459
(Bolivia)	*878	Antilles	*804	Norwegian	*940
(Chile)	*883	Antioch	*962, 966	Ocean	198
(Colombia)	*890	Antipodes Islands	186, 606	Railway	644
(Ecuador)	*896	Antiquarian Societies	504	U.S.S.R.	*909
(Peru)	*945	Antiquities, Museum of	382	Ardrick, M.P. for	323
(Venezuela)	*977	Keeper of	382	Arebico	*863
Andevaranto	*909	Antiquity of Man	177-8	Arendal	340
Andijan	*975	Antisana	*896	Arequipa	*945, 946
ANDORRA	187; *868	Antofagasta	*879	Arethusa, Training Ship	484
Andover	679	Antrim	606, 697	ARGENTINA	*872-4
Recorder	428	M.P.s	335, 698	Anglophil Societies	*873
Andros Island	*805, 916	Antung	*888, 889	Area	192; *872
Andegada	*808	Antwerp	193; *876	Bishop	460
Anceitum	*846	Aotearoa, Bp.	460	British Ch. of Commerce	*874
Anglesey	687, 688-9	Apeldoorn	*937	British Council	*874
M.P. for Anglesey	332	Apennines *924; Lunar	171	British Embassy	210; *873
Angling	*1026	Apellon	122	Broadcasting	342
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	*843-5	Apia	192; *788	Club	536
Anglo-Indians	*798	Apogee	98, 102, 150	Coinage	196; *873
Anglo-Saxons, The	659, 686	Apollina Island	*788	Consul-Gen. for	211; *873
Anglo-Scottish Railways	400	Apollonia	*926	Embassy	*873
"Anglo"-Societies	503-4	Apollo (Planet)	169	Events, 1944-45	591
Angola (Portuguese)	190; *950	Apostolic Nuncio	465	Finances	*873
Angolar (Coin)	*950	Apothecaries	482	Government	209; *872
Angora	966	Weights and Measures	*1084	Harvest Months	*1087
Angra	188; *950				
Anguilla Island	*807, 808				

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PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
ARGENTINA— <i>continued</i> .		Arnhem		ASTRONOMICAL— <i>continued</i> .	
Independence Day . . . (Note) 11		Arorae Island	*937	Time	174, 175
Jewish Population	195	ART:—	*829	Twilight	151
Language and Literature . . .	*873	Collections Fund	505	Astrophysical Observatory . .	*850
Meteorological Station . . .	*815	Colleges of	477-8	Asuncion	192; *942
Price of Bread	*798	Diploma Courses	477	Aswan	*868
Railways	*873	Galleries	385-6	Asylums	535
Scholarships	603	Georgian Group	513	Asyut	*898, 900
Time	174, 175	London Group	517	Atafu	*788
Trade	197; 635, *873	Newspapers	547	Athabasca	199
Vital Statistics	194; *872	Royal Academy	502	Athens	187; *917
Wheat statistics	*872	Royal College of	352	British School	508
Argostolion	*917	Royal Commissions	353-4	Distance by Air	657
Argyll, Bishop of	462, 465	Royal Scottish Academy .	502	ATHLETICS	*1008-1010, 1026
Argyllshire	692-3	Societies	505	Athlone, Countess of	216
Gaelic	688	Arts & Crafts	505	Earl of	224, 227; *751
Member of Parliament . .	334	Aru	175; *937	Athos, Mount	*916
Sheriff	433	Aruba	*938	Atiu	*788
Argyrokastro	*924	ASCENSION	190, 605; *836	Atlantic, The	198
Arica	*945	Ascension Day	97, 114, 182	Battle of the	440
Ariel (Satellite)	169	Ascot, H.M. Comptroller . .	221	Flights	655
Aries, First Point of	99, 103, 150	Winners	*1012	Sea Passages	646
Arlis of Raratonga	*788	Ash Wednesday	106, 181	Time	175
Arima	*809	Date of (1946-1955) . . .	182	Atlantic Charter	*203; *1040
Arizona	209	Ashanti	190, 602; *817, 819	The Five Freedoms	*846
Indian Population	*859	Ashtford, M.P. for	438	Atlantic-Pacific Highway . .	*945
Arkansas	209	Ashtmolean Museum	470	Atlas Mountains	*934
Armagh	606, 697	Ashton under Lyne	679	Atmosphere, The	180
Archbishop of	462	Member of Parliament . .	320	Atomic Bomb	*984, 1030
Cardinal Archbishop of . .	465	Technical College	487	Hiroshima	*930, 1067
Members of Parliament . .	335, 698	ASIA, Continent:—		Nagasaki	*930, 1067
ARMENIA	189; *969, 974	Area & Population	186	Atomic Energy Research . . .	530
Armenian Church	464; *974	British Empire in	601	Atonement, Day of	184
Armistice Day	97, 138	Countries of	188-9	Attendance Records	*1022, 1026
Armorial Bearings Licences . .	617	Jewish Population	195	Attercliffe, M.P. for	325
Arms, Colleges of	340	Religions	467	ATTLEE, R.T. HON. C. R.:—	
Kings of	340	Time	174, 175	Birthdays	98
ARMY, THE	443-6	ASIA MINOR	*964	Companion of Honour . .	205
Benevolent Fund	524	Asir	188; *869	Offices Held	304
British Legion	507	Aslib	505	Prime Minister	303, 412, 583
Chronicle of the War . . .	*1031-1068	Asmara	190; *926	Privy Counsellor	252
CIGS	443	ASSAM	*730-1	Member of Parliament . .	320
Commissionaires	510	Area, &c.	606; *706, 707	Attorney-General, E. & W. .	303, 379
Council	443	Assay Offices	*1082, 1083	Duchy of Cornwall	349
Demobilization Dept. . . .	376	Assembly, The National . . .	451	Duchy of Lancaster	340
Dunkirk	*905, 1034	Assistant Masters	505	Durham	349
Education	443, 482-3	Mistresses	505	A.U.C.	181
Employment Bureaus	512	Salaries	469	Aucanada	*957
Estimates	441	Assiut	*898, 900	Auckland	*788
Field Marshals	444	Assistance Board 341, 622, 625, 626		Bishops	459
General Staff	443-4	Assizes (E. & W.)	427, 609	Newspapers	551
Indian	444-6; *733	Associated Board (Music) . .	505	School of Architecture . .	478
Institutes	537	Booksellers	506	Schools	497
Judge Advocate-General . .	443	Associates Dept.	425	Auckland Islands 606; *784, 788	
Letters for	647	Association, British	506	Auctioneers Societies	505
Medals and Decorations . .	266	Association Football	*1020-1	Audit Department	352-3
Medical Services	443	Assumption Island	*837	Colonial	345
Music	484	ASSURANCE, Life	561-576	Health	363
Naafi	537	Advice concerning	576	National Insurance	387
Nursing Service	443	Industrial	577	Auditor, Court of Session . .	432
Postage Rates	647	Statistics	572	Auditor-General	353
Recruiting Dept.	376	Assyria	*922	Aughrables Falls	*795
Relative Rank	*1070	Assyrian Antiquities	382	Augsburg	*915
Royal Cambridge Fund . . .	508	Asthma Hospital	531	Aunu'u	*863
Royal Cambridge Home . . .	524	Aston, M.P. for	321	AURORA BOREALIS	271
Royal Patriotic Fund	524	Astove Island	*837	Ausangate	*945
Schools	483	Astrakhan	*973	Austerlitz, Battle of	240
Societies	504, 527	Astronomers Royal	387, 593	Austral Islands, Time	175
Staff	443	ASTRONOMICAL:—		AUSTRALIA	*764-783
Temperance Association . .	527	Constants	156	Aboriginals	*764
Union Jack Club	*1068	Introduction	150-4	Aboriginals' Mentality . .	*945-5
United Services Corps . . .	529	Museum	383	Agriculture	*768
Victoria Cross Awards . . .	195-300	Observatories	387; *983-4	Antarctic	*771, 940
War Books	*1001	Phenomena, 1946	98 et seq.; 150-4	Archbishops	459, 467
Welfare Services	329	Societies	503	Area & Population	*764

AUSTRALIA—continued.		PAGE	AUSTRALIA—continued.		PAGE	AXIM.		PAGE
Art Schools	478		Post and Telegraphs	*769		Axis, Berlin-Rome	*912	
Athletics	*2009		Price of Bread	*798		Aylesbury	679	
Banks	554-560; *767		Prime Minister	459		Member of Parliament	326	
Bishops	459, 467		Production	*766		AYR.	693	
Blind Population	624		Punjab, H.M.A.S.	*769		Ball Lightning seen	*985	
Boys' Schools	496		Races	*764		Clubs	541	
Broadcasting	342		Railways	642; *762		Member of Parliament	333	
Cabinet	*766		Religion	*764		Shipping	645	
Cable Rates	654		Rhodes Scholarships	603		Ayrshire	692-3	
Canberra	*764, 769		Rivers	*765		Members of Parliament	334; *1088	
Canning Industry	*768		Roman Catholic Church	465, 467		Sheriff, &c.	433	
Civil Aviation	*769		Savings Banks	*767		Ayuthia	*954	
Climate	*765		Schools	496		Aze bujan	189; *974, 969	
Coinage	196		Schools of Architecture	*768		Azo c Period	1770	
Communications	*769		Seaports	479		Azores	187; *948, 949-950	
Cricket	*1014, 1016		Seasons	180; *765		Time	174, 175	
Cultivated Area	600		Sheep	*768		Aztecs	*932	
Currency	196		Shipping	*769		BAALBEK	*963	
Cycling	*1017		Shropshire, H.M.S.	*767		Babanango	*797	
Devis Cup	*1017		Silver Production	*768		Babar Islands	*937	
Death of Mr. Curtin	587		Southern Cross	160-1		Bab-el-Mandeb	*909	
Debt	*767		Stars Visible in	160-1		Babuyanes	*861	
Defence	*767		States of	606; *772-783		Babylon	199	
Dominion Status	601		Statute of Westminster	601		Bacchus, Temple of	*963	
Empire Representation	*766		Telephones	*769		Bachlam	*937	
Events in 1944-45	587		Territories	*764, 769-771		Backa Region	*979	
Exports	*766		Test Matches	*1014-15		Bacon Directorate	355	
Federal Capital	*769		Time	175		Prices	633	
Federal Powers	*765		Trade	197; 635; *766, 769		Subsidy	598	
Female Population	*764		Trade Commissioners	604; *766		Bacterial Research	381	
Finances of	*767		Tramways	*769		Badajoz	110; *956	
Flights to	655		U.K. High Commr.	604; *766		Baden	187; *915	
Foreign Representatives	*766		U.S. Ambassador	*866		Badminton	*1018	
Foundation Day	97, 98		Vital Statistics	194; *798		Court	*1084	
Gold	*768		War Diary	*1031-1068		Baedeker Raids	441	
Golf	*1023		War Expenditure	*767		Baffin Land	198	
Government	605; *765		War Losses (1914-19)	450		Bagamolo	*840	
Governor-General	607; *765		War Losses (1939-45)	204; *767		Bagdad (Liwa)	*922	
Harvest Months	*1087		Water Supply	*765		Bagdad (Town)	189; *923	
High Commissioner	604, 607; *766		Waterfalls	*981		Distance by Air	657	
Hobart H.M.A.S.	*767		Weights and Measures	*1085		Jewish Population	195	
Illegitimacy	194		Wheat	*768		Railway	*870, 922	
Immigration	*764		Wool	*768		Bagulo	*862	
Imports	*766		Australia, H.M.A.S.	*767		Bahaim	*922, 943	
Infant Mortality	*798		Australopithecus Africanus	177		BAHAMAS, The	*804-5	
Insurance Companies	573-6		AUSTRIA	*874-5		Government	602, 605	
Insurance Statistics	572		Area and Population	187; *874		Time	175	
Jervis Bay	*769		Coinage	196		Baharia Oasis	*898	
Jewish Population	195; *764		Government	591; *874		Bahawalpur	*733, 743, 746	
Judicature	*766-7		Jewish Population	195		Bahia	*880	
Judicial Committee	423		Language & Literature	*874		Bahr el Jebel	*843	
Labour Statistics	*768		Ostmark	*911		BAHRAIN	188; 207; *871	
Lakes	*765		Trade	197		Bahut (Coin)	*954	
Lawn Tennis	*1017		War Losses (1914-19)	450		Baker Island	*860	
Legislature	*766		Zones of Occupation	*874		Baku	189, 193; *972, 974	
Live Stock	*768		Austrians in U.S.A.	*848		Bala, Lake	686	
London Offices	604; *766		Authors' Society	505; *1001		Balacava, Battle of	134	
Lord Mayors	603		Automobile Asscn.	505		Balance of Parties	292, 306	
Manufactures	*768		Autumn Season	180		Balsinor	*732	
Marriages	*764		Autumn Equinox	97, 130		Balboa Heights	191; *863	
Maternity Act	194		Avalon Peninsula	*762		(Coin)	*940	
Minerals	*765, 768		Average Heights, &c.	*1081		Bale (Switzerland)	*961	
Minister to U.S.A.	*766		Auxiliary Territorial Service	443		Balearic Islands	188; *957	
Minister to U.S.S.R.	*766		AVIATION. See also AIR.			Baltham, M.P.	320	
Mints	381		Civil	303, 343-4		Bali and Lombok	*937	
Motor Vehicles	*769		Events 1944-1945	584-5		Balhaf	*799	
Mountains	*765		Records	655-7		Ball Lightning	*985	
Natural Increase	194		Aviculture	505		Ballarat	*782	
Navy	439-440; *767		Avodupois Weight	*1084		Balloon Altitudes	655	
Newspapers	550		Avon Gorge	676		Production	340	
Northern Territory	*769-770					Balmoral, Factor	220	
Parcel Rates to	652					Balqa	*831	
Physiography	*765							
Population	192; *764							

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Baltic Sea	198	Barents Island	*940	Basutoland	*800-1
"Baltic, The"	505	Sea	*973	Cultivated Area	600
Baltimore	193, 209	Barri	*926	Government	605; *800
Industries	*850	Baria	*732	Waterfalls	*981
Baluchistan 606; *706, 707, 732		Barking	679	Bata	*957
Banaba Island	*649	Bishop of (Chelmsford)	459	Batane Islands	*001
Banana (Congo)	*877	Member of Parliament	320	Batangas	*802
Islands	*838	Barkston Ash, M.P.	331	Batavia	189; *937
Banat, The	*951, 979	Barley Harvest (1945)	631	Distance by Air	657
Banbury	679	Price	631	BATH	679
Member of Parliament	330	World Crop	*1007	Clubs	538
Recorder	428	Yield per acre	600	Domestic Sci. Sch.	479
Band of Hope Union	528	Barnard Castle, M.P.	327	Member of Parliament	320
Banda	*937	Barnardo's Homes	505	Newspapers	544
Bandar Abbas	*944	Barnet, M.P. for	328	Recorder	428
Bandar Shapur	*944	Barnett House	485	Technical Coll.	487
Banffshire	692-3	Barnsley	622, 679	Bath King of Arms	263
Member of Parliament	334	Member of Parliament	320	Order of the	263
Sheriff, &c.	433	Barnstable	679	Bath and Wells, Dp. of	235, 452
Bangalore	*745	Member of Parliament	317	Bath, Public (Cost of)	621
Banganapalle 606; *706, 707, 732		Recorder	448	Bathurst, Gambia	190; *817
Bangkok	189, 193; *955	Baroda. 606; *706, 707, 732, 743		Bathurst, N.S.W.	*775
Distance by Air	657			Batinah Coast	*870
Bangor	687	Barometer Readings	176	Batley, 679; M.P.	320
Bishop of	460	Baronesses, Own Right	247	Battersea	663
Coll. of Agriculture	477	Baronet, Premier	254	Dogs' Home	511
Coll. of Forestry	480	Oldest	254	Hospital	531
Theological Coll.	489, 490	BARONETS	254-262	Members of Parliament	319
Training Coll.	490, 491	Badge	254	Battle Dates (Various)	98, 102
University College	474	Council	505	Battle Harbour	*763
BANK OF ENGLAND	553	Heritable through Females	254	Battle of Britain	
Nationalisation	313	How to Address	254	126, 585, 659; *1035-6	
Notes	552	Precedence	262, 695	Battle of the Atlantic	440
Post Bills	552	Registry	262	Battleships	439
Rate of Discount	598	BARONS	235-246	Batum	*974
Stock	598	How to Address	235	Bauan	*862
BANK HOLIDAYS	552	Minors	246	Bavaria	187; *915
Returns, Registrar	373	Number of	306	Bawlake	*747
Banka	*937	Octogenarians	246	Bayamon	*863
Bankers' Clearing House	500	Precedence	262, 695	B.B.C.	342
Societies	505	By Courtesy	251	B.C. and A.D.	181
Bankruptcy (Bd. of T.)	412	Barquisimeto	*978	Bea Island	*940
(High Court)	425	Barra Island	699	"Beating the Bounds"	183
(Scotland)	432	Barranquilla	*890	BEATRICE, H.R.H. PRINCESS	216
Statistics	634	Barrel (Measure)	*1007	Beaufort Institute	485
BANKS AND BANKING	553-560	Barristers' Benevolent	480	Beaumaris, 687; Shipping	645
Deposits by	616	Qualifications	480	BECHUANALAND	*800-1
Savings	630	Barrow	679	Area, &c.	600; *800
Banks Island	193; *846	Member of Parliament	320	Government	605; *800
Bannockburn	691	Newspapers	544	Time	175
Bannu	*731	Shipping	645	Beckenham	679
Bansda	*732	Barry	667	Bedchamber, Ladies of	223, 224
Banswara	*743	Member of Parliament	332	Bede College	473
Baoni	*744	Barwani	*744	Clubs	679
Baptisms (C. of E.)	451	Baseball	*1026	Member of Parliament	326
Baptist World Alliance	464	Bashkir Republic	*973	Recorder	428
Colleges	490	BASIC ENGLISH	203	Bedford College	473
Societies	505, 527	Atlantic Charter	203	Bedford Institute	472
Baptists	464	Orthological Inst.	521	Bedfordshire	660-1, 662
in U.S.A.	*853	Basingstoke	679	Members of Parliament	326
Bar (Gold)	552	Member of Parliament	328	Bedlingtonshire	679
Bar Council	481	Basile (Bâle)	*961	Bedwelty, M.P.	333
Library	481	Basque Provinces	*955	Bee Keepers' Association	505
(Junior) Association	481	Basra	*923	Bee Duty, Receipts from	617
Baranja Region	*979	Distance by Air	657	Beersheba	*830
BARBADOS	191; 460	(Llwa)	*922	Bees, Colonies	*980-990
Bishop	460	Bass Strait	*765, 779	60 mile flight	*985
Government	602, 605; *805	Bassas da India	*909	Bect Subsidy	598, 600
Natural Increase	194	Basse Terre	191; *909	World Crop	*1087
School	497	(Guadaloupe)	191; *909	Yield of an Acre	600
Time	175	Bassin	746	Beheira	*908
Barbary States	*934	Bassett, M.P.	330	Behring Sea	198
Barbuda	191; *807, 808	Bassin	*863	Beira	*950
Barcelona	193; *956	Bastar	*732	Beirut	189; *968, 969
(Province)	*955	Bastards, The	*795	Belt Memorial	192
Barclay	*728	Bastia	*907		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Belcm.....	*880	Benenden School.....	498	Biel.....	*961
BELFAST.....	187, 606, 697	Benevolent Societies.....	502-539	Bielefeld.....	*915
Agricultural College.....	477	BENGAL, PROVINCE OF.....	*728	Bigamy Statistics.....	612
American Consulate.....	*866	Area, &c.....	606, *706, 707	BIHAR AND ORISSA.....	*729-730
Campbell College.....	495	Benghazi.....	*626	Area, &c.....	606; *706, 707
Clubs.....	541	Benguella Railway.....	*950	Bijawar.....	*744
Collectors of Customs.....	348	Beni Suef.....	*898, 900	Bijouder Islid.....	*837
Coll. of Technology.....	489	Benoni.....	*797	Bikaner.....	*733, 743
Domestic Science Coll.....	479	Bequa.....	*962	Bland (Norway).....	*940
Export Credits.....	353	Bequests to Charities (1944-45).....	xxi-xxviii	Bilaspur.....	*744
Food Officers.....	357	Berar.....	606; *706, 707, 730	Bilbao.....	*956
Industries.....	700	Berat.....	*924	Bilharzia.....	*834
King's Visit.....	581	Berbera.....	190; *839	Billiards.....	505; *1016
Law School.....	480	Berberia.....	*802	Billion, What is a?.....	*1081
Lord Mayor.....	603	Bergen.....	*940	Billiton.....	*937
Medical School.....	482	Berkshire.....	660-1, 662	Bilston.....	*679
Members of Parliament.....	335, 698	Members of Parliament.....	326	Member of Parliament.....	326
Methodist Church.....	463	Berlin.....	187, 193; *915	Bimins.....	*805
Newspapers.....	544	Capitulation.....	*980	Bir' Ali.....	*799
Penny Rate.....	622	Distance by Air.....	657	Bir Island.....	*794, 837
Presbyterian College.....	489	Jewish Population.....	195	Birds' Protection Society.....	506
Prices Regulation.....	398	Occupying Powers.....	*910	Birkbeck College.....	472
Queen's University.....	335, 475, 700	VE Day Parade.....	590	Birkenhead.....	679
Rates.....	335, 475, 700	Bermundsey.....	663	Adult Education.....	476
Recorder.....	700	Members of Parliament.....	319	Clubs.....	538
Royal Acad. Inst.....	495	Settlement.....	486, 492	Members of Parliament.....	320
Shipping.....	645, 646	BERMUDA.....	*801-2	Recorder.....	321
Stationery Office.....	407	Area, &c.....	192; *802	Technical College.....	428
Sunrise Tables.....	101, 105, 109	Banks.....	554	Theological College.....	487
Technical College.....	489	Bishop.....	460	Theological College.....	489
Theological College.....	489, 490	Government.....	602, 605; *802	Birmingham, Loss of.....	102
War Damage Commn.....	417	Rhodes Scholarships.....	603	BIRMINGHAM.....	675
Belgae.....	659, 686, 691	Time.....	775	Adult Education.....	476
BELGIAN CONGO.....	*876-7	Bernadotte.....	*959	Airport.....	675
Area, etc.....	190; *876	Berne.....	188; *961	American Consul.....	*866
Time.....	175	Bernicia.....	660	Archbishop.....	465
BELGIUM.....	*875-6	Beru Island.....	*829	Arts and Crafts.....	477, 487
Area.....	187; *875	Berwick upon Tweed.....	679	Assay Office.....	*1082, 1083
British Embassy.....	*876	Member of Parliament.....	330	Assizes.....	427
Canals.....	*876	Recorder.....	428	Births and Deaths.....	679
Embassy.....	211; *875	Berwickshire.....	692-3	Bishop of.....	235, 453
Events, 1944-5.....	590-1	Members of Parliament.....	334	Burns Research Unit.....	381
Finance.....	196; *876	Sheriff, &c.....	433	Canal.....	633
Flag.....	*876	Bessarabia.....	188; 950, 976	Cathedral.....	675
Government.....	207; *875	Best Sellers of 1945.....	*1001-1002	Churches, 675; Clubs.....	538
Illegitimacy.....	194	Bethlehem.....	*831	College of Art.....	477
Independence Day (Note).....	122	Bethlehem Royal Hos.....	482, 532	College of Commerce.....	479
Jewish Population.....	195	Bethnal Green.....	663	Customs & Excise.....	348
Language & Literature.....	*876	Members of Parliament.....	319	Educational Settlement.....	476
Natural Increase.....	194	Museum.....	384	Food Officers.....	357
"Scrap of Paper".....	*905	Betting Authorities.....	*1011	Hospital Centre.....	675
Summer Time.....	174	Control.....	400; *1011	Lord Mayor.....	603, 675
Time.....	175	Scottish League against.....	525	Members of Parliament.....	321
Trade.....	197, 635	Beuthen.....	*915, 949	Ministry of Works.....	420
Vital Statistics.....	194	Bewdley.....	679	Musie.....	484
War Diary.....	*1034	Member of Parliament.....	331	Newspapers.....	543, 544
War Graves Commission.....	417	Bexhill on Sea.....	679	Penny Rate.....	622
War Losses (1914-18).....	450	Clubs.....	538	Population.....	193, 675, 679
Belgrade.....	188; 894, 979, 980	Rates.....	622	Price Regulation.....	398
Distance by Air.....	657	Bexley.....	679	P. T. College.....	485
Belgrave Hospital.....	531	Member of Parliament.....	320	Rateable Value.....	679
Belgravia.....	663	Bharatpur.....	*733, 743	Recorder.....	428, 675
Belize.....	191; *804	Bhavngar.....	*732, 744	Regional Transport.....	419
Belles Lettres.....	*1002	Bhopal.....	*732, 743	Road Engineers.....	419
Bello Horizonte.....	*880	Bhor.....	732	School of Architecture.....	478
Bellona Islid.....	*829	Bhuket.....	*954	School of Music.....	483
Belorussia.....	*969, 974	BRUTAN.....	188, 207; *747-8	Settlement.....	492
Belper, M.P.....	327	Bialystock.....	*948	Stipendiary.....	429, 675
Ben Nevis.....	690	Biaberk.....	*966	Sunrise Tables.....	101, 105, 109
Benares.....	*706, 707	Bible Christians.....	463	Technical Colleges.....	487
State.....	606; *744, 745	Churchmen.....	489	Theological Colleges.....	489, 480
Bencoolen.....	*823	Societies.....	505	Town Clerk.....	675
Bendigo.....	*782	Bibliographical Society.....	505	Training Colleges.....	490, 491
Beneficed Clergy.....	452-460	Bideford.....	679	University.....	355, 473
		Recorder.....	428	Vocational Guidance.....	*993
				War Damage Staff.....	417

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
BIRMINGHAM—continued.		BLIND—continued.		Bonnington Linn.	690
Water Supply.	686	St. Dunstan's.	525	Bonny.	*827
(U.S.A.).	209	Schools for.	506	Bonus, Insurance Cos.	565-6
Birnie Island.	*829	Societies.	506	Book:—	
Birth Certificates.	468	Teachers' Training.	492	Famine, The.	*999
Birth Control Clinics.	506	Voters.	307	League, National.	520; *1000
Birth Rates:—		Welfare Inspector.	363	Post.	647, 649
Gt. Britain.	611	Workers.	*985	Instituted.	391
London.	663	Blind Fishes.	*985	Publishers.	542-3
Urban.	663, 679, 685, 687	Bloemfontein.	*798	Trade, British.	*999, 1002
World.	194	Bishop.	460	Trade Provident.	506
In War Time.	194	Newspapers.	551	Bookmakers' Protection.	*1011
Birthdays Honours.	581	School.	497	Bookmen, Society of.	506
Birthdays, Royal.	646	Blood Heat.	*1086	BOOKS IN 1945.	*999-1002
Foreign Rulers.	207	Blood Royal.	225	Published 1944.	597
U.S. Presidents.	208	Blood Transfusion Service.	517, 526	Bookseller, The.	
Birthdays of 1746.	593	Blue Nile Province.	*844	545, 547; *1000, *1001	
Birthdays of 1846.	592-3	Blue Rod.	264	Booksellers, Associated.	506; *1001
Births, Registrars of.	363-4, 407	Bluefields.	*938	Booksellers' Provident.	506
Bishop Auckland, M.P.	327	Bluemantle.	340	Booth, General.	464
Bishop Creighton House.	492	Boa Vista.	*950	Bootle.	679
Bishop of London's Registry.	428	Board of Admiralty.	434	Member of Parliament.	321
BISHOPS.	235, 452-460	of Control (E. & W).	364	Technical College.	487
Abroad.	459-460	of Control (Scotland).	407	Bora Bora.	*909
Assistant.	452-460	of Customs & Excise.	346-8	Borama.	*839
Consistory Courts.	428	of Green Cloth.	222	Boras.	*960
Diocean.	452-8	of Health (Welsh).	364-5	Bordeaux.	*905, 907
Agos.	235	of Inland Revenue.	370-4	Borneo (Island).	*98; *802
House of.	451	of Referees.	426	Brunei.	*88; *824
How to address.	235	of Trade.	411-2	Sarawak.	*88; *837
In House of Lords.	306	Boat Race, The.	*1019	BORNEO, BRITISH NORTH	
Irish.	462, 465	Boat trains revived.	642	604, 605; *802	
Missionary.	460	Bobruisk.	974	Borneo, Netherlands.	*937
Official Signatures.	452-8, 460	Bochum.	*915	Bornholm.	*894
Precedence.	262	Bodley's Library.	470	Boroughs, England.	679-685
Resigned, List of.	458	Bodmin, 679; M.P.	327	Metropolitan.	663
Roman Catholic.	465-7	Body Guard, King's.	222, 223	Wales.	687
Scottish.	462	Body Temperature.	*1086	Borstal Association.	506
Suffragan.	452-8	Bognor.	538, 598	Bosnia and Herzegovina.	*979
Welsh.	460	Bogota.	192; *890	Boston, Lincs.	679
Bisley (N.R.A.).	*1013	Bohemia.	*893	Boston, Mass.	193, 209
Bismarck, Prince Otto von.	*910	Bohol Island.	*861	British Cons.-Gen.	*865
Bismarck Archipelago.	*770	Boiling Point.	*1086	Industries.	*855
Bisseltie.	179, 181	Bokhara.	*975	Jewish population.	195
Bittern's Boom.	*985	Bokoto.	*927	Bosphorus.	*964
Bizerta.	*908	Bolama.	190; *950	Bosworth, M.P.	329
Black-coated Workers.	623	Bolan, The.	*732	Botafoc.	*957
Black Rod.	221, 263, 302, 698	Bolgary, Site of.	973	Botanic Garden, Cambridge.	471
Black Sea.	*951, 972	Bolingbroke Hospital.	531	Edinburgh.	422
Black Soil Zone.	*973	Bolivar, Simon.	*878, 890, 977	Kew.	336, 338
Blackburn.	679	BOLIVIA.	*878-9	Society.	506
Bishop.	235, 456	Anglo-Bolivian Institute.	*879	Botanist, The Kings'.	223
Clubs.	583	Area, Population.	192; *878	Botanists, Government.	338
Members of Parliament.	321	Events, 1944-45.	590	Botany, Keeper.	383
Newspapers.	544	Government.	207; *878	Bothnia, Gulf of.	*902, 973
Recorder.	428	Language & Literature.	*878	Bothwell, M.P.	334
Technical College.	487	Legation.	220, 221; *878, 879	Bottom (Neth. W.I.)	*938
Blackley, M.P.	323	Bologna.	*926	Boudicca.	659
Blackmail Statistics.	612	Bolton.	679	Bougainville Islands.	*770
Blackout Times.	150-1, 153	Clubs.	538	Straits.	*829
Blackpool.	679	Members of Parliament.	321	Boulogne.	*907
Member of Parliament.	321	Newspapers.	544	Boulder Dam.	*859
Newspapers.	544	Recorder.	428	Boulogne.	*907
Rates.	622	Technical College.	487	Bounty, H.M.S. *110; *771, 830	
Technical College.	487	Boma.	*877	Bounty Islands.	606; *84, 788
Blantyre.	*828	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY		Bounty, The Royal.	220
Blaydon.	679	606; *796, 797, 727-8		Bourbon, House of.	208
Member of Parliament.	327	Bombay City.	193; *748	Bourges.	*882
Blenheim, Battle of.	226	School of Architecture.	478	Bournemouth.	679
BLIND:—		Trade Commissioner.	604	Art School.	477
Association.	506	Bombay States.	*706	Clubs.	538
Braille System.	624	Bona.	*907	Covered Courts.	*1018
Domiciliary Assistance.	624	Bonaire.	*938	Hard Courts.	*1017
Literature Post.	649	Bonavista.	*763	Member of Parliament.	*1017
Persons' Pensions.	624	Bonn.	*915	Newspapers.	506
Population.	624				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Bournemouth—continued.		Bremen, S.S.	648;	BRISTOL—continued.	
Rates	622	Bremersdorp	1030	Town Clerk	677
Recorder	428	Brentford	679	Training Colleges	490, 491
Technical College	487	Member of Parliament	329	University	335, 373
Bouvet Island	940	Brescia	926	War Damage Region	417
Bow and Bromley, M.P.	320	Breslau	193; *915	Britannia Plate	*1082
Bow Bells	688	Brest	*607	Britanski Soyuznik	*970
Street Court	431	Brethren	464	BRITISH ACADEMY	502
Bowley Prize	*1000	BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT	588	Association	507
Bowls Championship	*1016	Brewing, Institute of	478, 506	Book Trade	*909-1002
Boxing Champions *1025, 1026-7		Bribery Prevention	507	Constitution	608-9
Boxing Day	(Note) 142	Bridewell Hospital	507	Empire Order	264, 293-4
Boy Scouts, The	506	Bridgeport, Conn	209; *856	Kings and Queens	213
Boys' Brigade	506	Bridges in London	663, 665	Legion	507
Clubs	506	Longest	199	Medical Association	507
BOYS' SCHOOLS, H.M.C.	493-5	Bridgeton, M.P.	333	Museum	381-2, 383
Overseas	496-7	Bridgetown	191; *805	Red Cross	410, 507, 523
BRADFORD	677	Bridgewater Canal	633	Schools (Athens, &c.)	507
American Consul	*866	Bridgnorth	679	Societies	507-8
Bishop of	457	Recorder	428	BRITISH BROADCASTING	341-2
Clubs	538	Bridgewater	679	BRITISH COLUMBIA	*749, 756-7
College of Art	477	Member of Parliament	330	Agent-General	604; *756
Lord Mayor	603, 677	Recorder	428	Archbishop	459, 465
Members of Parliament	321	Brigg, M.P.	329	Area, Population	606; *749
Newspapers	513, 544	BRIGHTON	680	Bishops	459
Penny Rate	622	Clubs	538	Government	603; *756-7
Population	193, 679	Customs & Excise	348	Time	175
Recorder	428, 677	Fire Fighting College	480	BRITISH CONSTITUTION	608
Stipendiary	429, 677	Members of Parliament	321	Magna Carta	205
Technical College	487	Newspapers	544	BRITISH COUNCIL 407, 507; *1000	
Theological College	490	Penny Rate	622	Algeria	*907
"Bradshaw"	640	Population	680	Brazil	*881
Braham Caste	*708	Rateable Value	680	Chile	*884
Brahmaputra	198; *795	Recorder	428	China	*889
Braila	*893, 894, 952	School of Art	477	Colombia	*890
Braille System	624	Technical College	487	Cyprus	*814
Brakespeare, Nicholas	*941	Training College	491	Egypt	*901
Brancaster	659	Brightside, M.P.	325	Ethiopia	*902
Brandon, Man.	*758	Brindisi, *926; by Air	657	Iceland	*921
Brantford, Ont.	*760	Brisbane	196; *777	Leopoldville	*877
Bratislava	187; *893, 894	Archbishop	459, 467	Malta	*825
Brava	950	Boys' School	496	Palestine	*833
BRAZIL	*879-882	Distance by Air	657	Persia	*944
Area	186, 192; *879	Lord Mayor	603; *777	Portugal	*949
Anglophil Societies	*881	Newspapers	550	Portuguese W. Africa	*950
British Ch. Commerce	*881	Trade Commissioner	604	Spain	*957
British Council	*882	BRISTOL	676-7	Spanish-America	*874
British Embassy	210; *880-1	Adult Education	476	Sweden	*960
Coffee	*880	Agricultural Coll.	477	Syria	*963
Coinage	196; *880	American Consul	*866	West Africa	*815
Consulate-General	211; *879	Assay Office	*1082	BRITISH EMPIRE	600, 601; *846
Embassy	*211; *879	Bishop of	235, 453	Agents-General	604
Events (1945)	597	Clubs	538	Area	186, 601; *798
Government	207; *879	Customs & Excise	348	Banks	554-560
Illiteracy	194	Domestic Sci. Sch.	479	Cereals	600
Jewish Population	195	Food Officers	357	Cities	603
Language & Literature	*880	High Steward	677	Colonial policy	601
National Day	(Note) 138	Industries	676	Colonies	605; *799-845
Price of Bread	*798	Lord Mayor	603, 677	Condominiums	*843-5
Production	*880	Members of Parliament	321	Constitution	601
Rivers	*880	Merchant Vent. Coll.	474	Cultivated Area	600
Time	175	Ministry of Works	420	Defence	602
Trade	197, 635; *880	Newspapers	543, 544	Distribution	601
Brazil Prize	*1000	Penny Rate	622	Education	603
Brazzaville	190; *908, 909	Population	193, 678, 680	Empire Day	97, 572
Bread, Loaf of	*1087	Prices Regulation	398	Empire Societies	572
Price of	*798	Rateable Value	680	Ethnology	601
Subsidy	598	Recorder	428, 677	Events in 1944-5	587
Brechin, 694; Bishop of	462	Regional Transport	429	Export Credits	603
Brechu	*813	Schools of Art	478	Finance	603
Brecknockshire	687, 688-9	Settlement	492	Government	601-2
Member of Parliament	332	Shipping of	645, 646	Governors-General	607
Brecon, 687; Bishop of	460	Stationery Office	407	High Commissioners	604
Breda	*937	Sunrise Tables	101, 109, 109	Imperial Conference	601
Breeders, Leading	*1011	Technical College	474, 487	Imperial Institute	388
Breiden	187; *915	Theological Colleges	489, 490	Judicature	423, 603

	PAGE		PAGE
BRITISH EMPIRE—continued.		BROADCASTING, B.B.C.	34-2
Legislatures	602-3	Cost	119
London Representatives	604	Broadroom, Estimates	619
Lord Mayors	603	Broken Hill	*775, 835
Mandates	602	Bromley	680
Mineral Resources	388	Member of Parliament	*1088
Native Races	601	Drompton Hospital	532
Newspapers	543-551	Lionize Age	178
Order of	264	Coinage	552
Parcel Rates	647	Brooklyn Bridge	199
Parliamentary Association	521	Brookwood Hospital	535
Population	601	Brotherhood Movement	508
Postage Rates	647	Broughty Ferry	693
Premiers' Conference	601	Browning Settlement	492
Production	600, 632-3	Buxtove, M.P.	330
Protectorates	602	Bruce, Robert The	691
Provinces	606	Bruges	*876
Public Schools	495-7	ERI NEH	188, 602; *824
Religion	601	Brunswick	187; *915
Rhodes Scholarships	603	Brussels	187, 193; *876
Royal Empire Society	524	Distance by Air	657
Self-Defence	602	Freud by Allies	*980
Self-Government	601-2	Rush for books	*1000
Self-Support	602	Bryher	658
Shipping Sunk	203	Brythons	659, 686, 692
Schools	495-7	Buccancers	*806
Societies	507	Buchan's Weather	593
States	606	Bucharest	188, 193; *952
Statute of Westminster	601	Captured by Allies	*980
Students from	603	Buchmanites	464
Telegraph Rates	652	Buckeberg	187; *915
Trade	635	Buckingham	680
Commissioners	604	Bishop of (Oxford)	455
Openings for	603	Member of Parliament	326
Universities Bureau	475, 603	Buckingham Palace	621
Viceroy	607	Buckinghamshire	660-1, 662
Vital Statistics	*798	Members of Parliament	326
Volcanoes	*981	Bucklow, M.P.	326
War Losses (1914-1918)	450	Buckrose, M.P.	331
War Losses (1939-1945)	204	Budapest	187, 193, 195; *894
Waterfalls	*981	Captured by Allies	*980
Weights and Measures	*1085	Distance by Air	657
BRITISH GUIANA	*802-3	Buddhism	185, 467
Area, &c.	192; *802	BUDGET, THE FIRST	311-2, 582
Bishop	460, 466	THE SECOND	584
Disastrous Fire	587	Buca	190; *828
Government	602, 605; *803	Buenos Aires	193; *873
Natural Increase	194	Jewish population	195
Time	175	Buffalo, N.Y.	193, 209
Waterfalls	*981	Industries	*855-6
BRITISH HONDURAS	*803-4	Buganda Province	*841
Area, &c.	191; *803	Building, Employment	442
Bishop	460	Research	401-2
Government	602, 605; *804	Schools of	486
BRITISH ISLES	608-612	Societies	578-580
See also Great Britain.		Buildings, Height of	199
British Legion	107	Buka Island	*770
Earl Haig's Fund	511	Bukovina	188; *951
Officers' Association	521	Bulawayo	*833, 835
Poppy Day	511	BULGARIA	*881-2
Preston Hall	531	Area	187; *881
British Medical Association	507	Events, 1944-45	590-1
BRITISH MUSEUM	381-2, 619	Government	207; *881-2
Natural History	382-3, 619	Jewish Population	195
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	*802	Language and Literature	*882
Area, &c.	188; *802	Price of Bread	*798
London Office	604; *802	Regents	*881
Time	175	Time	175
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS	342	Bundelkhand	232; *732
BRITISH RED CROSS	508	Bundi	*743
"British" Societies	507-8	Bunyoro	*841
BRITISH WARS	441	Burao	*839
BRITISH WEST INDIES		Burdwan, Maharaja of	*744
191; *804-811		Bureau Veritas	508
Brixton, M.P.	319	Burghs, Scottish	694
Brno	187; *893	Members of Parliament	333-4
		Burghs, Scottish—continued.	
		Voters in	307
		Burglary Insurance	573-6
		Statistics	512
		Burgos	*956
		Societies	577
		Burial Mongol Republic	*973
		BURMA	*746-7
		Area, &c.	118; *746
		Events (1945)	587
		Government	601, 605; *1088
		Natural Increase	194
		Office	342-3
		Population	118; *746
		Secretary of State	303, 305
		Time	194; *775
		Vital Statistics	194; *775
		Burma Road, The	*687
		Burma Victory	*1005
		Burnham Scale	469, 585
		Burnley	680
		Bishop of (Blackburn)	456
		Member of Parliament	321
		Recorder	428
		Technical College	487
		Burns Research	381
		Bursa	*966
		Burslem, M.P.	325
		Burton on Trent	680
		Clubs	538
		Members of Parliament	330
		Newspapers	544
		Recorder	428
		Technical College	487
		Buru	*937
		Bury	680
		Member of Parliament	321
		Technical College	487
		Bury St. Edmunds	680
		Member of Parliament	330
		Recorder	428
		Bushel (American & Brit.)	91
		Bushels and Hectolitres	91
		per acre	*1086
		Bushire	*944
		Bushman	*795
		Business Failures	634
		Journals	547-550
		Names Registrar	373; *1081
		Northern Ireland	699
		Reply Cards	649
		Busoga Railway	*841
		Butaritari Isld.	*829
		Butchers' Charitable Inst.	508
		Bute	692-3
		Member of Parliament	334
		Sheriff, &c.	433
		Butt (Measure)	*1087
		Bydgoszcz	*948
		Bye-Elections (1945)	584; *1088
		Byzantium	206; *966
		CABINET, THE	303, 608, 609
		Office	343
		Cabinets (1852-1945)	304-5
		Cable, Length of	*1085
		Cable Letters	651
		Rates Abroad	652, 653
		Cabot, Sebastian	1941
		Cabrera	*957
		Cadet Colleges, Air	477
		Army	184
		Navy	184
		Training Ships	484
		Cadiz	*956

	PAGE
Caen	*907
Caernarvon	687
Food Officers	357
Member of Parliament	332
Caernarvonshire	687, 688-9
Members of Parliament	332
Caerphilly	622, 687
Member of Parliament	332
Cæsars, The Twelve	206
Cagliari	187; *926
Caguas	*863
Calicos Islands	191; *800
Cainozoic Period	177
Cairo	192, 193; *898, 900
Distance by Air	657
Jewish Population	195
Calithness	692-3
Members of Parliament	334
Sheriff, &c.	433
Cais College Mission	492
Calabar	*827
Calabria	*924
Calais	*904
Calchi	*927
CALCUTTA	193; *748
Bishop	459
Distance by Air	657
Newspapers	550, 551
Time	175
Trade Commissioner	604
Calcutta Cup (Rugby)	*1021
Calcutta	601
(B.C.) Bishop	459
New (French)	192; *909
CALENDAR (1946 & 1947)	97
Buddhist	185
Chinese	185
Christian	181-3
Coptic	185
Gregorian	181
Hindu	185
Jains	185
Japanese	185
Jewish	183-4
Julian	181
Line, The	175; *1085
Muhammadan	185
Perpetual	96
Persian	185
Roman	180-1
Calendar Year	179
Calgary, Alta.	*752
Newspapers	550
Calif.	*800
Calicut	*741
California	209
Earthquakes	*986
Indian Population	*859
Time	175
California, Lower	*932
Callao	*945, 946
Callernish	691
Callimno	*927
Callisto	169
Calvinistic Colleges	489
Methodists	463
Camagucy	*892
Camboy	*744
Camberwell	663
Members of Parliament	319
Cambodia	189, 207; *908
Camborne, M.P.	327
Mines School	487
Cambrian Academy	502
Archæological Assoc.	508
Period	177

	PAGE
Cambridge, Duke of	214
Fund and Home	508
Marquesses of	224
CAMBRIDGE (Town)	680
Births and Deaths	680
Clubs	538
Dunn Laboratory	381
Food Officers	357
Low Temp. Research	402
Mayor	680
Member of Parliament	321
Ministry of Works	420
Mond Laboratory	*589
Newspapers	544
Prices Regulation	398
Recorder	428
Regional Transport	419
Technical College	427
War Damage	417
Cambridge House	492
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	471
Appointments Board	471
Dept. of Education	469
Engineering Degree	480
Extra Mural Studies	471
Members of Parliament	335, 471
Observatory	471
Plant Breeding	339
Psychological Research	382
School of Architecture	471
Terms	471
Women's Colleges	471
Cambridgeshire	660-1, 662
Members of Parliament	326
Cambridgeshire, The	*1012
Cameroons	190, 605; *826, 828
French	190; *908
Camlachie, M.P.	333
Camöens	*949
Campbell Islands	606; *784, 788
Campion Hall	470
CANADA, DOMINION OF	*749-761
Agriculture	600; *754
Ambassadors	*751, 752
Archbishops	459, 465
Area, &c.	191, 606; *749
Armed Forces	*753
Atomic bomb research	*984
Aviation	*755
Banks	555; *755
Birth Rate, &c.	*753
Bishops	459, 465-5
Blind Population	624
Book Publishers	*999-1000
Bridges	199
Broadcasting	342; *756
Cabinet	*751
Canals	199; *755
Capital	191; *756
Cereals	600; *754
Chinese Population	*749
Cities	*753
Climate	750
Coinage	196; *753
Communications	*755
Cost of the War	201
Cultivated Area	600
Dairy Produce	*754
Death Rate	*753
Debt	*754
Defence	*753
Dollar, The	196; *753
Dominion Day	97, 122; *749
Dominion Status	601
Education	*753

	PAGE
CANADA, DOMINION OF—contd.	
Eskimo Population	*749
Events in 1944-45	587
Exchange Rate	*753
Exports	*754, 755
Federal Capital	191; *756
Female Population	*749
Finances	*753-4
Financial Aid to Britain	616
Fire Losses	*1087
Fisheries	754
Food for Britain	754
Foreign Population	*749
Foreign Representation	*751
Forest Areas	600
Forestry	754
Fur Farming	754
Gift of Belgium	*989
Gifts to Britain	616
Gold and Silver	561; *753
Golf	*1023
Government	601, 605; *750
Governors-General	607; *750, 751
Harvest Months	*1087
High Commissioner	604, 607; *752
History	*750
House of Commons	*752
Ice Hockey	*1019
Illegitimacy	194
Illiteracy	194; *753
Immigration	*749
Imports	*749
Indian Population	*749
Industrial Production	*755
Insurance Companies	575-6
Japanese Population	*749
Jewish Population	195; *749
Judicature	*757-8
Judicial Committee	423
Lakes	205; *750
Leader of the Opposition	*751
Legations	*751
Legislature	*752
Life Assurance	572
Live Stock	*754
London Office	607; *752
Lumbering	*754
Magazine Post	647
Manufactures	754, 755
Marriage Rate	*753
Methodist Church	463
Mineral Production	*755
Mountains	*750
Mounted Police	*754
Natural Increase	194
Newspapers	550
Niagara Falls	*981
Nickel	*755
Oil	*755
Ottawa	*756
Parcel Rates to	652
Parliament	*752
Pensions Office	390
Petroleum	*755
Physiography	*750
Population	191; *749, 750
Postal Orders	650
Posts and Telegraphs	*755-6
Price of Bread	*708
Prime Minister	*751
Production	*754, 755
Provinces	606; *756*761
Racial Origins	*749
Railways	643; *755

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
CANADA, DOMINION OF— <i>contd.</i>	
Rainbow Bridge.....	*755
Religious Statistics.....	*749
Representation abroad.....	*749
Responsible Government.....	592
Rhodes Scholarships.....	603
Rideau Hall.....	756
Rivers.....	750
Roman Catholic Church.....	465-6
Royal Canadian Air Force.....	*753
Royal Canadian Navy.....	
Rural Population.....	439; *753
St. Lawrence Seaway.....	*755
Savings Banks.....	*755
School of Architecture.....	478
Schools.....	496; *753
Seaports.....	*753
Secretary of State.....	*751
Senate.....	*752
Ship Canals.....	199, 755
Shipping.....	755
Statute of Westminster.....	601
Summer Time.....	174
Supply Officers.....	408
Telegraph Rates to.....	652
Telephone Rates to.....	652
Telephones.....	*756
Territories, *761; Time.....	175
Tourist Traffic.....	689
Trade.....	197, 635; *754
Trade Commissioners.....	604
Trade with U.K.....	
	635; *754, 755
U.K. High Commissioner.....	
	607; *752
Universities.....	*753
U.S. Ambassador.....	*866
Victory Loans.....	*754
Vital Statistics.....	194; *753, 798
War Diary.....	*1031-1068
War Losses (1914-19).....	
	450; *753
War Losses (1939-45).....	
	202; 204; *753
War's Impact on Civilians.....	*980
Waterfalls.....	*981
Waterways.....	*755
Weights and Measures.....	*1085
Women M.P.'s.....	307
Canal Commission.....	425
Canal, Corinth.....	199
Four Sea Ship.....	*972
Gloucester.....	658
Kiel.....	199; *913
Manchester Ship.....	199, 633, 675
Suez.....	199; *958
Welland.....	*755
Zone (Egypt).....	*898
(U.S.A.).....	191; *863-4
Canals Commission.....	425
British.....	633
Ship.....	199
Canary Islands.....	175, 188; *957
Canberra.....	192; *764, 769
Cancer Hospitals.....	482, 531
Research Fund.....	508
Cancer, Tropic of.....	*1085
Candlemas.....	102
Candia.....	*917
Canca.....	187; *917
Canine Defence League.....	508
Cannes.....	*907
Canning Town Settlement.....	492
Cannock.....	680
Member of Parliament.....	330

	PAGE
Canons Residency.....	452-7
CANTERBURY.....	680
Archbishop of.....	225, 452
Clubs.....	538
House of Convocation.....	451
Marriage Licences.....	428
Member of Parliament.....	328
Province of.....	452-6
Recorder.....	428
See of.....	452
Technical College.....	489
Theological College.....	488
Vicar-General's Office.....	428
Canton.....	193; *889
Island.....	*829, 860, 861
Canute.....	212
Capacity, Measures of.....	
	*1084, 1086
Conversion Table.....	91
Cape Breton Island.....	*759
Cape Coast.....	*818, 819
Cape Delgado.....	*950
Cape Horn.....	186; *883
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.....	*789, 796
Administrator.....	*791, 796
Agriculture.....	*793
Area, &c.....	606; *789
History.....	*789
Judicature.....	*791
Observatory.....	387
Population.....	*789, 796
Provincial Secretary.....	*791, 796
Schools.....	497
Cape Town.....	*794, 796
Archbishop.....	460
Bishop.....	466
Distance by Air.....	657
Insurance Companies.....	575
Museums.....	*796
Newspapers.....	551
Population.....	193; *796
School of Architecture.....	478
Trade Commissioner.....	604
Cape Town—Algiers Highway.....	
	*795
Cape Verde (Portug.).....	190; *950
Cape Wrath.....	690
Capets, The.....	208
Capiata.....	*942
Capitals of the World.....	187-191
Capricorn, Tropic of.....	*1085
Capri Zipfel.....	*794, 800
Caracas.....	192; *978
Carapagua.....	*942
Carat, The.....	*1084
Caratacus.....	659, 686
Carboniferous Period.....	177
CARDIFF.....	688
American Consul.....	*866
Archbishop.....	465
Births and Deaths.....	688
Clubs.....	538
Customs and Excise.....	348
Domestic Sci. Sch.....	479
Food Officers.....	357
Immigration Officers.....	367
Insurance Companies.....	576
Lord Mayor.....	603, 688
Members of Parliament.....	332
Ministry of Works.....	420
Mosque.....	465
National Museum.....	386
Newspapers.....	543, 544
Penny Rate.....	622
Population.....	688
Prices Regulation.....	398

	PAGE
CARDIFF— <i>continued.</i>	
Rateable Value.....	688
Recorder.....	428, 688
Regional Transport.....	419
School of Architecture.....	478
School of Art.....	479
School of Medicine.....	474
Shipping.....	419, 645, 645
Stationery Office.....	407
Stipendiary.....	429
Technical College.....	489
University College.....	474
War Damage.....	417
Welsh Board of Health.....	364-5
Cardiganshire.....	687, 688-9
Members of Parliament.....	332
Cardinals.....	465
How to Address.....	465
Caretaker Ministry.....	583
Caribbean Sea.....	199; *891, 919
Carinthia.....	*979
Carlsbrooke, Marquess of.....	216
Carlisle.....	680
Bishop of.....	457
Clubs.....	538
Members of Parliament.....	321
Newspapers.....	544
Recorder.....	428
Technical College.....	487
Carlow.....	697
Carmarthen.....	687
Member of Parliament.....	332
Recorder.....	428
Carmarthenshire.....	687, 688-9
Members of Parliament.....	332
Carnegie Institutions.....	508
Caroliola.....	*979
Carola Hafen.....	*771
Carolina, N. & S.....	209
Caroline Islands.....	
	175, 192; *830, 927, 930
Carriacou.....	*810
Carrick Pursuivant.....	340
Carshalton.....	680
Member of Parliament.....	330
Cartagena (Colombia).....	*890
Cartago.....	*891
Carthage, Site of.....	*908
Carthage.....	*956
Casablanca.....	*935
Conference.....	*1047
Cash on Delivery (Abroad).....	649
(Inland).....	649
Cashel, Archbishop of.....	465
Bishop.....	462
Casiquiare Canal.....	977
Caso.....	*927
Caspian Sea.....	199; *972
Castel Hospital.....	532
Caste (India).....	*706, 708
Castel Gandolfo.....	*941
Castletown.....	704
Castries.....	191; *810
Car Island.....	*805
Catalan Provinces.....	*955
Catanduanes.....	*861
Catani.....	*946
Catering Wages Commission.....	379
Cathcart, M.P.....	333
Cathedral Organists.....	452-8
Catholic Apostolic Church.....	464
Catholic Societies.....	508
Catral, The.....	691
Cattaro.....	*979
Cattle in U.K., 632; Subsidies.....	631
Caucasus, The.....	198; *973

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Cauvery Delta	907	CEYLON—continued.		Chancery—continued.	
Cavalla	*917	Natural Increase	194	Judges (E. & W.)	423
Cavalry Benefit Fund	508	Newspapers	551	Judges (Scotland)	432
Employment Assoc.	512	Population	194; 811	Registers	444
Cavan	697	State Council	812	Sheriff Court of	432
Cavite	*802	Time, 175; Trade	812	Sherrinnagore	*809
Cawnpore	*748	Trade Commissioner	604	Changshu	*809
Caxton Home	508	Vanadium	*812	CHANNIE ISLANDS. 187, 611; 813	
Cay	*909	Chachani	*945	Cultivated Area	600
Cayambe	*896	Chachacare Island	*809	King's Visit	581
Cayenne	192; 909	Chaco, The	*911, 942	Channel Flying	655
Cayman Islands	191; 806	Chad (French)	190; 909	Swimming	*1024
Cebu	*861, 862	Lake	199	Chantry Bequest	500
Ceded Mile, The	*816	Chadwick Trust	409	Chapakhera	*732
Celebes (Neth.)	198; *802, 937	Chaffarinas	*957	Chapala, Lake	*932
Celestial Phenomena (1946)	158	Chagai	*732	Chapaner	*732
Cell Metabolism Research	381	Chahar	*885	Chapel	*889
Celsius (Thermometer)	*1086	Chairman, L.C.C. (Note) 603, 673		Chapel Royal (Thistle)	223
Celtic Invasion	659	Chairmen of Committees. 302, 307		Chapels Royal	221
Titles	695	Chairmen of County Councils		Chaplain General	444
Cemeteries, Cost of	621	of Q.S.	661, 689, 692	in Chief (Air)	447
Censors of Plays	220	660, 688, 700		of the Fleet	435
(Travellers)	*1070	of U.D. Councils. 679-685, 687		to the Speaker	302
Census, Gt. Br. (1811-1931)	610	Chairway to the Stars	643	Chaplains, College of	221
Office	364	Chakhansur	*807	Indian	*733-4
of India (1941)	*706, 707	Chaldees	922	to the King	221, 223
of Lire (1936)	697	Chalon (Cochin China)	*908	Chapultepec, Act of	*932
of Northern Ireland (1937)	697	Chaman	*748	Charges d'Affaires	210, 211
of Production	633	Chamba	*744	Charing Cross Hospital	482, 531
of Seamen	645	CHAMBER OF COMMERCE		Charitable Bequests. xxi-xxviii	
of U.S.A. (1940)	209	(British):—		Societies (various)	503-529
Centenaries of 1946	592-3	Argentina	*874	Charity Commissions	343
Centigrade Thermometer	*1086	Belgium	*876	Organisation Society	509
Centimetre and Inch	91	Brazil	*881	Charkhari State	*744
Central African Institute	*835	British and Latin America	510	Charlemagne	206
CENTRAL AMERICA:—		Canary Islands	*957	Charlrot	*876
Area and Population	186, 191	Chile	*884	Charles I and II	213
Central Australia	606; 770	China	*889	Charlestown	*808
Chancery	222	Dominican Republic	*896	Charlotte Amalie	191; *863
Criminal Court	426, 609	Egypt	*901	Charlottetown	*760
Electricity Board	352	France	*910	Chartered Accountants	508
India	606; *706, 707, 732, 746	Glasgow	510	Surveyors	527
Library	385	Iraq	*923	Charterhouse School	493
Midwives' Board	482	London	510	in Southwark	492
Office Supreme Court	424-5	Madaira	*949	Chatham	680
Prices Regulation	397-8, 412	Mexico	*934	Member of Parliament	324
CENTRAL PROVINCES		Morocco	*936	Technical School	487
606; *706, 707, 730		Netherlands' India	*938	Chatham Islands	606; 784
Central Time	175	New York	*866	(Ecuador)	*896
Valuation Committee	343	Persia	*944	Chattanooga	209
Cephalonia	*916	Peru	*946	Chattarpur State	*746
Ceram	*937	Portugal	*919	Chattisgarh	606; *706, 707
Ceramics Department	384	Spain	*957	Cheam	684
CERIAL STATISTICS	600	Switzerland	*962	Cheese subsidy	598
Ceres (Planet)	269	Turkey	*966	Chefoo	*889
Cerr Island	*837	United States	*866	Chekang	*880
Certificates, Birth, etc.	468	Uruguay	*968	Chellabinsk	*972, 974
Cosara	*966	CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD	220	Chellian Flints	178
Cesarewitch	*1012	Department	220	Chelmsford	680
Cetatea Alba	*952	H.M. the Queen's	223	Agricultural Coll	477
Cetewayo	*797	H.M. Queen Mary's	224	Bishop of	235, 453
Ceuta	190; *934, 935, 957	Lord Great	380	Food Officers	357
CEYLON	*811-813	of London	668	Member of Parliament	328
Archbishop	465	Champerico	*917	Technical School	487
Area, &c.	198; 811	Champion Stakes	*1012	Chelsea	663
Association	508	Championships, &c.	*1008-1010	Member of Parliament	319
Bishops	459	Chancellor, Durham	349	Cheltenham	680
Constitution	587	Exchequer	303, 412, 413	Arts and Crafts	477
Cultivated Area	600	(1852-1945)	304	Clubs	538
Currency	196	Lancaster	303, 349	College	493
Education	*812	Chancellors, Diocesan	452-8	Ladies' College	498
Finances	*812	University	470-3	Member of Parliament	321
Government		Chancery Court of York	428	Newspapers	543, 544
604, 605; *811-2, 813		Courts	424	Settlement	492
Japanese Attack	*812	Crown Office	424	Technical School	487
London Office	604	Division	423, 609	Training College	491

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
Chem Belder	*888
Chemical Industry	633, 634
Research	402
Societies	508-9
Chemist, Government	343, 621
Chemistry, Royal Institute of	479
Museum	383
Nobel Prize	*982
Chemnitz	*915
Chernulpo	*929
Cherbourg	907
Chernigov	*974
Cherra Poonje	176
Cherry Island	*829
Chertsey, M.P.	330
Cheshire	660-1, 652
Members of Parliament	326-7
Cheshunt College	489
Chess	*1022
Chest Hospitals	531
Chester, 680; Bishop of	235, 457
Assay Office	*1082, 1083
Circuit	427
Clubs	538
Customs and Excise	348
Herald	340
Member of Parliament	326
Recorder	428
Training College	491
Chester 1 ^e Street, M.P.	327
Chesterfield	680
Member of Parliament	327
Technical School	487
Chetchen	*973
Cheveley Pk. Stakes	*1012
Cheviot Hills	658, 690
Cheyne Hospital	532
Chhattarpur	*744
Chhota Udepur	*732
Chiang Kai-shek, Generalissimo: President of Chinese Republic	207; *884
Chicago, Population	193, 209
British Consul-Gen.	*865
Distance by Air	657
Industries	*855
Jewish Population	195
Newspapers	551
CHICHESTER	680
Bishop of	235, 453
Clubs	538
Member of Parliament	331
Recorder	428
Theological College	489
Training College	491
Chiclao	*946
Chief Constables, England	661
London	430
Scotland	603
Wales	689
Chief Magistrates	603
Chief Rabbi	490; *831
Chief of the Staff, Air	447
Army (C.I.G.S.)	443
Navy	434
Chieftainries, Irish	294
Chihuahua	*933
Child Welfare	518
Children	
Convalescent Home	534
Cruelty to	520
Hospitals for	531-2, 535
Children's Branch	367
Courts	431
Income Tax Allowances	*1078
Newspapers	545

	PAGE
Children's—continued.	
Passports	*1069
Pensions	625
Societies	509
CHINA	*882-4
Anglophil Societies	*884
Area	192; *883
British Ch. of Commerce	*884
British Council	*884
British Embassy	210; *884
Coinage	196; *884
Consulate-General	211; *882
Cosach	*883
Education	*884
Embassy	211; *882
Finance	*884
Government	207; *882, 883
Illegitimacy	194
Language & Literature	*884
Natural Increase	194
Nitrates	*883
Nobel Prize	*884
Population	192; *883
Price of Bread	*798
Summer Time	174
Time	175
Trade	197; *884
Chilian	*884
Chimbal	*975
Chimborazo	198; *886
CHINA—continued.	
ABCD	*886
Agriculture	*886
Area	186, 188; *885
Association	509
Bishops (C. of E.)	460
Blind Population	624
British Ch. of Commerce	*889
British Council	*889
British Embassy	210; *889
Burma Road	*887
Calendar	185
Chiang Kai-shek	*884, 885
Chronology	185
Church of	460
Civilisation	178; *885
Commerce	*887
Communications	*887
Currency	196; *886
Customs	*886, 887
Double Tenth Day	134; *885
Ecclesiastical Province	460
Education	*886
Embassy	211; *885
Events, 1944-45	590, 591
Extraterritoriality	*886
Finance	*886
Flag	*889
Foreign Population	*885
Government	207; *884, 885-6
Harvest months	*1087
Illiteracy	*886
Industries	*886-7
Inland Mission	500
Jewish Population	195
Kwang Chou-Wan	*908
Language & Literature	199; *886
Legislature	*885-6
Liu Kung	*886
Macau	*930
Manchuria	*887-8
Maritime Customs	*887
Mongolia	*888
Outlying Territories	*887
Paracels	*889
Population	188; *885

	PAGE
CHINA—continued.	
Post Office	*887
Pratas	*887
Price of Bread	*798
Production	*880
Provinces	585
Religion	*886
Salt Revenue	*886
Sinkiang	*889
Societies	509
Tartary	*889
Telegraphs	*887
Tibet	*888-9
Tientsin	*886
Time 175; Towns	*889
Trade	197, 635; *887
Turkistan	*743, 889
War with Japan (1937-45)	*886
Yunnan	*885
Zungaria	*889
Chincha	*946
Chingkiang	*889
Chios	*916, 917
Chippenharn	680
Member of Parliament	331
Chiroprody	479
Chislehurst, M.P.	328
Chiswick, M.P.	329
Chitral	*733, 744
Chivalry, Orders of	263-286
Choiseul Island	*829
Cholmondeley Charities	509
Choluteca	*919
Choral Society, Royal	524
Chorley	680
Member of Parliament	329
Technical School	487
Chorzw	*948
Cho-sen (Korea)	*927, 929
Christ, The Birth of	180
"Christ The Redeemer"	*883
Christchurch, Hampshire	680
Member of Parliament	328
Christchurch, N.Z.	*888
Archbishop	459
Bishop	467
Newspapers	551
School	497
Christian IX (Denmark)	217
Christian, H.R.H. Princess	216
CHRISTIANITY—	
Chronology	181-3
Knowledge Society	509
Literature	529
Science Churches	464
Societies	509
CHRISTIANITY—in England	659
in Ireland	696
in Scotland	691
in Wales	686
Statistics of	467
Christianad	*863
Christmas Day	97, 102, 142
Posts	651
Island	189, *822, 829
CHRONICLE OF THE WAR	*1031-1068
Chronological Notes	177-185
Chrysler Building	199
Chr Chin Chow	*1026
Chungking	193; *889
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	452-460
Archbishops	225, 452, 456
Archdeacons	452-8
Bishops	235, 452-8
Canons Residentary	452-7

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>		C.I.D.	430, 431	CITY OF LONDON— <i>continued.</i>	
Church House.....	509	Cienfuegos.....	*892	Insurance Companies.....	573-6
Church Union.....	509	C.I.F.....	637	Irish Society.....	516, 665
Clergy.....	452-460	C.I.G.S.....	443	Judges.....	429, 668
Consistory Courts.....	428	Cincinnati.....	209	Justice Rooms.....	430
Convocation.....	451	Industries.....	*856	Livery Club.....	509
Dioceses.....	452-8	Cinematograph Adviser		Companies.....	669-670
Ecclesiastical Courts.....	427	(H.M.S.O.).....	408	Local Elections.....	*1081
Estates Commission.....	349-350	Theatres (London).....	*1005-7	Lord Mayor.....	584, 603, 666
Finance.....	349, 451	Cinque Ports.....	680; *1087	Title of.....	603, 664
House of Bishops.....	451	Circassia.....	*973	Lord Mayor's Day, 1881.....	180, 664
Clergy.....	451	Circuit Clerks, E. and W.....	427	Magna Carta.....	205
Lairty.....	451	Scotland.....	432	Mansion House.....	430
Marriage Licences.....	427-8	Circuits of Judges.....	427	Maternity Hospital.....	532
National Assembly.....	451	Circular Measure.....	*1084	Mayor's Court.....	429
Newspapers.....	545	Circumcision, The.....	186	Medical Officers.....	668
Primate of All England.....	452	Circumference of Earth.....	186	Members of L.C.C.....	673-4
Primate of England.....	456	Cirencester, M.P.....	328	Members of Parliament	
Q.A.B.....	400	Agricultural Coll.....	477		
Societies.....	509	Cisterns, Contents of.....	*1087	Mental Hospital.....	319, 584
Statistics.....	451	Cities, Largest (World).....	193	Morden College.....	519
Suffragan Bishops.....	452-8	Cities, English.....	675-8	Officers.....	664-5, 666, 668
Summary (1945).....	585	Scottish.....	(Note) 692, 693	Old Bailey.....	426
Temperance Societies.....	527	Welsh.....	687, 689	Penny Rate.....	622
Theological Colleges.....	489	of British Empire.....	603	Police.....	430, 668
Tithe Redemption Commis-		of India.....	*748	Population.....	193, 663
sion.....	410	of U.S.A.....	209	Port Health Committee.....	665
Training Colleges.....	490-2	Citizens' Advice Bureau.....	468	Quarter Sessions.....	426
Vicars-General.....	428	City and Guilds' Inst.....	486	Rate Expenditure.....	665
CHURCH OF IRELAND.....	462	"City," What is a.....	609	Rateable Value.....	663
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.....	461	CITY OF LONDON.....	663, 664-670	Rates.....	622, 665
Indian Chaplains.....	*734	Acres and Population.....	193	Recorder.....	428, 665, 668
Temperance Assoc.....	527	Activities.....	665	Records Office.....	399
Church, Armenian.....	*974	Addresses.....	668	Remembrancer.....	668
Army.....	509	Aldermen.....	664, 666	Roman Antiquities.....	*992-3
Association.....	509	Almshouses.....	668	St. Bartholomew's Hos-	
Baptist.....	464	Banks.....	553-560	pital.....	422, 531
Calvinistic.....	463	Births and Deaths.....	663	St. Paul's Cathedral.....	452
Education Corporation.....	498	Boys' Schools.....	493, 668	School of Music, &c.....	480, 484
Episcopal, in Scotland.....	462	Bridges.....	663, 665	Schools.....	478, 665, 668
in Wales.....	460	Building Societies.....	578-580	Sessions.....	426
Lads' Brigade.....	509	Central Criminal Court.....	426	Sheriffs.....	(Note) 128, 130, 666
Methodist.....	403	Chamberlain.....	584, 665, 668	Societies.....	509
Missionary Society.....	509	Charters.....	205, 399, 664	Special Constabulary.....	430
Music, Royal School of.....	484	Chief Commoner.....	665	Town Clerk.....	665, 668
Musicians.....	515	City and Guilds Coll.....	486	Town Planning.....	584, 665
of Christ, Scientist.....	464	City's Cash.....	664	Under-Sheriffs.....	426
of Ireland.....	462	City Livery Club.....	509, 536	Vital Statistics.....	663
of Scotland.....	461	Clerk of the Peace.....	668	Ward Committees.....	665
of the Nativity.....	*831	Clubs, 536; College.....	486	Wards.....	666-7
Roman Catholic.....	465-7	Commissioner of Police.....	430, 666	City, The Oldest.....	*963
Schools Company.....	498	Common Council.....	664, 666-7	Ciudad Trujillo.....	191; *895
Societies.....	509	Common Hall.....	668	Civics (Events).....	584
Churches of Christ.....	464	Common Serjeant.....	668	CIVIL AVIATION—	
CHURCHILL, RT. HON. W. S.—		Coroner.....	668	Minister of.....	303, 342, 343-4
Birthday.....	138	Cost of Government.....	664	Records.....	584-5, 655-7
Cabinet.....	304-5	Court.....	429	Civil Defence—	
Chancellor, Bristol Univ.....	472	Deputies.....	667-8	Farewell Parade.....	581
Companion of Honour.....	265	"Dick Whittington".....	664	Numbers engaged.....	442
Elder Brethren.....	415	Estate.....	664	Organization.....	367-8
Garter declined.....	583	Expenditure from Rates.....	665	Civil Engineer in Chief.....	437
Life of Marlborough.....	206	Finances.....	664, 665	Civil Engineers.....	509
Lord Warden.....	680; *1087	Freemasons.....	668	Civil Estimates.....	619-620
M.P. for Woodford.....	276	Freemen's School.....	665, 668	Civil List, The.....	219, 346
"Never Surrender".....	*1034	Girls' Schools.....	499, 668	Civil Lord, Admiralty.....	307, 434
Potsdam Conference.....	583; *910, 971	Government.....	663, 664-8	CIVIL SERVICE, THE.....	330-432
Prime Minister.....	304	Guild of Freeman.....	513	Benevolent Fund.....	509
Privy Counsellor.....	252	Guildhall Court.....	430	Commission.....	344
Shipwright.....	582	Guildhall School of Music		Council.....	475
Washington Visit.....	*1042	and Drama.....	480, 484	Estimates.....	619-620
Churchill, Mrs., Aid to Russia		Guilds.....	669-670	Head of the.....	413, 582
Fund.....	525	History.....	664-5	of India.....	*733
Chuvash.....	*973	Monetary Freedom.....	668	Pay.....	336-432
		Hospital.....	532, 535	Societies.....	509
		Incendiary Fires.....	*1037	Sports Council.....	509
				War Bonus.....	592

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Civil Twilight.....	151	Coatbridge, M.P.....	334	COLONIAL—continued,	
Civilian Casualties (1939-45).....	204	Coatqueque Lake.....	*952	Secretary.....	303, 344
Civilization, Stages of.....	177-8	Coats Land.....	*771	Secretary (1852-1945).....	304
Civita Vecchia.....	*941	Coban.....	*917	Societies.....	510
Clackmannan.....	692-3	Cobden Club.....	509	Stock Transfer Office.....	345
Member of Parliament.....	235	Coburg (Bavaria).....	*915	Welfare Committee.....	345
Sheriff, &c.....	433	Cochabamba.....	*878	COLONIES AND PROTEC-	
Claims Tribunals.....	426	Coche.....	*977	TORATES:—	
Clapham, M.P.....	320	Cochin (State).....	606; *706, 707,	Alphabetical.....	*709-846
Clare.....	697		733	Crown Agents.....	345-6, 604
Clarence, Dukes of.....	214, 217	Maharaja of.....	*746	Geographical.....	605
Clarencieux.....	340	Cochin China.....	189; *908	How Governed.....	602
Classical Association.....	509	" Cockney, A " (Bow Bells).....	688	Colorado.....	209
Clay Cross, M.P.....	327	Cocoa Consumption. (Note).....	617	Colossus of Rhodes.....	199
Clayton, M.P.....	323	Coco de Mer.....	*838	Columbia, District of.....	209; *860
Cleansing, Cost of.....	621	Cocos-Keelings.....	189; *822	Columbus, Bartholomew.....	*895
Clearing House, Bankers'.....	560	C.O.D. Services.....	649	COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER:—	
Railway.....	640	Cod Migration.....	*985	Birthday.....	114
Clergy, Diocesan.....	452-8	Codrington College.....	*805	Colombia.....	*890
House of.....	451	Coetivy Island.....	*838	Columbus Day.....	134
Income Tax.....	*1075	Coffee, Consumption per head		Cuba.....	*891
Societies.....	509	(Note).....	617	First Landfall.....	*805
Clerical Services (N.I.C.).....	364	Coiba Island.....	*941	Venezuela.....	*977
Clerk of Parliaments.....	302	Coimbra.....	*949	West Indies.....	*604
Clerk of the Closet.....	221	COINAGE.....	196	Columbus, U.S.A.....	209
Clerkenwell Court.....	431	In War Time.....	552	Colwyn Bay.....	687
Clerks of Assize.....	427	Coins and Medals, Keeper of.....	382	Comarca.....	*941
Clerks of Peace, England.....	661	Colchester.....	659, 680	Combined Universities M.P.....	335
Scotland.....	693	Bishop of (Chelmsford).....	453	Comeragh Mountains.....	696
Wales.....	689	Clubs.....	538	COMETS.....	167, 172
Clermond Ferrand.....	*907	Member of Parliament.....	328	Periodic.....	172
Cleveland, Ohio.....	193, 209	Recorder.....	428	Whipple's Neighbour.....	*997
Industries.....	*855	Technical School.....	487	Comino.....	*824
Cleveland, Yks., M.P.....	331	Coldest Day, The.....	176	Comintern.....	*970
Clifton.....	676	Place.....	*973	Commerce, Chambers of, see	
Bridge, 667; College.....	493	College of Arms.....	340	" Chamber.....	
Theological College.....	489	of Chaplains.....	221	Schools of.....	479
CLIMATE:—		of Preceptors.....	483	Commercial Diplomatic Ser-	
of England.....	658	COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.....	470-501	vice.....	*867
of Ireland.....	696	Collieries, U.K.....	634	Education.....	479
of Scotland.....	691	Colne Valley, M.P.....	331	Papers Post.....	647
Buchan's Theory.....	593	Cologne.....	193; *915	Relations Dept.....	411
Summary, 1944-45.....	176	Distance by Air.....	657	Travellers Societies.....	510
Clinical Research Units.....	381	COLOMBIA.....	*889-890	Commissionary Offices.....	452
Clipperton Island.....	*909	Area, &c.....	192; *889	Commissionaires, Corps of.....	510
Clitheroe.....	680	British Council.....	*889	Commissioners (Police).....	430
Member of Parliament.....	329	British Embassy.....	210; *890	Common Council.....	609, 666-7
Clive, Lord.....	*711	Broadcasting.....	342	Common Sergeant.....	665, 668
Clogher, Bishops of.....	462, 465	Embassy.....	211; *889	Common Wealth.....	510
Clontarf, Battle of.....	696	Government.....	207; *889, 890	M.Ps.....	306
CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME.....	*1071	Inca's Bridge.....	*890	COMMONS, HOUSE OF.....	314-335
CLUBS.....	536-541	Language & Literature.....	*890	Constitution.....	608
Provident.....	628	Minima Gorge.....	*890	Cost.....	619
Union Jack.....	*1068	Natural Increase.....	194	Deputy Leader.....	303
Working Men's.....	627	Tequendama Fall.....	*890	Leader.....	303
Clyde, The.....	690	Colombo.....	188; *812	Majorities.....	306
Lighthouses.....	415	Archbishop.....	466	Numbers.....	306
Navigation.....	415	Bishop.....	459	Officers.....	307
Clydebank.....	694	Colon.....	*941	Post Office.....	394
Cossos.....	*916	Colon (Colonos) Coin.....	*952	Speaker.....	307
COAL:—		Colonia.....	*967	Summary (1944-45).....	308-313
Commission.....	344	COLONIAL (see also Imperial):—		Northern Ireland.....	698
Exports.....	636	Agents.....	345-6, 604	Commons Preservation.....	510
Isivol Map.....	*990	Audit Department.....	345	Commonwealth (1649-60).....	213
Measures (Age).....	177	Banks.....	554-560	COMMONWEALTH, THE BRITISH	
Mines Inspectorate.....	360	Bishops.....	459-460, 465-7	600-607	
Measures (Age).....	177	Church Society.....	509	Communications Council.....	346
Mines Inspectorate.....	360	Development.....	*813	Fund (Harkness).....	603
Mines Reference.....	426	Economic Advisory Com-		Communist M.Ps.....	306
Mining Accidents.....	634	mittee.....	345	Party.....	510
Resources (Research).....	403	Estimates.....	619	Comoro Archipelago.....	175; *909
Societies.....	509	Government.....	602	Comoyaguela.....	*919
Statistics.....	551, 634	Income Tax Office.....	346	Companies Act, Judges.....	425
Coalition Govt. ended.....	312, 582-3	Missionary Society.....	510	Joint Stock.....	634
Coalition Ministries.....	304-5	Newspaper Offices.....	550-1	Registrar of.....	373, 425
Coastwise Shipping.....	440, 645	Office.....	344-5	Companions of Honour.....	265

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Compass Needle.....	173-4	Convocation, Houses of.....	451	Cotton—continued.....	
Compensation, Postal.....	648-9	Conway, H.M.S.....	484	Imports.....	636
War Damage.....	426	Cooch Behar.....	*732, 744	Marks.....	389
Workmen's.....	627; *1080	Cook, Capt. James.....	*785	Naturally Coloured.....	*986
Composers, Society of.....	505	Islands.....	*784, 788	Seed Production.....	*1087
Compound Interest Table.....	*1073	Coolgardie.....	*783	Yield of an Acre.....	600
Comptroller and Auditor.....	353	Co-operation.....	627	Couldson and Purley.....	680
of the Household.....	220, 413	Co-operative College.....	476	Counsellors, Foreign Office.....	358
Conception.....	*884, 942	COORG.....	606; *705, 707, 732, 736,	Countess of Athlone.....	216
Condominiums.....	602; *843-5		737	of Harewood.....	218, 224
Condor Islands.....	*908	Copenhagen.....	187, 193; *895	of Huntingdon.....	464
Conflict Islands.....	*770	Distance by Air.....	657	Countesses in Own Right.....	247
Confucianism.....	467; *886	Copernicus.....	*947	Counties, English.....	660-1, 662
Confucians, Number of.....	467	Copper (Cyprus).....	*814	Irish.....	697
CONGO, BELGIAN.....	190; *876-7	(Chile).....	*883	Scottish.....	692-3
Congo, French.....	190; *909	Coptic Calendarr.....	185	Welsh.....	687, 688-9
River.....	198; *877	Church.....	467; *901	County Boroughs.....	609;
Congregational Church.....	464	Copyright, 597; Government.....			(Note) 679
Colleges.....	490		408	Clerks.....	693
Societies.....	510	Coquilhatville.....	*877	County:—	
Union (Temperance).....	527	Cordoba.....	*956	Clubs.....	538-541
Congregationalists.....	464	(Coin).....	*938	Colleges.....	469
Congress of the U.S.A.....		Corfu.....	*916, 917	Conveners.....	692
Library of.....	307; *849	Corinth (Currants).....	*916	Council, London.....	671-4
Women members.....	307	Canal.....	199; *916	Councils.....	609
"Congress India".....	*710	Corinto.....	*938	Court Judges.....	429-430, 609
Conjunctions.....	102, 106	Corisco Islands.....	*957	Precedence of.....	262
CONNAUGHT, DUKES OF.....	216	Cork.....	697	Courts.....	424, 429, 609, 619
Province of.....	696, 697	Bishops.....	462, 465	Palatine.....	349
Connecticut.....	209	Clubs.....	541	Towns.....	662
Connemara Mountains.....	696	University College.....	475	Coursing.....	*1016
Conscience Money.....	624	Corn Laws, Repeal.....	592	Court, Central Criminal.....	426, 609
Conservative Majorities.....	292	Prices.....	632	News, 1944-45.....	581-2
Ministries.....	304-5	Cornwall, County.....	660-1, 662	of Appeal.....	423-4, 609
M.P.s.....	314-8	Archdeacon of.....	456	of Arches.....	427
Party.....	292, 306, 520, 583	High Sheriff.....	349, 660	of Bankruptcy.....	425, 609
100 years ago.....	592	Lord Lieutenant.....	660	of Chancery.....	423, 424, 432
Consett, M.P.....	327	Members of Parliament.....	327	of Criminal Appeal.....	423, 425, 609
Consistory Courts.....	428	Cornwall, Duchy of.....	349	of Faculties.....	427-8
Consols, 6½; Price of.....	598	Revenues.....	(Note) 219	of the Lord Lyon.....	340
Yield at Various prices.....	599	Cornwallis Island.....	*860	of Peculiar.....	428
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.....	266	Coromandel Coast.....	*907	of Session.....	432, 609
Constabulary Inspectors.....	367, 407	Coronation Cup.....	*1012	Supreme.....	423-6
Royal Ulster.....	699	Coronation Dates.....	114, 224	Courtauld Institute.....	472
Special.....	430, 431	Coroner, King's.....	425	Courtesy Titles.....	251
Constantine (Algeria).....	*907	Household.....	222	Courts of Justice.....	423-431
Constantine the Great.....	*966	London.....	668	Ecclesiastical.....	427
Constantinople.....	206; *966	Coroner's Inquests (Cost).....	612	Coventry.....	680
Constanza.....	*952	Coroners' Society.....	510	Bishop.....	235, 453
Constellations.....	150	Coronets.....	225-235	Member of Parliament.....	321, 322
Near Meridian.....	98, 102, 106	Corozal, *804; Point.....	*809	Newspapers.....	544
Signs of the.....	98, 102, 106, 155	Corporation of London.....	664-671	Recorder.....	428
Constituencies.....	319-325	Corps Diplomatique.....	210, 211	Technical College.....	487
Constitution, British.....	205, 608	Corpus Christi.....	97, 118, 182	Cowes.....	645, 659
The American.....	*849-9	Corra Linn.....	690	Clubs.....	583
Consular Offices, U.S.A.....	*855-6	Correcting for the Press.....	*998	Crabs, Season for.....	*1071
Foreign Countries.....	*867-980	Corsica.....	187; *904, 905, 907	Cracow (Kracow).....	*947
Consular Salaries.....	*868	Cortes, Herman.....	*932	Craigiebuckler (Research).....	477
Consular Service.....		Cortes (Spain).....	*955	Craiova.....	*952
	*865-8, 868-980	Coruña.....	98; *956	Cranwell College.....	476
Consuls-General in London.....	211	Corvo.....	*950	Creation, Date of the.....	177
Consumption Hospitals.....	532	C.O.S., 509; Cos.....	*927	Crecy, Battle of.....	126, 593
Consumption per head.....	617	Cosmic Rays.....	*986	Crediton, Bishop (Exeter).....	453
Continents, The.....	186	Cosmoledo Island.....	*837	Cremona Society.....	510
Continuation Schools.....	469	Cost of Living.....	598	Creole French.....	*918
Contributory Pensions.....	625, 626	Cost of the War.....	613, 616	Cretaceous Period.....	177
Control, Board of.....	364	COSTA RICA.....	*890-2	Crete (Candia).....	187, *916
Conveners, Scotland.....	692	Area, &c.....	191, *891	Crewe.....	680
Convention, Royal Burghs.....	346, 694	Government.....	207; *890, 891	Member of Parliament.....	326
Conversion Loans.....	615	Legation.....	210, 211; *891	Technical College.....	487
Tables (Metric).....	91	Time.....	175	CRICKET.....	*1013-1016
Tables, Thermometer.....	*1086	Cotacachi.....	*896	Length of Pitch.....	*1084
Conveyancing Counsel.....	424	Cotopaxi.....	198; *896	M.C.C.....	536; *1013
Convict Prison Inspectors.....	368	Cotswolds.....	658	Records.....	*1027
		Cotton Growing Assoc.....	507	Crime, Books on.....	*1002

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Crimea, The	*973	Cumberland—continued.		Dail Eireann	*703
Crimes and Trials (1944-5)	*585	Members of Parliament	327	Daily Newspapers	544
Criminal Appeal	423, 425, 609	Cunbrian Mountains	688	Wages Table	*1072
Investigation Dept.	430, 431	Cunobelinus	686	Dairen	*280; *888, 928
Statistics, U.K. 612; U.S.A.		"Cup, The"	*1021, 1026	Dairy Farmers	597
	*854	Curaçao	191; *998	Produce imported	636
Cripplegate Institute	487	Curat's, Number of	439-8	Science Institute	339
Cripples Hospital	531-2	Curepipe	*826	Dakar	100; *908
Crisana-Mamurash	*951	Curieuse	*837	Dakota, N. & S.	209; *849
Crna-Gora (Montenegro)	*979	Curitiba	*880	Dalai Lama	*668, 889
Croatia	*979	Curling	*1019	Dallas	209
Crocodile River	*789	Curants (Corinth)	*916	Dalmatia	*979
Cromarty	692-3	Currencies of the World	196	Daman-iur	*900
Member of Parliament	334	Currency Restrictions	*1070	Damasus	189; *952
Sheriff	433	Curtis Islands	*788	Damaun	*950
Cromwell, Oliver	213	Curzon Line (Poland)	*910	DAMES COMMANDERS	293-4
Crops (U.K.)	630, 631	CUSTOMS, BOARD OF	346-8	Grand Cross	293-4
British Empire	600	Estimates	620	How addressed	293
World	*1087	Holidays	552	Precedence of	293
Croquet	*1018	Receipts (U.K.)	617	Damien, Father	*861
Lawn	*1084	Smuggling	622	Damietta	*898, 900
Crone of Rupees	*736	Cutch State	*732, 743, 746	Dancing, Roy. Academy	479
Crosby	680	Cuttack	*731	Danegeld	659
CROSS, GEORGE	301-2	Cuzco	*946	Danger Island	*788
Military	266	Cycling	*926, 927	Dangerous Drugs Inspector	367
Victoria	266			Danish Kings of England	212
Crossley and Porter Home				DANUBE COMMISSIONS	*893-4
	295-300			River	*198; *893-4, 979
CROWN, THE	608-9	Cyclists' Touring Club	1027	DANZIG	*948
Agents, Scotland	432	Cylinder Measure	*1084	Daqalilya	*998
Agents for Colonies	345-6, 604	Cymrodorion	510	Dardanelles	*964
Coin (ss.)	552	CYPRUS	*813-4	Dar-es-Salaam	190; *840, 841
Colonies	602	Area, &c.	187; *813	Darfur	*844, 909
Equerries	222	Association	511	Sovereign of	*897
Jewels, Keeper	221	British Council	*814	Darlington	680
Lands	346	Church of	460	Member of Parliament	322
of India, Order of	265	Commissioner (London)	604; *814	Newspapers	543, 544
Office	424, 425	Copper	*814	Technical College	487
Scotland	432	Cultivated Area	600	Training College	491
Rents (Scotland)	432	Government	602, 605; *813, 814	Darmstadt	187; *915
Croydon	680	Natural Increase	194	Dartford	680
Bishop of (Canterbury)	452	Time	174, 175	Member of Parliament	322
Members of Parliament	322	Weights & Measures	*814	Mental Hospital	535
Penny Rate	622	Cyrenaica	*926	P.T. College	485
Recorder	428	Cyrene	*926	Technical College	487
Technical College	487	Czech Societies	511	Dartmoor	658
Crozet Island	*909	CZECOSLOVAKIA	*892-3	Dartmouth	680
Cruelty to Animals Soc.	510	British Embassy	210; *893	R.N. Coll.	484
Inspectors	367	Embassy	211; *892	Dartmouth, N.S.	*759
Cruelty to Children	585	Events (1945)	591	Daru	*770
Societies	520, 524	Government	207; *892, 893	Darwen	680
Cruisers, R.N.	439-440	Independence Day	(Note) 134	Member of Parliament	329
Crusaders, Palestine	*830	Invaded by Nazis	*911	Technical College	487
Fortresses	*903	Jewish Population	*995	Darwin, Australia	*770
Peter the Hermit	*906	Language & Literature	*893	Distance by Air	657
C.T.C.	510	Munich Conference	*911	Date Line, The	175; *1085
CUBA	*891-2	National Committee	*893	Date Marks	*1082, 1083
Area, &c.	198; *804	Ruthenia ceded	*974	Daus, Memorable	98, 102, 106
British Government (1762-3)		Sudetan Area	*911	Datla	*743
Government	207; *891-2	Vital Statistics	194	Daugavpils	*976
Language & Literature	*892	Czetochowa	*948	Davao	*862
Legation	210, 211; *891, 892			Davenry	680
Sugar	*892			Member of Parliament	330
Tobacco	*892			Davis Cup	*1077
Time	174, 175			Dawn and Twilight	151
Cubagua	*977			Dawson, Yukon	*761
Cubic Measure	91, *1084, 1086	D Day	118, *1054	DAY, THE	179
Cuckoo Day (Note)	110	Dabal	*672	"D" Day	179
Cuenca	*897	Dacca	*728	Empire Day	114
Culion Islands	*861	Dacia	*950	Jewish	184
Culloden	110, 593, 602	Dagenham	487, 680	Lord Mayor's	138, 180
Cultivation, Age of	178	Member of Parliament	322	Name of	179
Gt. Britain (Area)	600, 630	Daghestan	*973	New Year's	97, 179
Cumberland	660-1, 662	Dago Island	*976	of Atonement	134, 284
Dukes of	214	Dahana Desert	*869	Pan-American	110, (Note) 130
		Dahomey, French	190; *908	Primrose Day	130

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
DAY, THE— <i>continued</i> .		Dehydration	355	Detroit	193, 209
Thanksgiving (Note)	138	Deimos	169	Industries	*855
The Astronomical	150	Deira	660	Newspapers	551
The Coldest	176	Delaware	209	Doux lies	*909
The Double Tenth	134; *885	Deift	*937	Development Commission	348
The Hottest	176	DELHI	193; *706, 707, 748	Fund	620
The Julian	97, 180	Archbishop	466	Devil's Isle	*909
The Longest	179	Day	130	Devizes	680
The Shortest	179-180	Distance by Air	657	Clubs	538
The Sidereal	157	Delville Wood	*790	Member of Parliament	331
The 24 Hour	179	Demagnetisation	435	Recorder	428
The Wettest	176	Dembeche	*902	Devonian Period	177
Twelfth (Note)	98	Demerara	*802	Devonport, M.P.	324
Where Day begins	175	Demobilisation Dept.	376; *1081	Devonport, Tas.	*780
Daylight Saving	154	De Montfort, Simon	306	Devonshire	660-1, 662
Days from month to month	*1072	Denbighshire	687, 688-9	Members of Parliament	327
of Week	179, 659	Members of Parliament	332	Dewas State	*732, 743
Red Letter	646	Denis Island	*837	Dewsbury	680
Dayton, Ohio	209	DENMARK	*894-5	Member of Parliament	322
DDT (Insecticide)	*986	Area, &c.	187; *894	Technical College	487
Dead Sea	199; *830	Blind Population	624	Dhala	*871
Dead Societies	510-511	Constitution Day (Note)	118	Dhar, State	*743
Training Colleges	492	Faröe	*895	Dharampur, State	*732
Deafness, Ear Hospitals	533	Government	207; *894	Dhaulagiri	*705
Deal, 680; Clubs	538	Greenland	*895	Dholpur, State	*733, 743
Recorder	428	Illegitimacy	194	Dhrangadhra, State	*732, 744
DEAN:—		King Christian IX	217	Diamond, Largest	*886
of Chapel Royal	223	King Christian X	207; *894	Diana, Temple of	199
of Chapels Royal	221	Language & Literature	*894	Diarbekir	*966
of Christ Church	455	Legation	210; *894	Diary of Events (1944-45)	581-591
of Guernsey	452	Natural Increase	194	Diaz, Porfirio	*932
of Jersey	452	Population	183; *894	Diba	*872
of St. Paul's	428, 452	Price of Bread	*798	Dick Whittington	664
of the Thistle	223	Time	175	Dick's Head	*843
of Westminster	452	Vital Statistics	194	Didsbury, "Old Ship"	490
of Windsor	455	Density of Population	18-8	Diego Alvarez Island	*837
Deans and Chapters	452-7	Dental Education	479	Diego Garcia	*826
DEATH:—		Hospitals	532	Diego Suarez	*909
Certificates	468	Ivory Cross Fund	516	Dieppe	*907
Duties	*1075	Officers (E. & W.)	362	Dikwa	*828
Sentences	612	Officers (Scotland)	406	Dilly	189; *950
DEATH RATES (U.K.)	611	Registration	479	Dingwall Pursuivant	340
English Boroughs	679-685	d'Entrecasteaux Islands	*770	Diocesan Courts	428
London	663	Denver	209	Dioceses, Eng. and W.	452-8
Welsh Boroughs	687	Department of Overseas Trade	411, 621	Dione	169, 170
Death Valley	*848	Deptford	663	Diploma Courses	477-492
Deaths, Notable (1944-5)	594-6	Member of Parliament	319	Diplomatic Intercourse	210, 211
Registration (E. & W.)	363-4	Depth of Oceans	198	Corps, Marshal	222
Registration (Scotland)	407	Deputies (City of London)	666-7	Diplomatic Service	*865-6, 868-980
Violent	612	Dera Ismail Khan	*731	Estimates	620
Debra Markos	*902	De-rating	621	Salaries	*867
Debreccen	*920	Derby	680	Dire Dawa	*902
DEBT, NATIONAL	614-5	Arts and Crafts	477	Direction Island	*822
Loans raised	616	Bishop of	235, 453	Director of Prosecutions	426
Office	387, 619	Clubs	538	Directors of Bank of England	553
Redemption Fund	615	Customs & Excise	348	Dirigible Balloons	655-6
Local Government	621	Members of Parliament	322	Disabled Men (Enham)	512
Imprisonment for	429	Newspapers	543, 544	Disabled Persons Dept.	376-7
Decameré	*926	Recorder	428	Disablement Pensions	623
Decan, The	606; *706, 707, 732	Technical College	487	National Insurance	*1080
Deception Island	*815	Training College	491	Discharged Prisoners' Soc.	511
Decimal Association	511	Derby, The (Race)	*1011, 1026	Discount Rate	598
Decorations and Medals	266	Derbyshire	660-1, 662	Distance at Sea	*1085
Deceit	*881	Members of Parliament	327	of Horizon	192
Dec. The	686, 690	Deritend, M.P.	321	Distances by Air	657
Deemsters	704	Derna	*926	from Sun	168
Deepest Oceans	198	Derry	697	of Stars	165
Deer stalking	*1071	Bishops of	462, 465	Distinguished Conduct Medal	266
Defeat of Germany	312; *910, 912, 1065	Des Moines	209	Flying Cross	266
of Japan	*927-8, 1029, 1067	Dessalines, J. J.	*918	Medal	266
Defence Act Tribunal	408	Dessau	187; *915	Service Cross	266
Minister of	412	Dessert Spoon	*1084	Medal, 266; Order	266
Defence Bonds	624	Destroyers, R.N.	440	Distress Societies	511
De Gaulle, General	*903, 909	Detective Stories of 1945	*1002	District of Columbia	209; *860
Visits Washington	588	Detmold	187; *925		

* Pages 707-1088 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Ditton Laboratory.....403	DOVER.....680	Duke of Fife.....217
Diu.....*950	Bishop of (Canterbury).....452	DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.....218, 219, 224
Dividends due.....98, 122	Cinque Ports.....*187	Gov.-Gen., Australia.....*765
Divorce Court.....426, 425	Clubs.....538	Household.....*224; *765
King's Proctor.....414, 424	Customs & Excise.....328	DUKE OF KENT.....219, 226
Statistics.....534	Member of Parliament.....328	Duke of Kent (1934-1942).....219
Diwanayah.....*923	Recorder.....428	Death on Service.....219
Diylala.....*622	Shipping.....645	Duke of Kent (1830).....214
Djerablus.....*963	Strait of.....559	Duke of Normandy.....*813
Dnieper, The.....*973	Technical College.....487	Duke of Saxe-Coburg.....216
Dniepostrov.....*973	Down.....666, 697	Duke of Sussex.....214
Dnieprodzerjinsk.....*974	Bishops of.....462, 465	DUKE OF WINDSOR.....218, 225, 263, 438, 444, 581, 582, 646
Dniepropetrovsk.....*974	Member of Parliament.....335, 698	Duke of York (1827).....214
Dniester, The.....*973	Dowders, Society of.....511	Duke of York's School.....483
Dobruja, The.....*951	Dragonera.....*957	DUKES, ROYAL.....225
Dockland Settlements.....492	Drainage Engineers.....337	DUKES.....225-6
Docks.....627	Drake, M.P.....324	How to Address.....225
Accidents.....627	Drakensberg.....*789	Precedence of.....262
Employment at.....627	DRAMA, 1944-45.....*1003-5	Dulaim.....*922
London.....390	Censors (Plays).....480	Dulwich, M.P.....319
Revenue from.....621	Colleges of.....480	Dumb Societies.....511
Dockyard Department.....436	Drawman.....*940	Dumbarton Castle.....223
Doctors, Registration of.....481-2	Drawing, Ruskin School of.....478	Dumbarton Oaks.....200
Dodecanese.....*927	Society, Royal.....478, 511	Dumbartonshire.....692-3
Dog Licences due 98; Number of.....617	Dreadnought Hospital.....482, 531	Member of Parliament.....333, 334
Doggett's.....*1019	Dresden.....193; *915	Sheriff, &c.....433
Dogs Home.....511	Dreyfus, Major.....*909	Dumfriesshire.....692-3
Doha.....*871	Drink Imports.....536	Member of Parliament.....334
Doigley.....687	Drinking Fountains.....518	Sheriff, &c.....433
Dollar, The American.....196; *853	Dromore, Bishops of.....462, 465	Duna.....*973
The Canadian.....196; *753	Drugs, Dangerous.....367	Dunbar.....694
Dome of the Rock.....*831	Druzes.....*962	Dunblane School.....483
Domestic Chaplains.....221, 223	D.S.O.....266	Duncansby Head.....600
Science Colleges.....479-480	Duala.....*909	DUNDEE.....693
Dominica, B.W.I.....602; 810-1	DUBLIN.....187, 697	Broughty Ferry.....693
Dominical Letter.....97, 181	Agricultural College.....477	Clubs.....541
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....*895-6	Airport.....704	Customs & Excise.....348
Area, &c.....192; *895	Archbishop.....462	Fiscal.....433
Government.....207; *895	Assay Office.....*1082, 1083	Food Officers.....357
Legation.....211; *895	Cardinal Archbishop.....465	Hospital Officers.....466
Time.....175	Cathedral, 462; Clubs.....541	Lord Provost.....603, 693
DOMINION DAY, Canada.....97, 122	College of Art.....477	Medical School.....474
New Zealand.....97, 130	County.....697	Members of Parliament.....333
Income Tax.....*1076	Genealogical Office.....341	Newspapers.....544
Newspapers.....550-1	Lord Mayor.....603	Population.....694
Status.....601-2	Royal Coll. of Science.....489	School of Architecture.....478
DOMINIONS OFFICE.....348-9, 620	Royal Irish Academy.....502	Shipping.....645
Secretary of State.....303, 304, 348	School of Medicine.....482	Town Clerk.....693
Statute of Westminster.....601	Trade Commissioner.....604	University College.....474
Don River, The.....*973	Universities.....475	Dunedin.....*788
Don Valley, M.P.....331	Veterinary College.....492	Bishops.....459, 467
Doncaster.....680	Zoological Society.....530	Newspapers.....551
Member of Parliament.....331	Dubra (Coin).....*949	Dunfermline.....694
Races, Winners.....*1012	Dubrovnik.....*979, 580	Member of Parliament.....433
Recorder.....428	Duchess in Own Right.....247	Trust.....508
Technical College.....487	DUCHESS OF FIFE.....224	Dungarpur State.....*743
Donegal.....697	DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.....219, 227	Dunkirk.....*907
Donetz.....*974	DUCHESS OF KENT.....217, 219, 224	Evacuation (1940).....*905, 1034
"Doodlebugs".....300, 441; *1054-62	Duchy of Cornwall.....(Note) 219, 349	Reversed (1944).....*905, 1054
Dorchester.....680	of Lancaster.....303, 349	Dunn Laboratory.....381
Bishop (Oxford).....455	Ducie Island.....*830	Dunnett Head.....690
Dordrecht.....*937	Duddleston, M.P.....321	Dunstaffnage, Keeper of.....223
Dorsetshire.....660-1, 662	Dudley.....680	Dunwich, Bishop of.....455
Members of Parliament.....327	Member of Parliament.....322	Dura Tube.....*975
Dortmund.....193; *915	Recorder.....428	Duration of Parliament.....608
D. O. T.....387-8, 411	Technical College.....487	Durazzo.....*924
Double Summer Time.....254	Training College.....491	Durban.....*794, 797
Double Tenth Day.....134; *885	Duisburg.....*915	Newspapers.....551
Douglas, I. of M.....187, 704	Duke of Albany (1884).....216	Durham.....680
Customs & Excise.....348	Duke of Cambridge.....214	Bishop.....235, 645
Newspapers.....544	Duke of Clarence (1837).....214	Clubs.....538
Sunshine.....598	Duke of Clarence (1892).....217	Colleges.....477
Technical College.....489	Duke of Connaught (1942).....216	
Doukhobors, No. of.....*749	Duke of Cumberland.....214	
	Duke of Edinburgh.....216	

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Durham—continued.		East Ham—continued.		EDINBURGH—continued.	
Members of Parliament	327	Stipendiary	429	Bishop of	462
Recorder	428	Technical College	487	Botanic Gardens	422
Theological College	490	East India Company	*710-1	Botanical Society	506
Training College	490	East Indies, French	*907-8	Cameron House	492
University	335, 472-3	East Indies, Netherlands	*937-8	Castle Governor	223
(County Pal.)	349, 660-1, 662	East London	*796	Chamber of Commerce	490
D'Urville Island	*770	Newspapers	551	Chamberlain	692
Dusseldorf	*915	East Lothian	693-3	Churches	692
Dust Storms	*980	East Malling Station	339	Clubs	541
Dutch—see Netherlands.		East of Scotland College	477	College of Art	477
Dutiable Articles, Postage	648	East Riding	660-1, 662	College of Forestry	480
Dvina River	*973	East Suffolk	660-1, 662	Court of Session	432
Dvinsk	*976	East Sussex	660-1, 662	Customs and Excise	348
Dyaks	*802	East Toxeth, M.P.	323	Domestic Science Coll.	479
Dying, Free Home for	532	Eastbourne	680	Duke of	216
		Clubs	538	Estate Duty Office	373-4
		Member of Parliament	331	Fiscal	433
		Rates	622	Food Officers	357
EALING	680	EASTER DAY	97, 110, 181-3	Forestry College	480
Member of Parliament	322	(1946-1955)	182	Gazette Office	432
Penny Rate	622	Communicants	451	General Post Office	395
Ear Hospitals	533	Fixed	183	General Register	407
Earl Haig's Fund	511	Law Sittings	110, 118, 423	Geography Degree	480
Earl Marshal	340	Offerings	451	Geological Survey	403
Precedence	262	Table to find (1500-2000)	182	Government Offices	
EARLS	227-232	Eastern Island	*883		340-422, 433
Coronets	227	Eastern States (India)	*732	Heriot Watt College	489
How to Address	227	Eastern Time	175	H.M.S.O.	407
Minors	246	Ebbw Vale	687	Holidays	552
Number of	225	Member of Parliament	333	Hospital Officer	406
Octogenarian	246	Eccles	681	Inland Revenue Officers	373-4
Precedence of	262	Member of Parliament	322	Insurance Coys.	573-6
(By Courtesy)	251	Eccleall, M.P.	325	Law Courts	432, 433
Earlwood Institution	533	ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION		Law School	480
Early Closing Association	511	(E. & W.)	349-350	Lighthouses	415
EARTH (see also World)	173-4	Causes (Registrar)	423	Lord Provost	603, 692
Age	177	Courts	427-8	Members of Parliament	333
Aphelion	122	Household	221	Museums	386
Area	185	Patronage (Secretary)	424	National Galleries	386
Circumference	186; *1085	Summary 1944-45	585	National Library	386
Density	173	Eclipse Year	156	National Museums	386
Diameter	168, 186; *1085	Eclipses in 1946		New College	489
Distance from Sun, 98, 122, 168		114, 118, 128, 142, 158		Newspapers	543, 544
Ecliptic	173	In 1947	146	Observatory	387
Equator	173; *1085	Ecliptic	155, 167; *1085	Occultations visible	158
Equatorial radius	156	Plane of	472	Population	188, 193, 694
Inclination	168	Economics, London School	472	Postal District	395
Mass	172	ECUADOR	*896-7	Price Regulation	398
Orbital Speed	156	Area, &c.	192; *896	Procurator-Fiscal	433
Perihelion	98	British Cultural Institute	*896	Regional Transport	419
Polar Axis	173	British Legation	*896	Royal Burghs Convention	346
Polar diameter	*1085	Cocoa	*896	Royal Coll. of Physicians	522
Polar radius	156	Government	207; *896	Royal Coll. of Surgeons	527
Population	186	Language & Literature	*896	Royal Observatory	387
Rotation	168, 173	Legation	210; *896	Royal Scot. Academy	502
Satellite of the	169	Swedish Match Company	*896	Royal Scot. Museum	386
Seasons	97, 173	Time	175	Royal Society	525
Shape	169, 173	Eddisbury, M.P.	326	School of Architecture	478
Sidereal period	168	Edgbaston, M.P.	321	School of Medicine	422
Symbol	168	Edge Island	*940	Schools	495, 501
Terrestrial Magnetism	173-4	Edinburgh, M.P.	323	Scottish Office	405-7
Tides	173, 186	Edin Citations Office	432	Settlement	492
Velocity	173, 186	EDINBURGH	188, 692	Sheriff, &c.	433
Earthquakes in California	986	Academy	495	Shipping (Leith)	645
East Africa, British	190, 604	Adult Education	476	Stationery Office	407
Governors' Conference	*812	Advocates' Library	386	Technical College	489
French	190; *907, 909	Agricultural College	477	Thanksgiving Services	581, 528
Italian	190; *926-7	American Consul	*886	Theological Colleges	489, 490
Portuguese	190; *950	Animal Genetics Inst.	339	Town Clerk	692
Trade Commissioner	604	Archbishop	465	Training Colleges	490, 491
East Anglia, Bishop of	454	Art Galleries	386	University	335, 475
East End Maternity Hospital	532	Assay Office	*1082, 1083	Veterinary Office	373-4
East Grinstead, M.P.	331	Bank Holidays	552	Veterinary College	492
East Ham	681	Banks	555-560	War Damage Commission	427
Hospital	531	Bibliographical Society	511	Edinburgh (Tristan)	190; *837
Members of Parliament	322				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Edine	*966	EGYPT—continued.		EIFE—continued.	
Edmonton	681	Consul-General	211; *897	Finances	702
Member of Parliament	322	Consular Court	*901	Fine Gael	702
(Alberta)	459; *756	Cotton	*899	Gaelic Language	688
EDUCATION	469-501	Debt	*900	Government	605, 701
Act of 1944	469	Defence	*899	High Commissioner	604
Adult	475-6	Education	*899	Illegitimacy	194
Appointment Boards	476	Embassy (London)	211; *897	Import Duties (1932-9)	617
Books	*900	Enham-Alamein	*899	Industries	704
Boys' Schools	493-7	Events, 1941-45	590-1	Jewish Population	195
British Empire	603	Exploration Society	511	Judicature	701, 702
Burnham Scale	469, 535	Finances	*900	Land revenues	346
Civil Service Council	475	Flag	*900	Languages	688, 701
Commercial	479	Foreign Population	*898	Legislature	701, 702
Committee, L.C.C.	671, 674	Government	207; *897, 898-9	London Office	604
Cost of	469, 619	Harvest Montius	*1087	Medical Schools	482-3
County Colleges	469	Illiteracy	194	Minerals	704
Epidiascope	*996	Industries	*899	Natural Increase	194
Equal pay	469	Jewish population	195	Parliamentary Salaries	702
Estimates	585, 619	Language & Literature	*899	Passports	*1069, 1070
Extra-Mural	474	Legislature	*899	Political Parties	702
Fees abolished	469	Local Government	*899	Population	187, 697
Girls' Schools	498-501	Lord Moyne	590	Postage Rates	647
India	*740, 742	Minerals	*899	Postal Orders	650
Institute of	472	Natural Increase	194	President	586, 701
Minister of	303, 530	Parcel Rates, &c.	653	Price of Bread	*798
Ministry	350-2, 619	Police	*899	Production	704
National Policy	469	Population	195; *897, 898	Provinces	697
National Society	520	Postage to	648	Railways	644, 704
Naval	435	Posts and Telegraphs	*900	Religion	702
Newspapers	547-550	Pyramids	*898	St. Patrick's Day	106
Professional	476-485	Railways	*900	Sea Fisheries	704
Rates	469	Religion	*898	Senate	701, 702, 703
Royal Commission (1851)	400	River Nile	*897-8	Shipping	704
Salaries	469	Roads	*900	Special Tariff	(Note) 617
School Age	585-6	Royal Embassy	*897	Summer Time	174
Scotland	405-6	Rulers since 1811	*899	Telegrams to	651
Societies	468, 511	Seasons	*899	Temperance Assocs.	527-8
Summary, 1944-5	585-6	Shipping	*900	Trade	197, 635, 704
Technical	485-9	Sphinx	*898	Trade Commissioner	604
Textile Scholarships	*995	Sudan	*843-5	Trade with Gt. Britain	635, 704
Theological	489-490	Suez Canal	615; *958	Travel Permits	*1070
Training Colleges	490-2	Time	175	U.K. Representatives	208, 607, 702
Tutorial Classes	475	Trade	197, 635; *900	Universities	475
Universities	460, 470-5	Vital Statistics	194; *897	Vital Statistics	194, 611
Visual Aids	*996	Eiffel Tower	199	Weights and Measures	*1085
Vocational Guidance	*993	Eighty Club	511	EISENHOWER, GENERAL D. D.—	
Educational Settlements	475, 476, 492	Eindhoven	*937	Divisions under	202
EDWARD VII.	213, 217	EIRE	701-4	Freedom of City	584
Edward Medal	266	Agriculture	477, 704	German surrender	910, 912
Edward VII Land	*771	Apostolic Nuncio	465	Headquarters in France	*1055
EDWARD VIII.	213	Area	187, 610, 697	Honorary D.C.L.	586
Edward the Confessor	212, 659	Bank Holidays	552	Legion of Honour	589
Efat Island	*816	Banks	554-5	Order of Merit	264, 581
EFM	651	Bar	481	Welcome home	588
Egeo	*927	Blind Population	622	Elsteddofodau	511, 686
Egerton Librarian	382	Cabinet	701	Elba	187; *924
Eggs, Price of	631	Canadian High Commr.	*750	Elbasan	*924
Subsidy	598	Census of 1943	697	Elbe Canal	199
EGYPT	*897-901	Civil Aviation	704	Elburz, Mt.	*973
Agriculture	*899	Clubs	541	Elder Brethren	415
Arab League	*868	Coinage	196	Elders' Sons' Titles	215
Arab population	195	Constitution	701	Eldoret	*821, 822
Area, &c.	195; *897, 898	Council of State	701	Election Petitions Office	426
Banks	558	Counties	697	Elections, Local Govt.	309
Bishop	466, 466	Cultivated Area	600	Electors, Number of	307
Blind Population	624	Currency	196	Electric Grid	352
British Ch. of Commerce	*901	Dall	701, 702, 703	Electric Light Charge	622
British Council	*901	Defence	702	Revenue from	621
British Embassy	210; *900-1	Density of Population	697	Electrical Engineers	435, 512
British School	507	Education	702	Electrical Engineers Coll.	486
Calendar (Coptic)	185	Envoy's Abroad	702	Electricity, Central Board	352
Caravan Routes	*900	Events in 1945	586	Commission	352
Civilization	178	Executive	701-2	Laboratory	404
Coinage	196; *900	Exports	704	London	663
		Fianna Fail	702		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Electricity—continued.		ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>		ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>continued.</i>	
Statistics.....	352, 634	Cities.....	675-8	Population.....	194, 610, 611
Electron Microscopes.....	*987	Civil War (1646).....	593	Prisons.....	612, 619
Elements and Dates (1946).....	97	Clerks of the Peace.....	661	Production.....	633, 634
Eleuthera Island.....	*805	Climate.....	658	Rainfall.....	598
Elgin.....	692-3	Clubs.....	538-540	Rate Expenditure.....	621
Sheriff.....	433	Counties.....	660-1, 662	Rateable Value.....	621
Elizabethville.....	*877	Cricket.....	*1014, 1016	Roads.....	637
Ellsawetpol.....	*974	Danevelt.....	659	Rural Population.....	610
ELIZABETH, PRINCESS. 218, 219, 224		Education.....	469-495	Savings Banks.....	630
Birthday.....	110, 646	Football.....	*1020, 1021	Schools.....	493-501
Elizabeth Queen (1558-1603).....	212	Harvest Months.....	*1087	Seaports.....	645
Elizabethan Literary Society.....	511	High Sheriffs.....	660	Shipping.....	645
Elland, M.P.....	332	History.....	659	Urban Population.....	610
Ellesmere Island.....	198	Islands.....	658	Vegetables.....	631
Ellice Islands.....	192, 602; *829	Kings and Queens.....	212	Vital Statistics. 194, 611; *798	
Elmina.....	*818, 819	Lakes.....	658	English Architecture.....	*1083
Elobey Islands.....	*957	Language.....	199, 688	Church Music.....	684
El Rey Islands.....	*957	London.....	663-673	Language.....	199, 688
Elsie Mackay Fund.....	615	Lords Lieutenant.....	660	Pope.....	*941
ELY, ISLE OF.....	660-1, 662, 681	Magna Carta.....	205	The.....	659
Bishop.....	335, 453	Members of Parliament		"English" Societies.....	512
Member of Parliament.....	328	Mountains.....	319-335	Englishmen—	
Theological College.....	489	Municipalities.....	679-685	Height and Weight.....	*1081
EMBASSIES, BRITISH,		Newspapers.....	543-550	in Canada.....	*749
Foreign.....	210; *865, 873-980	Norman Conquest.....	659	in U.S.A.....	*848
Ember Days.....	183	Offa's Dike.....	659	Engravings Museum.....	384
Embossed Envelopes.....	650	Population.....	187, 610, 658	Enham Village Centre.....	512
Emden.....	*913	Prehistoric Man.....	659	ENSA.....	512, 537
Emirau Island.....	*770	Price of Bread.....	*798	Entebbe.....	190; *842
EMPIRE, THE BRITISH.....	601-846	Rainfall.....	598	Distance by Air.....	657
Day.....	114, 511	Religion.....	688	Entertainment Duty.....	617
Parliamentary Assocn.....	603	Rivers.....	658	Entomological Societies.....	512
Societies.....	511	Roman Conquest.....	659	Entomologist, Govt.....	337
Empire State Building.....	199	St. Augustine.....	659	Entomology, Imp. Inst.....	339
Damaged by Aircraft.....	588	St. George's Day.....	97, 110	Keeper of.....	383
Employers' Liability.....	*1080	Seaports.....	645	Enugu.....	*827
(Workmen's Comp.).....	627	Societies.....	512	Envelopes (Postal).....	650
Employment in Factories.....	627	Sunshine.....	598	Envoys.....	210, 211
Schemes.....	375, 619	Universities.....	470-4	Eoanthropos.....	177
Societies.....	811	Vital Statistics. 194, 611; *798		Eocene Age.....	177
Statistics.....	627, 633	ENGLAND AND WALES:—		Eolithic Period.....	177-8
Empress Frederic.....	215	Actual Incomes.....	618	Eozoic Period.....	177
Empress of Britain.....	646	Age Distribution.....	611	Epaet, Meaning of.....	97, 180
Empress of Ireland.....	645	Agriculture.....	631-2	Ephesus (Diana).....	199
Encarnacion.....	*942	Area.....	187, 658	Epl.....	*846
Enceladus.....	160, 170	Bankruptcies.....	634	Epilepsy, Hospitals for.....	533, 534
Enderbury Island.....	*829, 860, 861	Blind Population.....	624	Epileptics, Society.....	512
Endowment Assurance.....	568-570	Census of Production.....	633	Epiphany.....	98
Enemy, Trading with.....	412	Clubs.....	538-540	Epirus.....	*916
Enfield, 681; M.P. for.....	329	Crime.....	612	Episcopal Church in Scotland.....	462
Technical College.....	487	Debt (Local Govt.).....	621	Episcopal Church College.....	489
Engineer Admirals.....	438	Divorce Statistics.....	634	Social Service Board.....	528
Engineering, Diplomas in.....	480	Education.....	469-501	Episcopal Sees.....	452-460
Museum.....	384	Electorate.....	307	Epochs and Calendars.....	179-185
Research.....	404	Exchequer Contributions.....	620	Epping, M.P.....	328
Royal Naval College.....	484	Expectation of Life. 194; *1074		Epsom and Ewell.....	681
Schools, &c.....	485-9	Families.....	610	Member of Parliament.....	331
Societies.....	511-2	Farms, Number of.....	632	Races (Winners).....	*1011, 1012
Summary, 1945.....	*983-997	Finances.....	621	Equal Citizenship Council.....	512
ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF. 658-685		Fisheries.....	632	Equation of Time.....	90, 103, 107
Alfred the Great.....	214, 659	Forestry.....	359	Equator, The.....	173, 186; *1085
Anglo-Saxons.....	659	Fruit crops.....	631	Equatoria.....	*844
Area, &c.....	611, 658	Houses, Number of.....	610	Equerries.....	222, 224
Bank Holidays.....	552	Illegitimacy.....	194	Equine Defence League.....	512
Battle of Britain.....	659	Income Tax Assessments.....	618	Equinoctial Year.....	97, 179
Battle of Hastings.....	659	Joint Stock Companies.....	634	Equinoxes.....	180
Building Societies.....	*578-580	Judicature.....	423-431, 609	Precession.....	155
Calcutta Cup.....	*1021	Livestock.....	631, 632	Equivalent Investments.....	599
Celtic Invasion.....	659	Local Government. 609, 621-2		Equivalent Rank.....	*1070
Chairmen, Q.S.....	660	Maternal Mortality.....	611	Eras, Various.....	179-185
Chief Constables.....	661	Motor Vehicle Duties.....	640	Erddington, M.P.....	321
Christianity.....	659	Natural Increase.....	194	Erfurt.....	*915
Church.....	451-460	Police.....	612, 621	Eric, Lake.....	199
		Poor Relief.....	622, 623	Erigavo.....	*839
				Eritrea.....	*926

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Eri'an.....	189; *974	Examiners of Plays.....	220	Falmouth—continued.	
Eros, Planet.....	169	Examiners of the Court.....	424	Member of Parliament.....	327
Erromanga.....	*826	Excess Profits (Yield).....	618	Shipping.....	642
Erzerum.....	*966	Tax.....	*1075	Famagusta.....	*814
Esbjerg.....	*895	Exchange, Rates of.....	196	Families, Number of (U.K.).....	610
Esdraelon.....	*830	Equalization Account.....	616	Family Allowances.....	320; *1080
Eskieshir.....	*966	Exchange (L'pool), M.P.....	323	Family Societies.....	512
Eskilstuna.....	*960	(Manchester), M.P.....	323	Family Names of Peers.....	248-250
Eskimos in Canada.....	*749	EXCHÉQUEUR & AUDIT.....	352-3, 620	Fanning Island.....	*775; *829
in Labrador.....	*763	Balances.....	614	Fanuatapu Island.....	*788
Esperanto.....	512	Chancellor of the.....	303, 413	Faraday House.....	486
Espiritu Santo.....	*846	(1852-1945).....	304	Society.....	512
Esquires, Precedence of.....	262	Contributions.....	620	Farah.....	*867
Essays and Belles Lettres.....	*1002	Court (Scotland).....	432	Farahum, M.P.....	328
Essen.....	193; *915	EXCISE, BOARD OF.....	346-8	Faridkot, State.....	*744
Essequibo.....	*802	Office Holidays.....	552	Farm Workers, Number.....	632
Essex.....	660-1, 662	Receipts from.....	617	Farmers' Societies.....	512
Members of Parliament.....	328	Executive, The.....	608-9	Farmers' Union, National.....	519
Estate Duty.....	617; *1075	Exeter.....	682	Farming (Dust Storms).....	*986
Offices.....	372, 374	Assay Office.....	*1082	Farms, Number of.....	632
Estate Management Colleges.....	480	Bishop of.....	235, 453	Farnham, M.P.....	331
ESTIMATES, AIR.....	441	Clubs.....	538	Farnworth.....	681
Army, 441; Civil.....	619-620	Member of Parliament.....	322	Member of Parliament.....	329
Civil Aviation.....	441	Newspapers.....	543, 544	Faroe (Danish).....	*187; *895
Naval.....	441	Recorder.....	428	Language and Literature.....	939
Revenue Depts.....	620	Training College.....	490, 491	Time.....	175
ESTONIA.....	188; *976	University College.....	474	Farquhar Island.....	*838
Ethical Union.....	512	Exhibition of 1851.....	400	Farsan Isles.....	*869
ETHIOPIA.....	*901-2	Exmouth Training Ship.....	485	Farsi (Language).....	*943
Area, &c.....	190; *901	Expectation of Life.....	194; *1074	Farthing (Coin).....	552
British Council.....	*902	EXPENDITURE, NATIONAL.....	613, 616	Fascists.....	*924
Education.....	*902	Local Government.....	620, 621-2	Fastest Atlantic Passages.....	446
Government.....	207; *901	State.....	619-620	Speed (various).....	*1018, 1019
Etna, Mount.....	*981	Explosives Inspectors.....	367	Fasts and Festivals 98, 102, 106, 150	
Ethnography.....	186	Export Credits.....	353, 411	Jewish.....	1085
Keeper.....	382	Licences.....	411	Fathom, The.....	*184
Ethnological Periods.....	177-8	EXPORTS.....	635-6	Fauna Preservation Society.....	512
Ethnology.....	186	Books.....	*1002	Faversham.....	681
Eton College.....	493, 658	Imperial and Foreign.....	637	Member of Parliament.....	328
Fourth of June.....	(Note) 118	Express Delivery Service.....	651	Recorder.....	428
Eton and Harrow.....	*1015	Postal Service.....	649	Fayal.....	*950
Eton and Slough, M.P.....	326	(International Service).....	649	F.B.I., U.S.....	507
Euboea.....	*916	Ex-Service Societies.....	512	Feasts, Movable (1946-55).....	182
Eugenics Society.....	512	External Debt.....	614, 616	FEDERATED MALAY STATES.....	*823
Euphrates, The.....	198; *922, 962-3	External Trade (Gt. B.).....	635-6	Government.....	605; *823
District.....	*962	Extra Mural Studies.....	474	Feeble-Minded, Hospitals.....	533, 535
Europa (Planet).....	169	Extractor's Office.....	432	Association.....	512
EUROPE:—		Exuma Island.....	*805	Felicité.....	*837
Area.....	186, 187, 188	Eye, Borough of.....	681	Felixstowe.....	659
Boundaries.....	187	Member of Parliament.....	330	Sunshine.....	598
Countries of.....	187-8	Eye, Hospitals.....	533	Fellahin.....	*698
Freed by Allies.....	*1031-1065	Limit of Vision.....	192	Fellowship Houses.....	512
Jewish Population.....	195			Female Population.....	603
Lakes.....	199			Fencing.....	*1025
Mountains.....	198	FABIAN SOCIETY.....	512	Feni Island.....	*770
Population.....	186	Factories, Accidents in.....	622	Ferens Art Gallery.....	677
Religions of.....	467	Employment in.....	627, 633	Ferghana Canal.....	*975
Time.....	175	Factory Dept.....	375	Fermanagh.....	606, 697
Europe Island.....	*909	Facilities, Court of.....	427	Member of Parliament.....	335, 698
European Danube.....	*893-4	Faculty of Advocates.....	481	Fernando Poo.....	*657
European Office (Unrra).....	201	Fahrenheit Thermometer.....	*1086	Ferrara.....	*926
Eurhythmic Colleges.....	485	Fair Isle.....	690	Festivals (1946).....	98, 102, 106, 150
Euxine, The.....	*972	Fairbridge Farm Schools.....	512	Fettes College.....	495
Eve, Tomb of (Arabia).....	*869	Fairfield, M.P.....	323	Fever Hospitals.....	534
Evelina Hospital.....	532	Faiyum.....	*898, 900	Fez.....	*935
Evening Stars.....	99, 103, 107	Fakaofo.....	*788	Fiction of 1945.....	*1002
EVENTS OF 1944-45.....	*581-591	Falangists.....	*955	Field Lane Refugees.....	512
Dates of.....	99, 102, 106	Falkirk.....	694	Field Marshals.....	444
Latest.....	*1088	Member of Parliament.....	334	Fife, Area, &c.....	692, 693
Everest, Mount.....	198; *705	FAULKLAND ISLANDS.....	*815	Duchess of.....	247
Everton, M.P.....	323	Area, &c.....	192; *815	Members of Parliament.....	334
Evesham.....	681	Dependencies.....	*771, 815	Sheriff, &c.....	433
Clubs.....	538	Government.....	602, 605; *815	Figure Skating.....	*1019
Member of Parliament.....	331	Falkland, Keeper of.....	223	Fiji.....	*815-6
Evora.....	*949	Falmouth.....	681	Area, &c.....	192; *815
Ewell.....	681	Clubs.....	539	Government.....	602, 605; *815

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
<i>Fiji—continued.</i>		FIRE INSURANCE	561, 573-6	Food—continued.	
Time.....	175	Premiums to be paid. (Note) 98,	110, 122	Investigation.....	402
Filing and Record Dept.....	425	Firearm Certificate.....	*1070	Ministry of.....	303, 354-7
Film Institute, British.....	507	Fireballs.....	*989, 995	Postage forbidden.....	648
Films, Principal, 1945.....	*1005-7	First and Principal A.D.C.....	220	Subsidies.....	598
FINANCE:—		First Lord, Admiralty.....	303	Foot Hospital.....	479
Assets of U.K.....	615	(1852-1945).....	304	Football, Association.....	*1020-1
Bankers' Clearing House.....	500	First Lord, Treasury.....	303, 412	Fixtures (1946).....	*1027
Banks & Banking.....	544-500	First Point of Arica.....	99, 103, 107	Ground (size).....	*1084
British Bank Note.....	598	First Sea Lord.....	434	Post Coupons.....	587; *1027
British Budget.....	311-2, 613	Fiscals of Counties.....	433	Record Attendance.....	*1026
British Lend Lease.....	582	Fish Landings.....	632	Rugby Union.....	*1021-2
British War Finance.....	616	Migration.....	*985	Footpaths Preservation.....	510
Canada's Contribution.....	616	Seasonable.....	*1071	Forcados.....	*827
Conscience Money.....	624	World Output.....	*1087	FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1944-45	
Cost of Living.....	598	Fisheries, Ministry of.....	303, 336-8		587-592
Death Duties.....	617, *1075	Organisation Society.....	512	FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
Defence Loans.....	620	Statistics.....	632		187-192; *867-980
Effect of War.....	*1079	Fishermen, Number of.....	632	Ambassadors.....	211
E.P.T.....	618	Fishes, Blind.....	*985	Banks.....	554-560
Estimates.....	311-2, 619-620	Fishing Vessels lost (1914-19) 450		Bondholders (Council).....	512
External Debt.....	615	Fitzwilliam House.....	471	Capitals.....	187-192; *980
Foreign Exchanges.....	196	Museum.....	471	Consuls-General.....	211
Income Tax.....	618; *1075-7	Fiume.....	*926	Exchanges.....	196
Insurance Offices.....	561-576	Fives.....	*1026	Flags.....	*868-980
Internal Debt.....	614	Fixed Easter.....	183	Mails.....	647
Legal Tender.....	552	Fixed Stars.....	160-161	Monies.....	196
Life Assurance.....	561-576	Flag Officers, R.N.....	438	Population.....	187-192
Local Government.....	620, 621-2	Flags, National.....	*868-980	Postage, &c.....	647
Money Turnover (1944).....	560	Flanders.....	*975	Rulers.....	207
National Debt.....	614-5	Flat Racing.....	*1011-2	Telegrams.....	651, 653
Newspapers.....	544 547-550	Flax Supply.....	600	Telephone Rates.....	652-3, 554
Of Gt. Britain.....	613-620	Fleet Air Arm.....	441	FOREIGN OFFICE	357-9
Of U.S.A.....	*853-4	Chaplain of the.....	435	D.O.T.....	387-8
Price of Consols.....	598	Judge Advocate.....	437	Estimates.....	619
Prices Regulation Com- mittee.....	397-8, 412	Fleetwood.....	681	Passports.....	*1069
Purchasing Power.....	*980	Shipping.....	645	Secretary.....	303
Revenue and Expenditure.....	613	Flemish, The.....	*875	(1882-1945).....	304
Road Fund.....	620	Flights, Memorable.....	655-7	Forest of Dean, M.P.....	328
Sinking Funds.....	615	Flint Island.....	*830	Forest Products Board.....	402
Social Security.....	628-9	Flint, U.S.A.....	209	Foresters, Order of.....	577
Sterling.....	*1082	Flintshire.....	687, 688-9	FORESTRY COMMISSION	359
Taxation.....	617	Member of Parliament.....	332	Colleges.....	480, 620
Unrepaid Advances.....	615	Floating Debt.....	616	Diplomas.....	480
War Finance 1939-45.....	616	Flooden.....	130, 691	Institute.....	339
War Loan.....	616	Florence.....	*926	Societies.....	512
War's Impact.....	*980	Florence Nightingale Hosp.....	533	Subsidy.....	620
Financial Secretary, H.M.....	220	Flores (Azores).....	*950	Forfar (see Angus)	692-3
Admiralty.....	434	Floridianopolis.....	*880	M.P. for.....	334
Treasury.....	433	Florida.....	209	Formentara.....	*957
War Office.....	443	Florin, The.....	552	Formosa.....	180, 198; *927, 929
Year.....	(Note) 106	Flour Imports.....	636	Fort Bayard.....	189; *908
Finchley.....	681	Flushing.....	*937	Fort de France.....	191; *909
Member of Parliament.....	329	Fly Bombs.....	*1028	Fort Jameson.....	*835
Fine Art Commission (E. & W.).....	353-4	FLYING:—		Fort Johnston.....	*828
(Scotland).....	354	Records.....	655-7	Fort Lamy.....	190; *909
U.S.A.....	*850	Schools.....	476, 477	Fort Wayne.....	209
Fingal.....	696	Schneider Trophy.....	*1030	Fort William N.B.....	694
FINLAND.....	*902-3	Stratosphere and Rocket	*1028-1030	India.....	*710
Area, &c.....	187 *902	F O B (Meaning of).....	635	Ontario.....	*759
Athletics.....	*1008-1010	Fogo.....	*950	Fort Worth.....	209
Government.....	207; *902, 903	Folk Dance Society.....	521	Fortaleza.....	*880
Language & Literature.....	*903	Folk Lore Societies.....	512	Forth, The.....	690
Natural Increase.....	194	Folkstone.....	681	Bridge.....	199, 642, 690
Finsbury.....	663	Clubs.....	539	Conservancy.....	415
Member of Parliament.....	319	Recorder.....	428	Fossils (Dates).....	177
Fircroft College.....	476	Shipping.....	645	Foundling Hospital Schools.....	512
Fire Brigades (Cost of).....	621	Technical College.....	487	Fox Hunting..... (Note) 138; *1071	
Losses.....	*1087	Fonseca, Gulf of.....	*919	Franc, The.....	196; *906
Salvage Corps.....	525	Footchow.....	*889	The Swiss.....	196; *961
School.....	480	Food, Causes of Scarcity.....	631	FRANCE.....	*903-910
Service College.....	366	Crops.....	*1087	African Conference.....	*908
Service Organization.....	366	Imports and Exports.....	636	Algeria.....	*907
Societies.....	512	in Hospitals.....	*988	Alsace-Lorraine.....	*907
				Archaeology.....	*906
				Area, &c.....	*904

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE		PAGE	
FRANCE—continued.		PAGE	
Birth Rate.....	194	Freemasons.....	513, 517-8
Blind Population.....	624	Freemasons' Hospital.....	531
British Embassy.....	*909	Freemen, Guild of.....	513
Cabinet (Nov. 21, 1915).....	*1088	Freer Gallery.....	*853
Cesar's "Three Parts".....	*906	Free town.....	190; *838, 839
Capital.....	187; *907, 980	Freezing Point.....	*1083
Cathedrals.....	*906	Freiburg.....	*915
Chronicle of the War.....		Freight Transport Rating.....	621
		Fremantle.....	*783
		French Dynasties.....	208
		Hospital.....	531
Cities.....	*907	Language.....	199; *905
Coinage.....	196; *906	Presidents.....	208
Colonies.....	*907-9	Revolution.....	*904
Consultative Assembly.....	589; *904-5	Fresh Air Fund.....	513
		Fribourg.....	*961
"D" Day.....	*905	Friendly Islands.....	*329-830
Decrease of Population.....	194	FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.....	577
Defence.....	*905	Birth Certificates.....	408
De Gaulle, General.....	*903, 904	Registry.....	359, 619
Departments.....	*904	Savings Certificates.....	630
Dunkirk.....	*905	Friends (Quakers).....	464
Dynasties.....	208	Temperance Union.....	527
Education.....	*906	Frigate Island.....	*837
Embassy.....	211; *903	Fröbel Societies.....	491, 513
Events, 1944-45.....	589	Frome, M.P.....	330
FFI.....	*905-6	Frosinone.....	*911
Finances.....	*906-7	Frounze.....	189; *975
Flag.....	*907	Fruit, Imports.....	636
General Election.....	589	Carbon Dioxide.....	*988
German Zone.....	*910	Production.....	633; *1087
Government.....	207; *904-5	Ripening.....	*987
Hundred Days.....	*904	Fruitarian Society.....	513
Illegitimacy.....	194	Fuel and Power Ministry.....	303, 359-360
Indo-China.....	189; *907, 908	Statistics.....	551, 634
Infant Mortality.....	194	Fuel Research.....	402-3
Jewish Population.....	195	Fuenteventura.....	*957
Julius Caesar.....	*906	Fuji-no-yama.....	*928
Language & Literature.....	*906	Fukuoka.....	*930
Legislature.....	*904, 905	Fulham.....	663
Maginot Line.....	*905	Bishop of (London).....	452
Men of the Maquis.....	*906	Members of Parliament.....	319
Morocco.....	*907, 908, 934, 935	Full Moons (1946).....	98, 102, 106, 110
Napoleon I.....	*904	Funafuti Island.....	*829
National Assembly.....	*905	Funchal.....	188; 950
National Holiday.....	(Note) 122	Funding Loan.....	615
Natural Increase.....	194	Funds, The.....	614
New Hebrides.....	*846	Price of.....	598
Paris.....	*907	Fünen.....	*894
Population.....	186, 187; *904	Furlong, The.....	*1084
Presidents of.....	208	Furneaux Islands.....	*778
Price of Bread.....	*798	Fusan.....	*929
Production.....	*905	Futuna Islands.....	*909
Railway Accidents.....	539	Fylde, M.P.....	329
Reorganization.....	*906		
Roman Remains.....	*906	GABERONES.....	*801
Syria and Lebanon.....	*962	Gabes.....	*908
Time.....	174, 175	Gaboon.....	190; *908-9
Trade.....	197; *907	Gacwar of Baroda.....	*743
Vital Statistics.....	194	Gaelic Speaking People.....	688
War Losses (1914-19).....	450	Gafatin Island.....	*897
War of 1939-45.....	*905-6	Gainsborough, M.P.....	329
Wine Trade.....	*905	Galactic Plane.....	156, 163, 164
Franceville.....	*846	Galapagos Islands.....	*896
Franchise, The.....	307; *1081	Galashiels.....	694
Francistown.....	*801	Galatia.....	*966
Franco, General.....	207; *954, 955	Galatz.....	*894, 952
Frankfort.....	193; *915	Galaxy, The.....	163, 164
Fray Bentos.....	*967	Galilee.....	*830
Fredericia.....	*895	Galle.....	*812
Fredericton.....	*758	Gallipoli Day.....	(Note) 110
Fredrikshald.....	*940	Gallon, The.....	*1084
Fredrikstad.....	*940	Gallons and Litres.....	91
Free Church of England.....	464		
Free Church Council.....	513		
Freedom of the City.....	668		
Freedoms, The Five.....	*846		
		Galloway, M.P.....	334
		Sheriff, &c.....	433
		Galtée Mountains.....	690
		Galway.....	697
		University College.....	475
		GAMBIA.....	*813
		Arca, &c.....	196; *816
		Bishop.....	460
		Government.....	602, 605; *816
		Governors Conference.....	*814
		Time.....	175
		Trade.....	607; *816
		Gambier Islands.....	*909
		GAME, CLOSE TIMES.....	*1071
		Dealers' Licences (Note).....	617
		Licences *1070; Expire.....	
			(Note) 122
		Gandhi.....	*713, 717
		Gang-days.....	181
		Ganges, The.....	198; *705
		Ganjam Agency.....	*731
		Ganymede.....	169
		Gardafui.....	*839
		Gardening Newspapers.....	545-7
		Gardner Island.....	*829
		Garhwal (Iehri) State.....	*744
		Garibaldi.....	*924
		Garter King of Arms.....	263, 340
		Ladies of the.....	263
		Order of the.....	263
		Garw.....	622, 687
		Garwhal.....	*744
		Gas:—	
		Charge per 1000 c.f.....	622
		Statistics.....	634
		Undertakings, Receipts.....	621
		Gaspar Grande.....	*809
		Gassiot Committee.....	448
		Gate Receipts, Record.....	*1026
		Gateshead.....	681
		Adult Education.....	476
		Members of Parliament.....	322
		Technical College.....	487
		Gatooma.....	*833, 835
		Gatun Lake.....	*864
		Gauhati.....	*730
		Gautama.....	*709
		Gavle.....	*960
		Gaza.....	*831
		Distance by Air.....	637
		Gaziantep.....	*966
		Gdynia.....	*948
		Geelong.....	*782
		Bishop.....	459
		School of Architecture.....	478
		Gegenschein.....	172
		Gelsenkirchen.....	*915
		Genealogical Office, Irish.....	341
		Genealogists.....	468
		GENERAL ELECTION.....	312, 583
		Votes Cast.....	*1088
		General Board of Control.....	407
		Claims, Tribunal.....	426
		Council of the Bar.....	481
		Medical Council.....	482
		Nursing Council.....	482
		Register (Edinburgh).....	399, 407
		(London).....	363-4, 468
		GENERAL OFFICERS:—	
		British Army.....	444-6
		Indian Army.....	444, 445, 446
		Royal Marines.....	437
		Territorial Army.....	445, 446
		Geneva.....	*961
		Genoa.....	193; *926
		Gentlemen-at-Arms.....	222

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Gentlemen Ushers		GERMANY—continued.		GLASGOW	
Geodesy	221, 263, 264, 302	Language & Literature		Academy	692
Geographical Measures	*1085	Law and Justice	199; *912-3	Agricultural College	495
Societies	513	Legislation	*910	American Consul	*866
Geography, Diplomas, etc.	480	Live Stock	*914	Archbishop (R.C.)	465
Geological Chronology	177	Livestock	*912	Assay Office	*1082, 1083
Museum	403-4	Mein Kampf	*911	Bank Holidays	552
Reserves	*988	Munich Conference	*893	Bishop of, 462; Clubs	541
Societies	513	National Socialists	*911	Chamber of Commerce	510
Survey	403-4	Natural Increase	194	Churches	692
Geologists Association	513	Nazis	*911	Clubs	541
Geology, Keeper of	383	Non-Nazi Books	*1000	Clyde Trusts	415
Geophysics Museum	383	Occupation Zones	*910	Commerce	645, 692
George, *796; Bishop of	460	Population	187; *910	Commercial College	489
George I.	213	(1940-1965)	186	Customs and Excise	348
George II.	213	Ports	*913	Domestic Science Coll.	479
George III.	214	Potsdam Conference	590; *910	Export Credits	353
George IV.	213	Price of Bread	*798	Fiscals	433
George V.	213	Railways	*913	Food Officers	357
Silver Jubilee Plate	*1083	Religions	*912	Geography Degree	480
GEORGE VI, H.M. King	218	Scapa Flow	450	Holidays	552
Diary 1944-45	581-2	Sea-borne Trade	*914	Hospital Officers	406
Family	218	Seaports	*913	Immigration Officers	367
Household	220-3	Social Legislation	*913	Industries	692
GEORGE CROSS	266, 301-2	States of	*914-5	Insurance Companies	575, 576
Medal	266, 301	Third Reich (Note)	*910	Law School	480
Georgetown (Ascension)		Time	175	Lord Provost	601, 692
	190; *836	Total Defeat	*910, 912	Members of Parliament	333
(Cayman)	191; *806	Trade	197; *914	Newspapers	543, 544
(Demerara)	192; *803	Unconditional Surrender	*1005	Permit Office	358; *1069
(Penang)	189; *823	VE-Day	*910, *1005	Population	193, 692, 694
(P.E.I.)	*760	Vital Statistics	194; *912	Port Director	418
Georgia, U.S.A.	209	War Diary	*1031-1065	Price Regulation	398
Georgia, U.S.S.R.		War Losses (1914-19)	450	Road Haulage	429
	189; *969, 975	War Losses (1939-45)	300	Royal Scott. Acad. of Music	
Georgia, New	*829	Zones of Occupation	589	Salvage Corps	484
South	192; *815	Germiston	*797	School of Art	477
German Emperors	206, 215	Gestation Table	*1073	Architecture	478
Hospital	531	Gettysburg Address	205	Medicine	482
GERMANY	*910-915	Gezira, Irrigation	*845	Schools	495, 501
Agriculture	*914	Gharbiya	*898	Sheriffs, &c.	433
Allied Control	589, 590	Ghardala	*907	Shipping	645, 646
Anti-Comintern Pact	*911	Ghent	*876	Sunrise Tables	101, 105, 109
Area, &c.	187; *910	Ghost Trains	643	Technical Colleges	475, 489
Battle of Britain	*912	Giant Crops	*1087	Theological Colleges	489, 490
Berlin-Rome Axis	*912	Giant's Causeway	666	Town Clerk	692
Bismarck, Prince von	*910	GIBRALTAR	*817	Trade	646
Blind Population	624	Area, &c.	187; *817	Training College	490
Blitzkrieg	*912	Bishops of	460, 465	Travel Permit Office	*1070
Canals	199; *913	Government	602, 605; *817	University	335, 475
Chronicle of the War	*1031-1068	Gijon	*956	Veterinary College	492
Coinage	190; *914	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	192, 602; *829	Glasgow, New (N.S.)	*758
Debt	*914	Gilchrist Educat. Trust	483	Glass, Corporal Wm.	*837
Defeat at Stalingrad	*912	Gilgit	*745	Gleiwitz	915, 948
Defeat Everywhere	312; *910	Gillingham	681	Gilding Association, British	507
Education	*913	Member of Parliament	324	Records	*1018
Events (1945)	589-590	Technical College	487	Giomach Falls	690; *981
Federated States	*914-5	Gilt Edged Securities	598	Gloucester	681
Finances	*913-4	Girga	*898	Bishop	235, 454
Foreign Workers	*914	Girl Guides	513	Canal	656
Former Colonies	*910-11	Girls' Clubs	513	Clubs	539
Government, 187, 207; *910-11		Girls' Friendly Society	513	Domestic Science Coll.	479
Hindenburg	*911	Public Schools	498-500	Duke of, see "Duke"	
History (1863-1945)	*910-11	Societies	513	Member of Parliament	322
Hitler-Jugend	*913	Girton College, Cambridge	471	Newspapers	543, 544
Hitler's Rise	*911-12	Gisborne, N.Z.	*788	Gloucester, Recorder	428
Fall and Death	*912, 1065	Giurgiu	*952	Technical College	487
Holy Roman Empire	206	Giza	*898	Gloucestershire	660-1, 662
Home Guard	*913	Glac Bay	*759	Members of Parliament	328
Illegitimacy	194	Glacial Period	177	G.M.T.	753
Industry	*914	Gladstone Ministry	304-5	Goa	*950
Invasion of Britain	*912	Gladstone, Queensland	*777	Goat Society, British	507
Italian Surrender	*912	Glamorganshire	687, 688-9	Gobi or Shamo	*888
Jewish Persecution	195; *911	Members of Parliament	332-3	Godhavn	*895
				Godthaab	187; *895

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
Godwin-Austen.....	198; *705
Cordels.....	659, 686, 691, 696
GOLD, Price of.....	552
Coinage.....	552
Imports and Exports.....	552
Plate Marks.....	*1082-3
Standard.....	552
Sterling.....	552; *1082
GOLD COAST.....	*817-8
Area, &c.....	190; *817
Ashanti.....	*818, 819
British Council.....	*815
Cultivated Area.....	600
Education.....	*817-8
Finances.....	*818
Government.....	602, 605; *818
Governors' Conference.....	*814
Northern Territories.....	*819
Time.....	174, 175
Togoland.....	*819
Trade.....	*818
Gold Cup, Ascot.....	*1012
Gold Stick in Waiting.....	220
Gold Vase, Ascot.....	*1012
Golden Gate Bridge.....	199
Golden Number.....	97, 180
Golden Square Hospital.....	533
Goldsmiths' College.....	472
Hall.....	669; *1082, 1083
Golf.....	*1022-3
Gomel.....	*974
Gomera.....	*957
Gonaives.....	*918
Gond Tribes.....	*746
Gondal State.....	*732, 744
Gondar.....	*902
Good and Bad Harvests.....	631
Good Friday (1946).....	97, 110
Posts.....	651
Good Hope Island.....	*830
Good Templars.....	528
Goole 681; Shipping.....	545
Gorbals, M.P.....	333
Gordon Boys' School.....	494
College, Khartoum.....	*844, 845
Hospital.....	532
Gordon Smith Institute.....	516
Goré.....	*902
Gorki.....	193; *973
Gorsedd.....	513, 686
Gorton, M.P.....	323
Gospel (S.P.G.).....	522
Gota Canal.....	199
Goteborg.....	*960
Gotha.....	187; *915
Goths, King of the.....	*958
Gough Island.....	*837
Govan, M.P.....	333
Governesses' Benevolent.....	513
Government Actuary.....	360, 619
Chemist.....	343, 619
Employees (1939-45).....	442
Hospitality Fund.....	360, 619
Laboratory.....	343
Life Annuities.....	387
Local.....	609
Lymph.....	362
Property (Rating).....	414, 621
Publications H.M.S.O.....	407-8
GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL.....	303, 608-9
Cost of.....	619
by Party.....	608
Majorities.....	292, 307
Salaries.....	336-420
Whips.....	473

	PAGE
GOVERNMENT OFFICES.....	336-422
Holidays at.....	552
Union Jack flown at.....	646
Governors, Colonial.....	605
GOVERNORS-GENERAL:	
Australia.....	607; *765
Canada.....	607; *750
India.....	607; *711-8
New Zealand.....	607; *785
Union S. Africa.....	607; *790
Gower, M.P.....	332
Gozo.....	187, 605; *824
Bishop of.....	465
Graciosa.....	*950, 957
Graham Land.....	*771
Graham's Land.....	*815
Grahamstown.....	*796
Bishop.....	460
"Gramplan" Hills.....	690, 691
Granada, *956; New.....	*890
(Nicaragua).....	*938
Grand Coulee Dam.....	*859
Grand Falls.....	*763
Grand National.....	*1012, 1026
Grand Prix de Paris.....	*1012
Grand Rapids.....	209
Grand Turk.....	191; *807
Grand Union Canal.....	633
Grangemouth.....	645, 694
Grahamtham.....	681
Bishop of (Lincoln).....	454
Member of Parliament.....	329
Recorder.....	428
Grapes (World Crop).....	*1087
Grass Production.....	631
Grassland Improvement.....	337
Gravesend.....	681
Member of Parliament.....	328
Recorder.....	428
Technical College.....	427
Gray's Inn.....	480
GREAT BRITAIN.....	608-695
Afforestation.....	359
Age distribution.....	611
Agriculture.....	631-3
Aid to Allies.....	582
Area and Population.....	198, 611
Army.....	443-6
Athletic Records.....	*1009
Bank Rate.....	598
Bankruptcies.....	634
Banks & Banking.....	553-560
Births.....	611
British Constitution.....	688-9
Books Published.....	597, *999-1002
Buchan's Weather.....	593
Building Societies.....	578-580
Cabinet.....	303, 608-9
Canals.....	632
Census, 1811-1931.....	610
Central Government.....	608-9
Civilian Casualties.....	204
Climate.....	176, 593
Coal.....	551, 634
Coinage.....	196, 552
Copyright.....	597
Cost of Living.....	598
Cost of the War.....	201
Crime.....	585
Crops.....	631, 632
Crown, The.....	608
Cultivated Area.....	600, 623
Deaths.....	611
Debt.....	613, 614-5
Education.....	469

	PAGE
GREAT BRITAIN—continued.....	
Effects of the War.....	*1079
England.....	653-685
Events, 1941-45.....	581-7
Exports.....	635-6
Families.....	610
Farm Workers.....	632
Farms.....	632
Finance.....	613-630
Fire Losses.....	*1087
Fisheries.....	632
Food Subsidies.....	598
Friendly Societies.....	577
Fruit growing.....	633
General Election (1945).....	306; *1088
Government.....	605, 608-9
Harvest Months.....	*1087
Imports.....	635-6
Industrial Statistics.....	633
Inhabited Houses.....	610
Inland Waterways.....	633
Islands.....	610
Jewish Population.....	197
Joint Stock Companies.....	634
Judicature.....	609
Kings and Queens.....	213
Languages.....	688
Legislation.....	608
Lend-Lease Aid.....	582
Life Assurance.....	561-572
Literature.....	*999-1002
Live Stock.....	632
Local Government.....	609
Taxation.....	621-2
Market prices.....	633
Marriages.....	611
Maternal Mortality.....	611
Merchant Navy.....	645
Meteorology.....	176, 193
Minerals.....	634
Monetary Units.....	552
National Debt.....	613-6
National Insurance.....	*1080
Newspapers.....	543-4
Occupations.....	633
Oil.....	634
Parliament.....	306, 608
Summary.....	308-313
Passports.....	*1069
Personal Incomes.....	617
Petroleum.....	634
Political Survey.....	582-4
Politics 100 years ago.....	592
Population.....	610, 611
(1940-1965).....	186
Postal Regulations.....	647-654
Precedence.....	262, 695
Price of Bread.....	*798
Prime Minister.....	303, 304
Production.....	632
Publishers.....	542-3
Railways.....	638-644
Rainfall.....	598
Religion.....	451-465, 688
Roads.....	637
Royal Air Force.....	447-450
Royal Navy.....	434-440
Scotland.....	690-3
Seaports.....	646
Shipping.....	645, 646
Social Security.....	407, 628-9; *1080
Sovereign, The.....	608
Summer Time.....	174
Sunday Posts.....	651

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
GREAT BRITAIN—continued.		GREENWICH—continued.		Guilds, London	669-670
Sunshine	598	Member of Parliament	319	Guinea, French	190; *908
Taxation	613, 617	Meridian	186; *1085	Portuguese	190; *950
Telephones	654	Royal Naval College	484	Spanish	190; *957
Time	175	Royal Observatory	387	"Guineas, The"	1012
Trade	635	Time	153, 175	Gujarat	606; *706, 707, 732
Tramways	637	Time Compared	175	Gulf Stream	658, 661
Travel Permits	*1070	Gregorian Calendar	181	New Theory	*988-9
Unemployment	625-6	Grenada	602; *809	Gun Licences	(Note) 122, 617; *1070
Vital Statistics	194	Grenadines	*810	Gundamuk	*732
Wales	686-9	Grenfell Association	514	Gunpowder Plot	138
War Finance	616	Greyhound Racing	*1016	Gur Emir, The	*975
War Losses (1914-19)	450	Track Racing	*1016	Gurbhell	*732
War Losses (1939-45)	202, 204	Grey Mare's Tail	690	Gurkhas	*747
War Occupations	442	Grid, The	352	Guy Fawkes Day	138
War Sacrifices	588	Grimsby	681	Guy's Hospital	482, 531
War's Impact on Civilians	*980	Bishop of (Lincoln)	454	Medical School	381, 482
Wars (1775-1945)	441	Customs and Excise	348	Gwador	*870
Weather	176	Member of Parliament	322	Gwalior	*743, 745
Wrecks	645	Newspapers	543, 544	Area, &c.	606; *706, 707
Great Marlborough Street	431	Recorder	428	Gwelo	*833, 835
Great Salt Lake	199	Shipping	645	Gymnastics	*1024
Great Seal (Scotland)	432	Technical College	487	Gympie	*777
Great Yarmouth	685	Groat, The (Coin)	552		
Member of Parliament	322	Grocers' Institute	486, 514		
Recorder	429	Groningen	*937	HAARLEM (Netherlands)	*937
GREECE	*915-7	Groom of the Robes	221	Habcs Corpus Act	608
Albania	*916	Grooms-in-Waiting	220-1	Hackney, Borough of	663
Ancient civilization	*916	Gros Islet Bay	*810	Members of Parliament	319
Area, &c.	187; *916	Grosvenor Hospital	533	Institute	486
Banks	557	Grotius Society	514	Haddington	692
British Embassy	211; *917	Grotto Day	126	Member of Parliament	334
Cabinet	*1088	Ground Nuts (Crop)	*1087	Sheriff	433
Coinage	196; *917	Group (Buchman)	464	Hadramaut	*799
Currants	*916	Grouse Shooting	126, 142, *1071	Hadrian's Wall	659, 691
Diadoch	*915	Grozny	*974	Hacag, G.	*1010
Education	*917	Grytviken	*815	Hafnarfjord	*921
Embassy	211; *916	Guadalajara	*933	Hagen	*915
Events, 1944-5	590	Guadalcanal	*829	Hague, The	188; *937
Finances	*917	Guadaloupe	191; *909	Halifa	*831
Five Point Programme	*916	Guam	192, 209; *847, 860, 862, 930	Haig's Fund	511
Government	207; *915, 916	Guarani (Coin)	*942	Haleybury & I.S.C.	494
Hellenic Studies	514	Guardia (Coin)	*941	Hainan Island	175, 198
Homeric poems	*916	GUATEMALA	*917-8	Haiphong	*908
Illiteracy	194	Area, &c.	191; *918	HARIT	*918
Jewish Population	195	Coinage	196; *917	Area, &c.	191, 198; *918
King of the Hellenes	215, 217; *915	Events	591	Government	207; *918
Language & Literature	*917	Government	207; *917	Time	175
National Day	106; *917	Language & Literature	*917	Toussaint L'Ouverture	593; *918
Population	187; *916	Legation	210, 211; *917-8		
Regent	*915	Time	175	Hakluyt Society	514
Summer Time	174	Guayaquil	*897	Hakodate	*930
Time	175	Guelph, Ont.	*759	Halden	*940
Trade	197; *917	GUERNSEY	*813	Half Quarter Days	(Note) 102; *1087
Trojan War	*916	Area, &c.	187; *813		
War Chronicle	*1037	Dean (Winchester)	452	Halifax	681
War Losses (1914-19)	450	King's Visit	581	Building Societies	579
Greek Antiquities	382	Newspapers	544	Clubs	539
Greek Church	460, 464	Weights and Measures	*1085	Member of Parliament	322
Green Cloth, Board of	222	GUIANA, BRITISH	192; *802-3	Newspapers	544
Green Cross Society	513	Disastrous Fire	587	Recorder	428
Green Label Post	650	(French)	192; *909	School of Art	477
Green Rod (Usher)	263	(Netherlands)	192; *938	Technical College	487
Greenland	187, 198; *895	Guides, Girl	513	(Nova Scotia)	*758
Time	175	Gulf of Freemen	513	Archbishop	465
Greenock	694	Gulldford	681	Halifax Island	*794
Customs and Excise	348	Bishop of	235, 454	Hall Marks on Plate	*1082-3
Member of Parliament	333	Clubs	539	Hall of Nations	689
Newspapers	544	Member of Parliament	331	Hallam, M.P.	325
Shipping	645	Rates	622	Hallamshire, Master Cutler	676
GREENWICH	663	Recorder	428	Halle	*915
Court	431	Technical College	487	Hall's Croft	678
Hospital Dept.	437	Gulldhall Justice Room	430	Hallowmas	138
Maritime Museum	385	School of Music and Drama	480, 484	Hallowmas Eve	134
Mean Time	233, 174			Halmahera	*937

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Halmstad	*960	Harvard University	*852-3	Heliopolis	*963
Halsingborg	*960	Harveian Society	514	Hellas	*915-7
Hama	*963	Harvest Montas (World)	*1087	Hellenes, Kings	215, 217; *915
Hamadan	*944	Harvest Moosa (Note)	130, 171	Hellenic Studies	544
Hamaugan	*975	Harvests (U.K.)	631	Hellespont	*964
Hamburg	193; *915	Harwich	661	Helminthology	339
Distance by Air	657	Clubs	539	Helsinki	187; *993
Hamulka	694	Member of Parliament	328	Captured by Allies	*986
Member of Parliament	334	Shipping	345	Hemel Hempstead	681
(Bermuda)	191; *902	Hasa (Arabia)	*809	Member of Parliament	328
(Ont.)	*788	Hastings	*1087	Hemispheres	186
599; 754; 760		Battle of	659	Hemp (yield per acre)	606
Hammersmith	663	Cinque Ports	*1087	Hemsworth, M.P.	*1088
Members of Parliament	319	Member of Parliament	328	Henderson Island	*830
Hammond, W. R.	*1014, 1015	Recorder	428	Hendon	681
Hampshire, Area, &c.	660-1, 662	Sunshine	598	Member of Parliament	322
Members of Parliament	328	Hastings (N.Z.)	*788	Police Laboratory	431
Roman Remains	*993	Hatay	189; *962, 964	Henizist and Horsa	599
Hampstead	603	Hathaway Cottage	678	Henley	681
Children's Hospital	531	Hatfield College	473	Clubs	539
Hospital	531	Hatteras, Cape	*801	Regatta *1020; (1946)	*1087
Member of Parliament	319	Haugesund	*940	Member of Parliament	330
Theological College	490	Haura	*799	Henry VIII	212
Hampton Court Palace	221	Hauran, The	*902	Heraclion	330
Handsworth, M.P.	321	Havana	*892	Herald Painter (Scotland)	*977
Hangchow	193; *889	Havre, L.	*907	Herald Colleges	340
Hanging Gardens	199	HAWAII (U.S.A.)	*860-1	Hercules, Pillars of	*934
Hango	*976	Area, &c.	209; *847	Heredia	*891
Hanjia	*974	Natural Increase	194	Hereditary Peers	225
Hankow	193; *819	Time	175	Hercford	681
Newspapers	543	Hawick	691	Bishop of	235, 454
Hanoi	189; *908	Hay statistics	691	Clubs	539
Hanover (City)	*915	Hazara	*31	Member of Parliament	328
House of	213	Head Teachers' Assoc.	403-5	Recorder	428
King of	214	Burnham Scale	469	Theological Colleges	490, 491
"Hansard's Debates"	608	Headmasters' Assoc.	468	Heresfordshire	660-1, 662
Hanse Cities	187; *915	Conference	493	Members of Parliament	328
Hanyang	*889	Schools	493-5	Heresos	*795
Harar	*902	Headmistresses	490-9	Heritage Craft Schools	487
Harbin	*888	Association	468	Herm	*813
Harborough, M.P.	329	Burnham Scale	469	Hermes (Planet)	169
Harbour Grace	763	HEALTH, MINISTRY OF	360-4	Hermis Island	*770
Harbour Island	*805	Department (Scotland)	406	Hermopolis	*917
Harbours, Cost of	621	Estimates	619	Hero Fund (Carnegie)	508
Harburg	*915	Industrial Research	366	Herring Industry Bd.	328
Hard Courts	*1017	Insurance	625; *1080	Herrings, Statistics	632
Hares, Close Time	*1071	League of	514	Hertford	681
Harewood, Countess of	218	Minister of	303, 360	Member of Parliament	328
Harewood, Earl of	218, 229	Resorts	14-v	Technical College	487
Grand Master	513	Societies	514	Hertford House	386
Hargeisa	*839	Heard Islands	*900	Hertfordshire	660-1, 662
Harkness, Mrs. S. V.	603	Heart Disease Hospital	532	Inst. of Agriculture	477
Harleian Society	514	Hearts of Oak	577	Members of Parliament	328
Harmattan	*827	Heat, Measures of	*1086	Herzegovina	*979
Harold I	212	Effect on Humans	*989	HESSE	187; *915
Harold II	212, 649	Heathfield, Lord	*817	Grand Dukes	215
Haroun al Rashid	*923	Heavy Water	*984	Heston and Isleworth	681
Harper (Liberia)	*931	Hebrew Calendar	183-4	Member of Parliament	322
Harper Adams College	477	Hebrides, The	600-7	Hexham, M.P.	330
Harris Tweed	691	New	192, 602; *846	Heywood	681
Harrogate	681	Hebron	*832	Member of Parliament	*1088
Technical College	487	Hecia	*981	Hibernia	666
Harrow	681	Hectares and Acres	91	Hidalgo (Planet)	169
Member of Parliament	322	Hectolitres and Bushels	91	Hiero	*957
Penny Rate	622	Heerlen	*937	High Commissioners	607
Technical College	487	Hegira, Year of	185	Precedence	604
Harrow School	494; *1015	Years 1365 & 1366	185	High Court of Justice	423-6
Hartford	209	Heidelberg Man	177	Justiciary	609
Hartlepool	681	Heights, Average	*1081	Sheriffs, England	660
Member of Parliament	322	Heijo	*929	Wales	688
Newspapers	544	Heirs, Titles borne by	241	High Peak, M.P.	327
Recorder	428	Hejaz	188; *866	High Wycombe	681
Shir In	645	Railway	*831, 833, 866	Recorder	428
Harvar H use	678	Helder	*937	Highest Buildings	299; *973
Harvard v. Yale	*1020	Helena Victoria, Princess	216		
		Heligoland	187; *915		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Highest—continued.		Home Guard	204	HOSPITALS—continued.	
Cliffs	*929	Stand down Parade	581	Poor Law (Cost)	622
Mountains	198	HOME OFFICE	365-8	Hospitals (L.C.C.)	534-5
Rates in U.K.	622	Estimates	619	Hostel of God	532
Temperatures	176	Home Secretary	303, 365	Hostel, Union Jack	*1068
Highland and Agric. Society	514	(1852-1945)	304	Hotentots	*795
Highlands, The	690	Home Service Messengers	356	Hottest Day	176
Highway Authorities	637	Homeless Children	514	Houghton le Spring, M.P.	327
Highways, Cost of	621	Homér	*916	House of Bishops	451
Hilary Law Sittings	98, 106, 423	Homes (various)	514	of Charity	495
Hillall	*922	(Pay Hospitals)	533	of Clergy	451
Hillhead, M.P.	333	Homicides	612	of Laity	451
Hillsborough, M.P.	325	Homo Heidelbergensis, &c.	177	HOUSE OF COMMONS	306, 608
Hilo	*861	Homocopathic Hospital	483, 531	Alphabetical List	314-18
Hilversum	*937	Homoeopathy, Faculty of	483	Chairman of Committees	307
Himalayas	198; *705	Homs	*926, 963	Constitution	608
Hindenburg (Town)	*915	Honan	*885	Debates	608
Hindi Language	199; *708	HONDURAS, BRITISH	*803-4	Deputy Chairman	307
Hindu Chronology	185	Area, &c.	191; *803	Estimates	619
Hindu Kush	*867	Bishop	460	Geographical List	319-335
Hindu Mahasabha	*719	HONDURAS REPUBLIC	*918-19	"Hansard"	608
Hindus, Number of	467; *708	Area, &c.	191; *918	History	306
The Cow	*742	Government	207; *918, 919	Leader	303
Hindustani Language	*708	Language & Literature	*919	Library	*1000
Hinlopen Strait	940	Legation	210, 212; *919	Majorities	292, 306
Hip Disease Hospitals	531	Time, 175; Trade	*919	Measures (1944-45)	308-313
Hipparchus	155	Honey Bee Colonies	*980-990	Numbers	306
Hiroshima	*930	HONG KONG	*819-20	Officers	307
Atomic bomb	*984	Banks	557	Party Strength	306
His Majesty's Ministers	303	Government	602, 605	Post Office	394
Hispania	*955	Time	175	Speaker	307
Hispaniola	*804, 895	Honiton	681	Northern Ireland	698
Historical Manuscripts	365	Member of Parliament	327	House of Hanover	213
Research	472	Honolulu	192; *861	House of Keys	704
Societies, 514; Year	179	Honorary Freedoms	668	House of Laity	451
Historiographer	223, 386	Physicians to H.M.	224	House of Lancaster	212
History, Books on	*1001	Honour, Companions of	265	HOUSE OF LORDS.—	
Hitchin, M.P.	328	Honours Commission	368	Composition	225, 306
Hitler, Adolf	110; *911-2	Birthday	581	Constitution	608
Death Presumed	*912	New Year	581	Crown Office	424
<i>Mein Kampf</i>	*911	Resignation	583	Debates	608
Hittites	*963	Honshu	198; *927	Estimates	619
Hivasa	*909	Honshu	*927	Judicial Authority	423, 603
H.M.O.W.	419-422	Hope Isld. (Spitsbergen)	*940	Leader	303
H.M.S.O.	407-8, 597	Hopei	*885	Lord Chairman	302
Ho	190; *819	Horizon, Distance of	192	Measures (1944-45)	308-313
Hoangho River	198; *887	Horn, Cape	186; *872, 883	Numbers	225, 306
Hobart, Tasmania	*780	Horncastle, M.P.	329	Officers	302
Archbishop	467	Hornchurch	681	Speaker	302
Lord Mayor	603	Member of Parliament	328	House of Normandy	212
Hockey	*1021, 1022	Hornsey	681	House of Plantagenet	212
Hodeida	*871	Member of Parliament	322	House of Savoy	*924
Hohenzollern Empire	*910	Horological Institute	514	House of Saxe-Coburg	213
Hokkaido	198; *927	Horsa	660	House of Stuart	213
Holborn	663	Horse Assocn., National	519	House of Tudor	213
Member of Parliament	319	HORSE RACES	*1011-12	House of Windsor	213, 218, 608
Holbrook Coll., R.N.	484	Horse Shoe Falls	*802	House of York	212
Holderness, M.P.	331	Horsens	*895	Housebreaking Statistics	612
Holguin	*892	Horses, Home for	514	HOUSEHOLD, THE KING'S	220-3
Holiday Fellowship	514	Number of	632	The Queen's	223-4
Holiday Postal Argmts.	651	Horsham, M.P.	331	Queen Mary's	224
Holiday Resorts	15-17	Horta	*950	Royal Princes, &c.	224
Holidays in U.K.	552	Horten	*940	Housekeepers, Royal	221, 222
Holamo Island	*794	Horticultural Societies	514	Houses, Inhabited (U.K.)	610
Holland (see Netherlands)		Horticulture, Commissioner	337	Houses of Parliament	306-335
(Lincolnshire)	660-1, 662	Research Station	339	Estimates	619, 620
Member of Parliament	329	Schools of	477	Houses, Prefabricated	422
Holy Land, The	*830-3	Hospital Funds	514	HOUSING—	
Holy Roman Empire		Savings Association	514	Association	514
206; *910		Hospitality, Government	360, 619	Council National	519
Holy See	210; *941	Hospitals, Bequests to	xxi-xxviii	Control	420
Holy Thursday	114	Cost of	621	Expenditure on	621
Holyrood Castle	223	Food in	*988	Loans	399
Home Counties Mental		HOSPITALS, VOLUNTARY	531-3	Staff	363
Hospitals	535	Cost of (Rates)	621	Houston	209
Home Dept., Scotland	407	Medical Schools	482-3		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Hova Dynasty.....*900	Huntingdon.....682	Hopango Lake.....*955
Hove.....682	Archdeacon of.....*453	Horin.....*827
Clubs.....539	Counsellors of.....462	I.L.P.....355
Rates.....622	Huntingdonshire.....660-1, 662	Members of Parliament.....506
Howard League.....514	Member of Parliament.....328	Imbeciles, Asylums.....533, 535
Howdenshire, M.P.....332	Hunza.....*745	Imbros.....*916
Howland Islands.....*860	Huon Islands.....*909	Immediate Annuities.....387, 564
Hsingan.....*888	Hupei.....*885	Immigration Officers.....367
Hsinking.....*89; *888	Hurdle Racing (Foot).....*1008	IMPERIAL:—
Huacho.....*946	Huron, Bishop of.....459	Affairs.....587
Huahine Isld.....*909	Hutton Agric. Inst.....477	Agricultural Bureaux.....339
Hualcan.....*945	Hyastan.....*89; *974	College of Science.....472, 485
Huandoy.....*945	Hyde Park, Royal Salutes.....224	Tropical Agriculture.....477
Huascarán.....*945	Hyderabad (State).....606; *706, 707, 745	Conference.....601
Huddersfield.....681	Hyderabad (City).....193; *748	Defence Committee.....602
Clubs.....539	Hydrographic Dept.....434	Dominions (Events).....587
Member of Parliament.....322	Hydroplane Record.....*1018	Economic Committee.....368
Newspapers.....544	Hydrosphere.....186	Forestry Institute.....480
Recorder.....428	Hygiene, School of.....482	General Staff.....443
School of Art.....477	Hyperion.....169, 170	Institute.....388
Stipendiary.....429	Hythe.....682; *1087	Entomology.....339
Technical College.....487	Member of Parliament.....323	Mycological Institute.....339
Hudson Bay.....198	Recorder.....428	Politics.....582
River.....*848		Postage.....647
Huê.....*89; *908		Service Order.....266
Huelva.....*956		Shipping Committee.....368
Hucvos Monos.....*809	I.A.H.M.....468	Trade Correspondents.....604
Hufuf.....*869	Iapetus.....169, 170	War Graves Commission
Hugh Town.....658	Ibadun.....*827	Museum.....417-18
Huleh.....*830	Iberian Peninsula.....*948, 955	Import Duties, produce of.....617
HULL.....677	Ica.....*946	Licensing Dept.....411
American Consul.....*866	Icacos Point.....*809	IMPORTS (Gr. B.).....635-6
Birth and Death Rate.....682	Ice Age, The.....177	Imprisonment for Debt.....429
Bishop of (York).....456	Ice Hockey.....*1019	Inaccessible Island.....*837
Churches.....677	ICELAND.....*920-1	Inagua.....*805
College of Commerce.....479	Allied landings.....*921	Incarnation, The.....180
Commerce.....645, 677	Area.....187, 198; *920	Inc's Bridge, The.....*890
Customs and Excise.....348	British Council.....*921	Incas.....*896, 945, 946
Immigration Officer.....367	British Legation.....210; *921	Ince in Makerfield.....329
Lord Mayor.....603, 677	Finances.....*921	Member of Parliament.....329
Members of Parliament.....322-3	Government.....207; *920-1	Inch and Centimetre.....91
Newspapers.....543, 544	Language & Literature.....*921	of Rain.....598; *1087
Population.....677, 681	Legation.....210; *921	INCOME, NATIONAL.....1880-1946
Rateable Value.....622, 681	Mount Hecla.....*981	of Taxpayers.....613
Recorder.....428, 677	Summer Time.....174	Income Table (Day to Year).....618
School of Architecture.....478	Time.....175	
Shipping.....645, 646	Trade.....*921	
Stipendiary.....429	Icen.....659	
Technical College.....487	Ichabod Island.....*794	INCOME TAX.....*1075-9
Town Clerk.....677	Ichang.....*889	Actual Incomes.....618
Training College.....490, 491	Idaho.....209	Allowances, &c.....*1078
University College.....474	Idar.....*743	Assessments to.....618
Hull (Quebec).....*762	Ides, Kalends, &c.....178, 181	Budget Estimates.....618
Hull Island.....*829	Idni.....*957	Children's Allowance.....*1078
Hulme, Bishop of (Manch.).....457	Iguassu Falls.....*879	Colonial.....346
Member of Parliament.....323	Ijube.....*902	Commissioners.....371
Hulutao.....*888	Ile de Bourbon.....*909	Conscience Money.....624
Human Life, Earliest.....177	Ile de France.....*825	Credits.....*1079
Human Nutrition Research.....381	Ile des Saintes.....*909	Deductions.....*1078
Humane Society, Royal.....524	Ile du Diable.....*909	Dependants.....*1078
Humboldt Current.....*896, 945	Ile Royal.....*909	Dominion.....*1078
Human.....*885	Iles du Salut.....*909	Exemption Limit.....(Note) 617
"Hundred Days, The".....*904	Iiford.....682	
HUNGARY.....*919-920	Member of Parliament.....323	Housekeeper Allowance.....*1078
Allied Control.....*919	Ililiza.....*896	India.....*738
Area, &c.....187; *919	Ilkeston.....682	Individual Payments.....617
Events 1944-45.....591	Member of Parliament.....327	Life Assurance.....*1079
Jewish Population.....195	Ilampu.....198	Net Receipts.....617, 618
Language and Literature.....*920	Illegitimacy.....194	Notes on.....*1078-9
Price of Bread.....*798	Ilitmani.....198	Number of Payers.....617
Time.....175	Ilinois.....209	Payers' Society.....514
Vienna Awards.....*920	Iliterary Statistics.....194	Personal Allowance.....*1078
Hunterian Society.....514	Illustrated Newspapers.....545-7	Post-War Credits.....*1079
Hunter's Moon, (Note).....171	Illustration, Museum of.....384	Produce of id.....618
Hunters Improvement Soc.....514	I.L.O.....586	Rate Charged.....*1078-9
Hunting Seasons.....*1071	Iloilo.....*862	Rates (1923-1945).....618

	PAGE
INCOME TAX—continued.	
Rates (1842-1946).....	*1075-6
Residents Abroad.....	*1075
Revenue from.....	617, 618
Schedules A to E.....	*1075
Scholarships.....	*1076
Special Commissioners.....	*371
Specimen Tables.....	*1076-7
Standard Rates, 1842-1946	
618; *1078	
Sur-Tax.....	*1076
Tax Reserve Certificate.....	616
Widow, &c.....	*1078
Wife's.....	*1078
Year.....	179; *1078
Incomes over £5,000.....	617
Incubation Table.....	*1073
Incurables, Hospitals for.....	532
Indefatigable, The.....	484
Independence Day.....	97, 122
Independent Labour Party	
306, 515	
Independent Methodists.....	463
Independents.....	404
INDIA, EMPIRE OF.	*705-748
Accounts Service.....	*734
Advisers.....	369
Agencies.....	606; *732-3
Agricultural Service.....	*734
Agriculture.....	*741-2
Air Mails.....	654
Alexander's Invasion.....	*709
All India Congress.....	*717, 718
Anglo-Indians.....	*708
Appointments.....	*733
Archaeology Officer.....	*723
Archbishops (R.C.).....	466
Area.....	189, 606; *705, 706-7
Army.....	444-6; *733, 740
Aryan Religions.....	*709
Assigned Districts.....	*745
Audit Office (Home).....	370
Audit Office (India).....	*734
Balance of Trade.....	*740-1
Banks.....	554-8; *742
Births and Deaths.....	*740
Bishops.....	459
Blind Population.....	624
Border States.....	*747-8
Boundaries.....	*705
Boys' Schools.....	496
Bridges.....	199
British Influence.....	*742
British Population.....	*708
British Supply Mission.....	408
Broadcasting.....	342; *739
Budget.....	*721, 737
Burden of Taxation.....	*737
Cable Rates, &c.....	652
Canals.....	*705
Capital.....	*732
Caste.....	*708
Cattle.....	*742
Causes of Deaths.....	*740
Central Finance.....	*734
Census of 1941.....	606; *706-7, 708
Chamber of Princes.....	*717, 745
Chaplains.....	*734
Child Labour.....	*742
Christianity.....	*708
Chronology.....	185
Church of England in	
459; *734	
Cities.....	*748
Civil Aviation.....	*725

	PAGE
INDIA, EMPIRE OF—continued.	
Civil Disobedience.....	*716
Civil Service.....	*734
Climate, *707; Clive.....	*711
Coal.....	*739, 742
Code of Manu.....	*709
Coinage.....	196; *739-740
Commander-in-Chief.....	*722
Commerce Department	
*721, 723	
Commonwealth Relations	
*721, 723	
Congress Party.....	*715, 716
Constitution.....	601; *722-3
Consuls-General.....	*724
Coromandel Coast.....	907
Cotton Mills.....	*707, 741
Council of Gov.-Gen.....	*722
Council of State.....	722
Countries contiguous.....	*747-8
Cow, The.....	*742
Crime.....	*740
Cripps's Mission.....	*717
Crops.....	*741-2
Crown of (Order).....	265
Crown Representative.....	*725
Cultivated Area.....	600; *741
Currency.....	196; *736, 739-740
Customs Duties.....	*738, 741
Revenue.....	*734, 738
Customs and Prejudices.....	*742
Deaths.....	*740
Debts and Assets.....	*737
Deccan, The.....	*705-7
Defence Committee.....	*715, 722
Defence Forces.....	*740
Density of Population.....	*707
Distances by Air.....	657
Dominion Status.....	601; *716
Eastern States.....	*732
Ecclesiastical Establishment	
Province.....	459
Education.....	*740, 742
Department.....	370; *721, 723
Service.....	*734
Electors, number of.....	*726
Elementary Education.....	*740
English Dominion.....	*710-716
Engineering Service.....	*734
Eras.....	185
Estimates.....	*736
European Adventure.....	*710
European Population.....	*708
Events since 1939.....	*716-8
Events 1944-45.....	587; *718
Excess Profits Tax.....	*739
Excise.....	*738
Executive Council.....	*717, 722
Expenditure.....	*734-6
Export Duties.....	*741
Exports.....	*741
Exports to.....	635
External Affairs Dept.....	*721, 723
Fauna.....	*705-6
Federal Court.....	*722
Federal Legislature.....	*720
Finance Department	
*721, 723-4	
Finances of.....	*718, 734
Flora.....	*705-7
Food Department.....	*724
Food Situation.....	*717
Forest Service.....	*723, 734
Forests.....	600; *739
Franchise, The.....	*726

	PAGE
INDIA, EMPIRE OF—continued.	
French India.....	189; *907-8
Frontier States.....	*747-8
Gandhi.....	*713, 717
General Officers.....	444-6
Geological Survey.....	*725, 734
Gold production.....	*742
Gold Standard.....	*739-740
Government.....	601, 605; *721-5
Governor-General.....	605, 607; *711-13
Governors-General.....	607; *711-8
Governor's Provinces	
(Note) *716	
Harvest Months.....	*1087
Harvests.....	*705
Health Department.....	*723
H.E.I.C.....	*710-2
High Commissioner.....	370, 604
in South Africa.....	*713, 724
High Courts.....	*722
Himalayas.....	*705
Hindu Mahasabha.....	*719
Hindu Population.....	*708
History.....	*709-719
Home Accounts.....	370
Home Department.....	*721, 724
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	*740
Illiteracy.....	194; *740
Imperial Cadet Corps.....	*745
Imperial Legislation.....	*720
Import Duties.....	*741
Imports and Exports.....	*739, 741
Income Tax.....	*738
Increase of Population.....	*706
India Office.....	368-370
Industries.....	*705, 742
Industries Dept.....	*721, 724
Infant Marriage.....	*708
Infant Mortality.....	*798
Information Dept.....	*721, 724
Irrigation.....	*707, 739
Jewish Population.....	195; *708
Jinnah, M. A.....	*716, 718
Judicature.....	*725
Judicial Committee.....	423
Justice.....	*740
Jute Statistics.....	*741
Karikal.....	*907-8
King's Cadets.....	*733
Labour Department.....	*721, 724
Lahit, The.....	*734, 736
Land Revenue.....	734, 737-8
Lands Department.....	*723
Languages.....	199; *708
Law.....	*720
Legislation, Imperial.....	*720
Legislative Assembly.....	*722, 724
Assemblies.....	*719
Councils.....	*719
Department.....	*721
Legislature.....	*721
Lepers, Number of.....	535; *740
Library.....	369; *723
Live Stock.....	*742
Local Self Government.....	*740
London Office.....	604
Mahé.....	*907
Mahrattas.....	*710
Males and Females.....	*707
Manufactures.....	*742
Maps.....	*708
Marriages.....	*708, 714
Medals and Orders.....	266

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
INDIA, EMPIRE OF— <i>continued</i> .		INDIA, EMPIRE OF— <i>continued</i> .		Industrial— <i>continued</i> .	
Medical Service	*724, 733	Royal Indian Navy	*740	Activity	310, 313
Military Department	*359, *724	Ruling Chiefs	*715-5	Christian Fellowship	515
Mil. Finance Dept.	*723-4	Rume, The	196; *730-10	Court	379
Mills and Factories	*711	Salt Revenues	*739	Health Research	381
Minerals	*711, 742	Salutes to Princes	*713-4	Medicine	381
Mints	*723, 734	Sanatoria	*705	Museum	375
Mogul Empire	*709-710	Satyagrah	*716	Occupations (1939-1945)	442
Monsoons	*707	School of Architecture	473	Production	633
Mountains	*705, 706	Schools	496; *710	Property Department	
Muhammadan Population	*708	Sea-borne Trade	*711		388-9, 597
Municipalities	*740	Seaports	*711	Rating	621
Museum (V. & A.)	384	Seasons	*705	Relations Department	376
Muslim League	*718, 719	Secretary of State	303; 721	Research	401-5
National Congress	*718	(1852-1945)	305	Societies	515, 627
National Defence	*716, 722	Seringapatam	*711	Welfare Society	515
Nationality	*708	Sex	*707, 708	Industry, Distribution of	309
Natural Increase	194	Shipping	*711	Inebriates, Inspector	307
Navy	*733, 740	Sikhs, The	*710, 728	Infanticide Statistics	612
Newspapers	550-1	Silver Redemption	*740	Infants Hospital	532
Notation, System of	*736	Societies	515	Infectious Hospitals	534
Observatories	*724	Stamps	*734, 737-8, 739	in U.S.A.	*990
Occupations	*708	Star of Order	264	Information, Ministry of	
Office	368-9	State Railways	*731		303, 370
Official Publication	*708	States	606; *706, 743-6	Inhabited Houses in U.K.	610
Opium Revenue	*734, 738	Super-Tax	738	Inhabitant	*950
Order of Merit	265	Supply, Dept. of	*721, 724	Inland Mails	647
Orders of Knighthood	264, 265	Supreme Government	*722	Postage	647
Ordinance Maps	*708	Survey Maps	*708	INLAND REVENUE:—	
Oriental Library	369	Suttee abolished	*711	Board	370-4
Pakistan	*716, 718	Swarajists	*714	Estimates	620
Paper Currency	*740	System of Notation	*736	Receipts	617, 618
Parcel Post	652	Tariff	*741	Inland Telegrams	650-1
Parliamentary Papers	*708	Taxation	*738-6	Waterways	418, 633
Parsees	185; 708	Telegraph Rates to	652	Inner Temple	480
Petroleum	*742	Telegraphs	*739	Innocents Day	142
Physical Features	*705	Time	175	Inns of Court	480, 481
Plague Statistics	*740	Trade 197, 607, 635	*740-1	Innsbruck	*875
Planning Department	*721, 724	Trade Commissioners	604	Inquests, Cost of	612
Police	*740	Tribal Religions	*708	Institutes (Naafi)	537
Political Department	*725	Tribes	*708	Institutions and Societies	502-530
Pondicherry	*907-8	Universities	*740	Insula Serpilor	*951
Population	189; *705, 706-7, 708	Veterinary Service	*734	INSURANCE, NATIONAL	*1080-1
Ports	*741	Viceroy (1858-1945)	607	Birth Certificates	468
Portuguese India	950	Vital Statistics	*740	Family Allowances	*1080
Posts and Telegraphs		War Debt	*718	Industrial Injury	628
	*721, 724, 739	War Department	*721, 724	Inspectors (M. of Health)	362-3
Princes of	*743-6	War, Events since the	*716-9	Ministry of	303; *1080-1
Prisons	*740	War Losses (1914-19)	450	National Health Insurance	
Production	*705, 741, 742	War Losses (1939-45)	204	(1911-1941)	361, 625
Provinces 606; *706-7, 727-733		War Transport	*721, 724	Social Security	407
Provincial Finance	*734	Warren Hastings	*711	Unemployment Insurance	
Provincial Governments		Wars	*709-718	(1934-1944)	625
	*726-733	Water Supply	*705	INSURANCE, PERSONAL:—	
Provincial Legislatures	*719	Waterfalls	*981	Accidents, etc.	593-6
Public Service Commn.	*724	Wavell, Viscount	*717	Advice Concerning	576
Publications	*708	Weather	*707	Bonuses Paid	565-6
Races	*708	Weights and Measures	*1085	Companies	573-6
Railway Bridges	199	Western States	*706, 733	Fire	561, 573-6
Department	*721, 725	Widows	*708	Friendly Societies	577
Railways	369, 643; *739	Women Voters	*726	Growth of	570, 572
Rajawari tenure	*738	Yanaon	*907	Income Tax Abatement	*1079
Rate of Exchange	196	Zoological Survey	*724	Industrial Companies	563, 627
Religions	*708, 743-4	Indian Empire Order	264	Life	561-576
Reserve Bank	715	Indian Ocean	198	Marine	573-6
Residents	*723	Indian Order of Merit	266	New Business, 1944	571-2
Revenue	*734-740	Indiana	209	Policy, Assignment of	576
Revised Estimates (1944-45)		Indianapolis	209	Premiums	567-570
	*736	Indians in Canada	*749	Progress	570, 572
Rhodes Scholarships	603	in U.S.A.	*859	Societies	515
Rivers	198; *705, 706	Indo-China, French	189; *907, 909	Statistics	570, 572
Road Development	*736	Indoor Relief, Cost of	622	Insured Box Post	649
Roman Catholic Church	466-7	Indore	*732, 743	Insured Persons, Number	625
Round Table Conferences		Indus, The	198; *705	Inter-Allied Council	203
	*715	Industria Assurance	359, 563	Inter-Parliamentary Union	284
				Interdenominational College	490

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Interest Table, Compound.	*1073	IRELAND—continued.		ISLE OF MAN—continued.	
Simple	*1072	History	606	Trade	*607, 704
Interferometer	104	Irish F.S. (Agreement) Act.	608	Isle of Pines	*909
Internal Debt	614	Kings of	606	Isle of Serpents	*951
INTERNATIONAL:—		Land Revenues	346	Isle of Thanet, M.P.	328
Affairs, Royal Inst. of.	524	Language	688	Isle of Wight	658, 660-1, 662
Associations	515	Legal Education	481	Archdeacon	455
Express	649	Lighthouses	415, 646	Member of Parliament	328
Labour Organization	586	Lord Mayors	603	Sunshine	598
Societies (Various)	515	Lords Lieut. (1852-1921)	305	Isleworth	682
Invalids, Homes for	532	Loughs	696	Islington	663
INVENTIONS (1945)	*983-997	Medical Schools	482-3	Members of Parliament	319
Statistics	388	Methodist Church	463	Ismail (Roumania)	*952
Invercargill	*788	Mountains	696	I.S.O.	206
Newspapers	551	Northern Ireland 697, 698-700		Isovel Map	*990
Inverness	694	Order of St. Patrick	263	Ispahan	*944
Clubs	541	Peers	225-245	Istanbul	193; *966
Customs & Excise	348	Population	610, 697	Jewish Population	195
Food Officers	357	Potato Crop failure (1846)	592	Ita	*942
Inverness-shire, 692-3; Gaelic	688	Prehistoric	696	Italian Language	199; *925
Members of Parliament	334	Presbyterian Church	461	ITALY	923-7
Prices Regulation	398	Privy Counsellors	252-3	Amfa	*925
Sheriff, &c.	433	Provinces	697	Area, &c.	187; *924
Investments, Equivalent	599	Religions	688	Blind Population	624
Io	169	Representative Peers	225, 250	British Embassy	210; *927
Ionian Islands	*916, 917	Rivers	696	Chronicle of the War	
Iowa	209	Roman Catholic Church	465		*1035-1065
Ipswich	682	St. Patrick	696	Coinage	196; *925
Bishop of	235, 455	St. Patrick's Day	97, 106	Colonies	*926-7
Building Societies	579	Societies	502-530	Dependencies	*927
Clubs	539	Temperance Societies	527, 528	Education	*925
Customs & Excise	348	Theological Colleges	489, 490	Embassy	211; *927
Member of Parliament	323	Time	175	Events (1945)	591
Newspapers	544	Universities	475	Fascism	*924
Recorder	428	Veterinary College	492	Finance	*925
School of Art	477	Irish Chieftainries	294	Garibaldi	*924
Technical Colleges	487, 488	Genealogical Office	341	Government	207; *923, 924
Ipswich (Queensland)	*777	Language	688	Illegitimacy	194
Iquique	*884	Lights	475, 646	Illiteracy	194
Iquitos	*946	Representative Peers	225, 250, 306	Jewish Population	195
IRAN. (See Persia)		Societies	502-530	Language & Literature	*925
IRAQ	*921-3	Society	515	Mazzini	*924
"Arabian Nights"	*923	Irkutsk	974	Mussolini	596; *924
Area, &c.	195; *922	Iron Age	178	Natural Increase	194
British Embassy	210; *922	"Iron Gates"	*894	Oeta	*926
British Ch. of Commerce	*923	Iron, Production	634	Papal States	*941
British Council	*923	Irqa	*799	Production	*924-5
Civilization in	178	Irrawaddy, The	*746	Rivers	*924
Coinage	196; *922	Irvine	694	Roman Emperors	206
Government	207; *921-2	Iskanderun	*966	Rubicon, The	*924
Jewish Population	195	Islam, Furthest North	*973	Time	175
Language & Literature	*922	Shariat	*867	Unconditional Surrender	*925
Legation	211; *921	Islands, Largest	108	Vital Statistics	194
Pan-Arab Conference	*975	Islay	692	Itu-Abu	*909
Petroleum	*922	Isle of Ely	660-1, 662	Ivan the Great	*972
Railways	*922	Member of Parliament	328	Ivanovo	*974
Religion	*922	ISLE OF MAN.		Iviza	*957
School of Archaeology	507	Area, &c.	187, 611, 704	Ivory Coast, French	*908
Sumerian Culture	*922	Banks	557-8	Ivory Cross	515
Time	175	Bishop	235, 458	Izalco "Lighthouse"	*952
Trade	197; *923	Clubs	538	Izhevsk	*974
IRELAND	696-704	Customs & Excise	348	Ismir	*966
Act of Union	608	Cultivated Area	600	JACOBITES, THE	691
Ancient Chieftainries	294	Finance	607, 704	Jadotville	*877
Area, &c.	187, 198, 696, 697	Gifts to Gt. Britain	704	Jaffa	*831
Banks	554-560	Government	605, 704	Jaffna	*812
Baronets	254-261	Hebrides	690	Jains	185; *708
Christianity	696	King's Visit	581	Jaipur	*733, 743
Church of (Disestablished)	462	Language	688	Jaisalmer, State	*743
Climate, 696; Clubs	541	Lighthouses	475	Jaluit	192; *930
Eire	697, 701-4	Population	610, 611, 704	JAMAICA	*806-7
Events in 1944-5	586	Schools	495, 501	Archbishop	460
Football	*1020, 1021	Summer Time	174	Area, &c.	187; *806
Freemasons	513	Sunshine	598	Bishop	466
Golf	*1022-3	Technical College	489		
Govt. of Ireland Act	608				

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

JAMAICA—continued.

Captain-General	605; *806
Events (1944-45)	587
Government	602, 605; *806-7
London Office	604
Munro College	497
Natural Increase	194
Rhodes Scholarships	603
Time	175
Trade Commissioner	604
James I and VI	213
Jamestown	190; *836
Jammu	*743, 745
Jan Mayen Island	*940
Janjira State	*732, 734
JANUARY 1947	146-9
Meaning of name	98
Jaora State	*732, 744
JAPAN	*927-930
Area, &c.	189; *927
Atomic Bombs	*929, 984
Blind Population	624
Calendar	185
Coinage	196; *929
Days of Week	185
Education	*929
Emperor	207; *927, 928
Finances	*929
Government	207; *927-8
Islands	198
Language & Literature	199; *929
Natural Increase	194
Naval Defeats	*928-9
Pearl Harbour	*851, 861, 928, 1042
Religions	*929
Sino-Japanese War	*886, 928
Time	175
Trade	197; *929
Unconditional Surrender	*927-8, 929, 1067
Vital Statistics	194; *928
Jarrow	682
Bishop (Durham)	456
Member of Parliament	327
Jarvis Island	*860
Jassy	*952
Jat Caste	*708
Java (Netherlands)	198; *937-8
Events (1945)	591
Time	175
Trinil Skul	177
Jawhar	*732
Jebel Druze	*962
Jebel Musa	*934
Jeddah	*869
Jelgava	*976
Jerez	*955, 956
Jericho, Arab Palace at	*983
JERSEY	955, 956
Clubs	539
Dean (Winchester)	452
Newspapers	544
Weights & Measures	*1085
Jersey City	209
JERUSALEM	*831
Bishop in	460
British School	507
Church of the Holy Sepulchre	*831
Jewish Population	195
Meridian of	184
Mission	515
Patriarch of	466

PAGE

JERUSALEM—continued.

Population	189; *831
St. John of (Order)	523, 525
Time	184
Jerusalem Bay	*769
Jesus, Temple of (Mexico)	*932
Jesus College, Cambridge	471
Oxford	470
Jet-plane record	584, 585, 655, 657; *1030
Jethou	*813
Jewel House, Keeper	221
Jewellers' Weights	*1084
Jewish Calendar	183-4
Hospital	531
New Year	97, 130, 184
Newspapers	546
Organization	*831
Passover (Note)	110, 184
Pentecost (Note)	118, 184
Population	195
Settlement	492
Societies	515
Jew College	490
Chief Rabbi	490
In World	195, 467
United Synagogue	529
Jezirah	*962
Jhabua	*744
Jhalawar, State	*744
Jibuti	*909
Jimma	*902
Jind State	*733, 744
Jinja	*842
Jockey Club	*1011
Jockeys, Winning, in 1945	*1011
Jodhpur	*733, 743
Jodrell Laboratory (Kew)	338
JOHANNESBURG	*797
Air Race	655
Bishop	460
Distance by Air	657
Newspapers	551
Population	193; *797
Trade Commissioner	604
John Innes Institution	515
John o'Groats	690; *1027
Johnson Society	515
Johnston Island	*860
JOHORE	*822, 823
Joint Electricity Authority	663
Joint Stock Banks	554-560
Companies	634
(Registrar)	425
Jolo	*861
Jönköping	*960
Jordan, The	*830
José Panganiban	*862
Journalism, Schools of	480
Journalists, National Union	515
Chartered Institute	515
Women	530
Jowitt, Rt. Hon. Lord	252, 302, 303
Juan de Nova	*909
Juan Fernandez Islds.	*883
Juba	*846
Juba Island	*897
Jubaland	*926
Jubilee Silver	*1083
Judea	*830
Judge Advocate General	443
Judge Advocate of the Fleet	424, 437
Judges (E. & W.) High Ct.	423-4
Appointment of	609

PAGE

Judges—continued.

Central Criminal Court	425
Circuits of	477
City of London	420
County Court	29-430
Divorce	424
Ecclesiastical	427, 428
Northern Ireland	609-700
Precedence of	262, 695
Salaries of	423-4, 429
Scottish	423, 433
Judgment Registry	429
Judicature, The	603, 609
Supreme Court of	423-4
Judicial Committee, P.C.	423, 603
Judiciary, Scotland	432-3, 609
Juggernaut, Temple of	*731
Jugo-Slavia, see Yugoslavia	
Julian Calendar	180
Period	97, 180
Julius Caesar	181, 206; *924
Jumping Records	*1008, 1009
Junagadh State	*732, 744
Juneau	191
Junior Lords (Treasury)	413
Juno (Planet)	169
JUPITER	169-170
Conjunctions	98, 102, 106
Diameter, &c.	101, 105, 109, 168
Distance	168
Inclination	168
Mass	168
Red Spot	170
Right Ascension, &c.	101, 105, 109
Rising, &c.	99, 103, 107
Rotation	168
Satellites	111, 162, 168, 169
Symbol, &c.	101, 168
Zones	170
Jura	691
Jurassic Period	177
Justice, Courts of	423-433
Judiciary, Scottish	432
Jute, per acre	600
Jutes, The	659
Jutland	*894
Juvenile Courts	431
Juveniles Dept. (Labour)	376-7
KAABA, THE	*869
Kabaka of Buganda	*841
Kabinda	*950
Kabisah	185
Kabul	188; *868
Kachalla	*732
Kaduna	*827
Kafiristan	*867
Kagi	*929
Kagoshima	*930
Kahlur	*744
Kahoolawe	*861
Kaiteur Falls	*802, 981
Kairiru Island	*770
Kairwan	*908
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal	266
Kalahandi	*732
Kalahari	*795
Kalat	*732, 743, 745, 746
Kalawao	*861
Kalends, The	178, 181
Kalgan	*888
Kalgoolie	*783
Kalinin	*944
Kalk-yuga Era	185

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Kalmar	*960	Kent, Area, &c.	660-1, 662	KING, H.M. THE—continued	
Kalmuick Province	*973	Members of Parliament	328-9	Constitutional Position	608
Kamaran Island	188; *799	Mental Hospitals	535	Coronation Day	114
Kamchatka Mts.	198	Kentucky	209	Court Circular, 1934-45	581-2
Kamerun	*828, 908	KENYA	*820-2	Family	218
Kamet	198	Area	190; *820	Household	220-3
Kampala	*842	Cultivated Area	600	Private Secretary	220
Kandahar	*868	Government	602, 605; *821	Privy Purse	349
Kandy	*812	Governors Conference	*814	Royal Air Force	447
Kangar	189; *823	Gt. North Road	*821	Royal Navy	434
Kaniet Island	*770	London Agency	*822	Title	218
Kano	*827	Post War Development	820	Wedding Day	218
Kansas	209	Time	175	King Alfonso	216
Kansas City	209; *855	Kerak	*831	King Edward VII	215
Kantawaddy	*747	Kerbala	*922	Hospital Fund	516
Kaputhala, State	*733, 744	Keren	*926	Nautical School	486
Kara Kalpak	*975	Kerguelen Island	909	King Edward VIII	218
Kara Kum	*975	Kermadec Islds.	606; *784, 788	KING-EMPEROR, THE	608
Karachi	*748	Kerman	*944	KING GEORGE V	217
Distance by Air	657	Kerry	697	Hospital	531
Karafuto	189; *927	Kertch	*974	Jubilee Trust	516
Karaganda	*975	Kesapura	*732	National Memorial	516
Karakoram Pass	*748	Kstevn (Lincs.)	660-1, 662	King George's Fields	516
Karamoja	*841	Kettering	682	King George's Fund	516
Karauli, State	*743	Member of Parliament	330	King George's Sanatorium	531
Karelia	*902, 973	Newspapers	544	King Island	*779
Karelo-Finnish Rep.	*960, 976	Kew Gardens	336, 338	Kinghorn	694
Karikal	*907-8	Keyham College	484	Kingman Reef	*860
Karimou	*937	Keys, House of	704	King's Archives	220
Karkar Island	*770	Khabarovsk	*974	Attorney	424
Karlskoga	*960	Khaibar Oasis	*869	Bench Division Court	423, 609
Karlskrona	*960	Khaipur State	*743	Birthday	97, 118, 646
Karlsruhe	189; *915	Kharan	*746	Bodyguard	222, 223
Karlstadt	*960	Kharkov	193; *974	Coroner	424
Karondl	*732	Khartoum	190; *844, 845	Cup (Air)	655
Kasama	*835	Kharua	*732	English	688; *906
Kashgar	*748, 889	Kherson	*974	Messengers	358
Kashmir	606; *706, 707, 745	Khiva	*975	Musie	221
Kassala	*844	Kilorezm	*975	Police Medal	266
Kassel	*915	Khorramshar	*913, 944	Printer (H.M.S.O.)	408
Katanga	*877	Khyber Pass	*732, 867	Prize (Bisley)	*1013
Kathliwar	*746	Kiangsi	*885	Proctor	414, 424
Kathmandu	189; *746	Kiangsu	*885	Remembrancer	
Katowice	*948	Kilderminster	682	Roll	414, 424, 425, 432
Kauai Island	*861	Member of Parliament	331	Speech	516
Kaunas	*976	Kieff (Kiev)	188, 193; *974	Treasurer	220
Kavieng	*771	Jewish Population	195	King's College, Cambridge	471
Kayscri	*966	Kiel Canal	199; *913	King's College, London	472
Kazakhstan	189; *969, 975	Ricta	*771	Household Science	472
Kazan	*973	Kigezi	*841	King's College, Newcastle	473
Kedah	189; *822, 823	Kigoma	*840	King's College Hospital	422, 531
Keeling Islands	189; *823	Kildare	697	Kine's Lynn	682
Keewatin District	*761	Kildarkin (Measure)	*1087	Member of Parliament	329
Bishop	459	Kilma Njaro	198; *840	Recorder	428
Kei	*937	Kilinaillau Island	*770	King's Norton M.P.	321
Keighley	682	Kilkenny	697	Kings and Queens of England	212
Member of Parliament	332	Killaloe, Bishops of	462, 465	Britain	213
Technical College	488	Killarney	696	Scotland	212
Keijo (Seoul)	*929	Killiecrankie	691	Kings of Arms	263, 264, 340
Kelantan	189; *822, 823-4	Killmarnock	694	of Ireland	696
Kelham	489	Member of Parliament	334	Kingston (Jamaica)	191; *806
Kelvingrove, M.P.	333	Kilmore, Bishops of	462, 465	(Norfolk Island)	192; *771
Kemerovo	*974	Kilograms and Pounds	91; *1086	Kingston on Thames	682
Kenitra	*935	Kilometres and Miles	91; *1086	Bishop of (Southwark)	456
Kenneth Macalpine	691	Kilwa	*840	Member of Parliament	323
Kennington, M.P. for	319	Kimberley	*796	Rates	622
KENSINGTON (Royal Borough)	663	Bishops of	460, 466	Recorder	428
Bishop of (London)	452	Kincardineshire	692-3	Technical College	488
Children's Hospital	532	Members of Parliament	334	Kingston (Ontario)	*759
M.Ps.	319; *1088	Sheriff, &c.	433	Archbishop	465
Penny Rate	622	Kinchinjanga	198	KINGSTON UPON HULL	677
KENT, DUCHESS OF	217, 224	KING, H.M. THE	218	Kingstown (Eire) Clubs	541
KENT, DUKE OF	219	Accession	97, 142	Kingstown (St. Vincent)	
(1934-1942)	219	Army	443		
(1767-1820)	214	Birthday	97, 118, 142, 646		
		Civil List	346		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Kinross	692-3	Kraw	*948	Ladies—continued.	
Member of Parliament	335	Krefeld	*915	of the Garter	263
Sheriff	433	Kristiansand	*940	Ladies' Clubs	536-541
Kinsen	*929	Kristinstad	*960	Colleges	470, 471, 472, 474
Kipini	*821	Kristiansund	*940	Ladoga, Lake	199; *902, 976
Kirghuzstan	189; *969, 975	Krivoi Rog	*974	Ladrones	*862, 927, 930
Kirin	*888	Krona (Kronor) Coin	*960	LADY DAY	102, 106
Kirkaldy	694	Kuala Lumpur	189; *823	Old	100; *1087
Member of Parliament	334	Kuantang	*887	Year began on	179
Kirkcudbright	692-3	Kuba	*974	Lady Margaret Hall	470, 492
Sheriff	433	Kuching	187; *837	Lady of the Thistle	263
Kirkdale, M.P.	323	Kuibyshev	*973	Ladywood, M.P.	321
Kirkstall Abbey	676	Kukenaam Falls	*802	Lae	192; *771
Kirkuk	*922	Kulumadau	*770	Lagos	190; *826, 827
Kirkwall	694	Kumasi	190; *818, 819	Bishop of	460
Kirov (Viatka)	*974	Kunchinjunga	*705	Lagosta Island	*927
Kishangarh, State	*743	Kuopio	*903	Lahe	*799
Kishen (Qishn) Sultan of	*799	Kurdistan	*922, 974	Lahore	193; *748
Kishinev	188; *976	Kure	*930	Newspapers	551
Kismayu	*926	Kure Island	*860	Laibach	*980
Kisumu	*822	Kuria Muria Islands	188; *799	Lairy, House of	451
Kitchener, Ont.	*759	Kurile Islands	*927	Lakes, English	658
Kiu-shu (Kyushu)	*927	Kurram	*731	Irish (Loughs)	696
Kivu, Lake	*877	Kurun	*929	Scottish (Lochs)	690
Klausenburg (Cluj)	*920	Rukh	*748	Welsh	686
Knarsborough, Bishop of	457	Rut	*922	World	199
Knight Templars	*963	Kutais	*975	Lakh of Rupees (Note)	*736
KNIGHTAGE, THE	267-292	Kuwait	188; *748, 870	Lama (Dalai and Tashi)	*748
Knighthood, Orders of	263-292	Kwajalein	*930	Lambeth	663
Central Chancery	222	Kwang Chow Wan	189; *908	Magistrates' Court	431
Knights Bachelor	267-292	Kwangs	*885	Members of Parliament	319
Badge of	265	Kwantung	189; *927	Penny Rate	622
Commanders	267-292	Kweichow	*885	Lammas Day	(Note) 102, 126
Grand Cross, &c.	267-292	Kyetbogyi	*747	Lampeter	687
of Malta	*824	Kyoto	193; *930	St. David's College	474, 489
of the Garter	263	Kyrenia	*814	Lampadusa	*927
of St. Patrick	263	Kyushu	198; 927	LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED	150-1
of the Thistle	263			Lamu Island	*821, 822
Precedence of	262, 695			Lanal Island	*861
Knockmaldown	696	LA AGUERA	*957	Lanark	694
Knossos (Cnossos)	*916	La Brea	*809	Lanarkshire	692-3
Knots and Miles (Table)	*1085	La Ceiba	*919	Members of Parliament	334
Knutsford, M.P.	326	La Chaux de Fonds	*961	Sheriff, &c.	334
Kobdo	*888	La Concordia	*953	Lancashire	560-1, 662
Kobé	193; *930	La Digue Isld.	*837, 838	Cricket	*1013
Koforidua	*818, 819	La Goulette	*908	Members of Parliament	329
Kohat	*731	La Guayra	*978	Sheriff	349, 600
Kojent	*975	La Paz	*878	Lancaster	682
Kokand	*975	La Plata	*872, 873	Bishop of (Blackburn)	456
Kokura	*930	La Rochelle	*907	Castle	349
Kolding	*895	LABOUR:—		Duchy of	303, 349
Kollapur. 606; *706, 707, 732, 743		Cabinets	303, 304-5	Herald	340
Kol tribes	*746	Government in Power	312-3	House (Museum)	382
Kolozsvár	*920	In 1944-5	586	House of	212
Kombo, British	*816	(Independent) Party	515	Member of Parliament	329
Konigsberg	*910, 915	I.L.O. Conference	586	R.C. Bishop	465
Konya	*966	Majorities	292	School of Art	477
Kootenay, Archbishop	459	Members of Parliament	314-8	Technical College	488
Korcha (Koritzsa)	*924	Organization	516, 517	Lancing College	494
Kordofan	*844, 897	Party	516	Land Charges Dept.	379
KOREA (Cho-sen). 189; *927, 929		London	517	Commissioners	337
Bishop	460	Parliamentary	521	Court, Scottish	432
Koritzsa	*924	Victory at polls	583	Nationalisation Soc.	516
Kosciusko, Mt.	*765	Labour, Ministry of	303, 374-9	Officers (Scotland)	405
Kosova	*924	Estimates	619, 620	Purchase (Cost)	615, 619
Kotah, State	*743	Labour Supply Organization	376	Registry	379, 619
Kotor	*979	LABRADOR	191; *763	Revenues (Crown)	346
Kotri	*732	Time	175	Records	399
Kovno	188; *976	LABUAN	189; 823	Settlement Loans	516
Koweit	188; *748, 870	Bishop	460	Societies	516
Kracow	*947	Time	175	Utilisation Officers	337
Krasnodar	*971	Laccadive Islands	175; *732	Values Committee	426
Krasnoarsk	*974	Lacrosse	*1017	War Works	310
Krasnova	*974	Ladakh	*748	Land Thuringen	189; *915
Krasnovodsk	*975	Ladies in Waiting	223, 224	Land's End	658, 690
Krasny	*888	of the Bedchamber	223, 224	to John O'Grady	*1027

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Land, Directorate of	421-2	Lebombo, Bishop	460	Leigh	682
Landskrona	*960	Mountains	*801	Member of Parliament	323
Lango	*841	Lee Conservancy	380, 633	Technical College	488
Languages of the World		LEEDS	676	Leigh Woods	677
199; *868-979		Adult Education	476	Leinster	696, 697
Broadcasting	342	Agricultural College	477	Leipzig	193; *925
Great Britain	689	Bishops of (R.C.)	465	Leith, Member of Parliament	
India	*708	Building Societies	579		334
Lanzarote	*957	Canal	633	Shipping	645
Laos	189; *908	Churches	676	Leitrim	697
Lapland	*903, 959	Clubs	539	Leix (Queen's County)	697
Larache	*935	College of Art	477	Lemington on Tyne, Adult	
Larat	*937	College of Commerce	479	Education	476
Largest Cities	193	Customs & Excise	348	Lempira (Coin)	*919
Islands	198	Domestic Sci. Coll.	479	Lena River	198; *973
Locomotive	643	Food Officers	357	Lend Lease	582
Oceans	198	Industries	676	Length, Measures of	*1084, 1086
Towns in U.S.A.	209	Lord Mayor	603, 676	Lenin, Statue of	*973
Largs	694	Members of Parliament	328	Leminakan	*974
Larnaca	814	Newspapers	543, 544	Leningrad	193; *973
Larvik	*940	Population	193, 676, 682	Distance by Air	657
Las Bela	*732, 746	Price Regulation	398	Jewish Population	195
Las Palmas	*957	Product of <i>id.</i> Rate	622	University	*973
Lascars (No. of)	645	Rateable Value	682	Lent (1946)	106, 110
Lascalles, Viscount	218	Recorder	428, 676	Lent (1946-55)	181
Laski, Professor	313	Regional Transport	419	Leominster	682
Late Fee Postage	648	School of Architecture	478	Member of Parliament	328
Lateran, The	*941	School of Medicine	482	Leon (Mexico)	*933
Latest Events	*1088	Stipendiary	429, 676	(Nicaragua)	*938
Latitude	186; *1085	Technical College	488	Leopoldville	*877
Lattakieh	*963	Temple Newsam	676	Leper Guild	516
Latter Day Saints	464	Theological College	490	Mission	526
LATVIA	188; *969, 976	Town Clerk	676	Settlements	*809, 861
Loughlin Islands	*770	Training Colleges	490, 491	Leper in India	535; *740
Launceston (Cornwall)	682	University	335, 473	Le Play Society	516
(Tasmania)	*780	War Damage Commission	417	Leprosy Assocn., Brit. Emp.	507
Laundry Control	412	Leek, M.P.	330	Statistics	535
Lausanne	*961	Leuwarden	*937	Leptis Magna	*926
Lavongai Island	*770	LEWARD ISLANDS	*807-8	Lero	*927
LAW AND JUSTICE	423-433	Arca, &c.	191; *807	Lerwick	690
Agents	481	Government	602, 605; *807	Lesbos	*916
Association	516	Time	175	L'Esperance Island	*788
Courts, Scotland	432-3	(French)	*909	Leti	*937
Degree Courses	480	(Portuguese)	*950	Letter Post (Inland)	647
Estimates	619	Lefkosa	*813	(Abroad)	647
Holidays	552	Legacy Duties	617	Cards	650
Lords	423	Legal Degrees	480	Express Delivery	649
Officers	379-380	Education	480-1	Telegrams	650-1
Offices, Holidays at	552	Estimates	619	Letters:—	
Poor Persons	481	Newspapers	547-550	Railway	649
Schools	481	Summary, 1944-5	586	Redirection of	648
Sittings and Terms	423, 432	System, The	609	Undelivered, &c.	648
Society	481	Tender of Money	552	Levant, The	*962
Ireland	481	Legaspi	*861, 862	Level Crossings	639
Statute, Committee	414	LEGATIONS, Abroad	210	Lewes	682
LAWN TENNIS	*1017-8	in London	211	Bishop of (Chichester)	453
Court (Size)	*1084	Leghorn	*926	Clubs	539
Lead, Statistics	634	Legislation in 1944-45	308-313	Member of Parliament	331
Leader, House of Commons		Legislature, The	602-608	Lewis-with-Harris	691
House of Lords	303	Legitimation	364	Experimental Farm	477
of Opposition	609	Leicester	682	Lewisham	663
League (Measure)	*1084	Bishop of	235, 454	Members of Parliament	320
League Football	*1020, 1021	Clubs	539	Leyden	937
League of Mercy	518	College of Art	477	Leyte Island	*861
League of Nations	205	Domestic Sci. Coll.	479	Leyton	682
Cost	619	Lord Mayor	603, 682	Members of Parliament	323
League of Remembrance	516	Members of Parliament	323	Lhasa	188; *888, 889
League of the Empire	516	Newspapers	543, 544	Libau	*976
Leamington Spa (Royal)	682	Population	682	LIBERAL:—	
Clubs	539	Product of <i>id.</i> Rate	622	Cabinets	304-5
Member of Parliament	331	Recorder	428	Central Association	497
Year	179, 181	School of Architecture	477, 478	Federation (Scotland)	526
Years, Table of	196	Technical College	480	Women's	530
Learned Societies	502-530	University College	474	Majorities	292
Lebanon	207; *907, 962-3	Leicestershire	660-1, 662	Members of Parliament	314-8
		Members of Parliament	329	National Council	516

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
LIBERAL—continued.		Limerick—continued.		LIVERPOOL—continued.	
Party.....	526	Bishops of.....	462, 465	Docks.....	382, 675
100 years ago.....	592	Clubs.....	541	Domestic Science Coll.....	478
(1945).....	583	Limits of Horizon.....	192	Foot Jigger.....	337
LIBERIA.....	*930-1	Limnology.....	186	Friendly Societies.....	577
Area, &c.....	190; *930	Limon.....	*821	Gordon Smith Institute.....	547
Government.....	207; *930	Limpoa River.....	*789	Immigration Officers.....	307
Legation, 210, 212; *930, 931		Lincoln.....	659, 682	Insurance Companies.....	573-6
Time.....	175	Bishop.....	235, 454	Lord Mayor.....	603, 675
Librarianship, Schools of.....	481	Clubs.....	539	Members of Parliament.....	323
Libraries:—		Member of Parliament.....	303	Mersey Docks.....	381
Devastated (War).....	*1000	Newspapers.....	543, 544	Newspapers.....	544
Expenditure on.....	621	Recorder.....	428	Passport Office.....	358; *1009
Special.....	526	Technical College.....	488	Penny Rate.....	622
ASLIB.....	505	Theological College.....	489	Population.....	193, 682
Library Association.....	516	Training College.....	491	Port Director.....	418
British Museum.....	381-2	Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.....	205	Rateable Value.....	682
National Central.....	385	Lincoln's Inn.....	480	Rates per head.....	622
National, of Scotland.....	386	Lincolnshire.....	660-1, 662	Recorder.....	428, 675
National, of Wales.....	386	Members of Parliament.....	329	Road Haulage.....	419
of Congress.....	849, 850	Lincolnshire (Race).....	*1012	Salvage Corps.....	525
Libreville.....	190; *909	Lindl.....	*840	School of Architecture.....	478
LIBYA.....	195; *926	Lindsfarne (Durham).....	349	School of Medicine.....	482
Jewish Population.....	195	(Newcastle).....	457	Schools.....	494, 499
Time.....	175	Lindsey.....	660-1, 662	Sea routes from.....	*864
Libyan Desert.....	*897-8	Lingah.....	*944	Seamen's Friend.....	526
Licences, Receipts from.....	617	Linkoping.....	*960	Settlement.....	492
Licensing Act (Council).....	368	Linlithgowshire.....	692-3	Shipping.....	645, 646, 675
Lichfield.....	682	Member of Parliament.....	334	Speke Hall.....	675
Bishop.....	235, 454	Sheriff.....	433	Stipendiary.....	429, 675
Member of Parliament.....	330	(See also West Lothian)		Technical College.....	488
Recorder.....	428	Linnæan Society.....	516	Town Clerk.....	675
Theological College.....	489	Linosa.....	*927	Training Colleges.....	491
LIECHTENSTEIN.....	*931	Linz.....	*894	University.....	335, 473
Area, &c.....	187, 207; *931	Lippe.....	187; *915	University Settlement.....	492
Liege.....	*876	Lippo.....	*927	Veterinary College.....	492
Liepaja.....	*976	Liquor Control (State).....	368	Water Supply.....	686
Lietuva.....	*976	Receipts from.....	617	Wood Disinfecting.....	307
Lieutenant-Generals:—		Lisbon.....	193; *949	Livery Companies.....	699-670
British Army.....	444-5	Lister Institute.....	380, 482	Livestock Officers.....	337
Indian Army.....	445	Literary Copyright.....	597	Statistics.....	632
Royal Marines.....	437	Literary Societies.....	516	Subsidy.....	620
Territorial Army.....	445	LITERATURE in 1945.....	*999-1002	Living, Cost of.....	598
Life Annuities (Nat. Debt).....	387	for Blind.....	624, 649	Livingston (Guatemala).....	*917
LIFE ASSURANCE.....	561-576	100 years ago.....	592	Livingstone (Rhodesia).....	835
Advice.....	576	Nobel Prize.....	*982	Livorno.....	*926
Allowance for.....	*1079	Other Prizes.....	*1000	Ljubljana.....	*980
Assignment of.....	576	Society of.....	516	Llandaf, Bishop of.....	460
Bonuses.....	565-6	Lithography School.....	486	Members of Parliament.....	332
Companies.....	573-6	LITHUANIA.....	*969, 976	Theological College.....	489
Premiums.....	567-570	Area, &c.....	188; *976	Llanely.....	687
Statistics.....	570, 572	Jewish Population.....	195	Member of Parliament.....	332
Life, Dawn of.....	177	Litres, Gallons and Pints.....	91; *1086	Rates.....	622
Expectation of.....	*1074	Littlehampton (Sunshine).....	598	Llewellyn.....	686
Life-boat Institution.....	524	Clubs.....	539	Lloyd George, Earl.....	581
Life Peers.....	225	Liu Kung.....	*886	Death of.....	582
Life-Saving Medal.....	266	Live Animals, Imports.....	636	Lloyd's.....	516
Liffey, The.....	606	LIVERPOOL.....	675	Patriotic Fund.....	517
Lifou.....	*909	American Consul-General.....	*866	Register of Shipping.....	517
Light, Duration of.....	125	and Leeds Canal.....	633	Llwhwr.....	687
Research.....	404	Archbishop (R.C.).....	465	Rates.....	622
Velocity of.....	156	Art Galleries.....	675	Loaf of Bread.....	*1087
Year, 165; Zodiacal.....	171-2	Assizes.....	427	Price of.....	*798
Lighthouse of the Pacific.....	*952	Births and Deaths.....	682	Loag.....	*862
Lighthouses.....	475, 646	Bishop.....	235, 457	Loaita.....	*909
LIGHTING-TIME TIME:—		Building Societies.....	379	Loan Board, Public Wks.....	399-400
Explanation.....	150	Canal.....	633	Loanda.....	*950
Tables.....	152-3	Cathedrals.....	675	Loans Guaranteed.....	625
Lihou.....	*813	Census of 1931.....	682	Local Government.....	621
Lille.....	*907	Churches, 675; Clubs.....	539	Lobatsi.....	*801
Lima.....	193; *946	College of Commerce.....	479	Lobito Bay.....	*950
Limassol.....	*814	Commerce.....	645, 576	Lobos Islands.....	*945, 937
Limbe.....	*828	Court of Passage.....	675	Lobsters, Season for.....	*1071
Limburg.....	*876	Customs & Excise.....	348	LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	609
Limehouse, M.P. for.....	320	Distances from.....	*864	Auditors.....	363
Limerick.....	693			Board (Health).....	360-4

	PAGE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT— <i>continued</i> .	
Elections.....	309; *1081
Employees.....	442
Expenditure, Growth.....	621
Finances.....	620, 621-3
Local Loans.....	399-400, 621
Local Precedence.....	262
Lochs.....	690
Lock Hospital.....	532
Locomotive Engines.....	642
Lodz.....	193; *948
Lokaja.....	*827
Lolland.....	*894
Lom Palanka.....	*882, 894
Lombardy.....	*924
Lombok.....	*937
Lome.....	190; *908
Lomond, Loch.....	690
LONDON.....	620, 663-674
Administrative County.....	193, 662
Adult Education.....	475-6
American Embassy.....	*866
Areas.....	193
Art Galleries.....	385-6
Assay Offices.....	*1082, 1083
Assessable Value.....	663
Bank Holidays.....	552
Banking Hours.....	554
Banks.....	553-560
Belgravia.....	663
Births and Deaths.....	663
Bishop of.....	235, 428, 452
Blind Population.....	624
Boroughs.....	319-320, 663
Boundaries.....	193
Boys' Schools.....	493-5
Bridges.....	663
Building Societies.....	579-580
Census of 1931.....	193, 663
Chamber of Commerce.....	510
Christmas Day Posts.....	651
Cinemas.....	*1005-7
City (see CITY OF, p. 26 of Index).	
Climate of.....	176
Clubs.....	536-7
Collectors of Customs.....	348
Commerce of.....	645
Common Council.....	666-7
Consulates in.....	211
Coroner.....	688
Corporation of (see CITY OF).	
County Council (see col. 2)	
County of.....	660-1, 663, 671-4
Courts of Law.....	423-431
Dean and Chapter (Court). 428	
Diocese.....	452
Distances by Air.....	657
Docks.....	390, 586
Electorate.....	319-320
Electricity Authority.....	663
Embassies in.....	211
Exchange Rates.....	196
Fire of.....	130
Flowers on Bombed Sites.....	*987-8
Food Officers.....	357
Girls' Schools.....	499-500
Good Friday Posts.....	651
Government of.....	663-674
G.P.O.....	391
Group.....	517
High Sheriff.....	660
Holiday Posts.....	651

LONDON—*continued*.

Homoeopathic Hospital.....	531
Hospital.....	381, 482, 531
Hospitals.....	531-5
Immigration Officer.....	367
Insurance Companies.....	573-6
Jewish Population.....	195
Law Courts.....	423-431, 663
Legations in.....	211
Livery Companies.....	669-670
Londonium.....	659
Lord Mayor of.....	603
Lost Property Offices.....	*1007
Magistrates.....	430, 431, 586
Mayfair.....	663
Mayors.....	663
Medical Schools.....	482
Members of Parliament.....	319-320
Missionary Society.....	517
Mosques.....	464
Museums.....	381-5
Newspapers Offices.....	544-501
Open Spaces.....	665, 672
Parochial Charities.....	483
Passenger Transport.....	380, 637
Penny Rate.....	622
Picture Galleries.....	385-6
Police.....	430, 663, 668
Courts.....	430, 431
Population.....	193, 663
Port of.....	348, 645, 646, 663
Postal Region.....	393, 394, 647
Poste Restante.....	648
Prices Regulation.....	398
Publishers.....	542-3
Quarter Sessions.....	426
Rainfall.....	176
Rates of.....	622, 663, 665
Recorder.....	428, 668
Regional Transport.....	419
Road Engineers.....	419
Road Haulage.....	419
Roman Remains.....	659, 664
Saxon Rule.....	664
School of Economics.....	472
See of.....	452
Sessions.....	428
Sheriffs.....	664, 666
Shipping.....	645, 646
Societies.....	517
Special Constabulary.....	430
Stage.....	*1003-5
Sunday Posts.....	651
Sunrise Tables.....	101, 195, 109
Sunshine Records.....	176, 598
Theatres.....	*1003-5
Town Clerks.....	663
Trade.....	665
Training Colleges.....	491
Transport.....	380, 637
Under Sheriffs.....	428
University (see col. 3).	
Veterinary Colleges.....	492
War Damage Commis-	
sioners.....	417
Water Supply.....	381
Waterguard.....	348
Weather Records.....	176
Wren's Churches.....	664

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

609, 663, 671-4	
Activities.....	671-2
Aldermen.....	673-4
Ambulance Service.....	671
Arts and Crafts.....	478

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL—*continued*.

Chairman.....	(Note) 603, 673
Commercial Schools.....	479
Councillors.....	673-4
Debt.....	672
Deputy Chairman.....	673
Education Committee.....	671, (Note) 674
Emergency Committee.....	672
Estimates (1945-46).....	672
Exchequer Grants.....	674
Exmouth, S.S.....	485
Expenditure.....	672, 674
Finance Committee.....	671
Finances.....	672, 674
Hospitals.....	534, 671
Hours of Meeting.....	671
Housing Committee.....	671
Leaders.....	673
Medical Officer of Health.....	534, 674
Members.....	673-4
Mental Hospitals.....	535, 671
Officers.....	674
Political Parties.....	(Note) 674
Polytechnics.....	486-7
Public Health Dept.....	534
Rates.....	674
Social Welfare Committee.....	671
Technical Colleges.....	486
Town Planning.....	584, 671
Training Colleges.....	491
Vice-Chairman.....	673
London Hospital, The.....	531
(Dental).....	479
(Medical School).....	381, 482
London School of Economics.....	472
Bowley Prize.....	*1000
LONDON UNIVERSITY.....	472
Journalism.....	480
Librianship.....	481
Medical Schools.....	482
Member of Parliament.....	335, 472
Observatory.....	472
Women's Colleges.....	472
London to Brighton.....	*1027
London to Land's End.....	*1027
London, Ontario.....	*753, 759
Londonderry.....	606, 697
Bishops (Derry).....	462, 465
Clubs.....	541
Industries.....	700
Magee College.....	475
Member of Parliament.....	335
Recorder.....	700
School of Medicine.....	482
Shipping.....	645
Theological College.....	489
Long Ashton.....	209
Long Beach.....	209
Long Distance Flights.....	655-7
Long Island (Bahamas).....	*805
Longest Bridges.....	190
Day.....	188, 179
Flights.....	655-7
Rivers.....	198
Theatrical Runs.....	*1026
Longevity Tables.....	*1074
Longford.....	697
Longitude and Latitude.....	186; *1085
(Zero).....	*1085
Longyearbyen.....	187
Lonsdale, M.P.....	329
Lovelace.....	*846

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Lord Advocate	303, 379, 432	Lost Property Offices	*1007	Macclesfield	682
Lord Chairman	302	Lothians, The	622-3	Member of Parliament	326
Lord Chamberlain	220	Loughborough	682	Technical College	488
Department	220-1	College	474	Macdonald Island	*909
H.M. the Queen's	223	Member of Parliament	329	MacDonald Ministry	304-5
H.M. Queen Mary's	224	School of Art	474	Macedonia	*916
Lord Chancellor	302, 303, 423	Technical College	488	Maceo	*880
Precedence	202, 095	Training College	491	Macgillicuddy's Reeks	696
(1852-1945)	305	Loughs	666	Macino	*950
Lord Chancellor's Office	424	Louise, Princess (Argyll)	216	Machinery Exports	636
Visitors	426	Louise, Princess (Fife)	217	Mackay	*777
Lord Chief Justice	423	Louisiade Islands	*770	McKean Island	*829
Precedence	262	Louisiana	209	Mackenzie River	198
Lord Clerk Register	399, 432	Louisville	209	McKinley, Mt.	198
Lord Great Chamberlain	380	Laurenco Marques	190; *950	Mactan Island	*801
Lord High Commissioner		Louth (Eire)	697	MADAGASCAR	*909
High Treasurer	461, 695	Louth (Lincs.)	682	Area	198; *909
Justice Clerk	432	Member of Parliament	326	Bishop	460
Justice General	432	Low Counties, The	*875, 936	Time	175
Keeper, 432; Lyon	340	Low Sunday	110	Madang	*770
Lord Howe Island	*775	Low Temperature Research	402	Madeira (Portuguese)	*949-950
Lord Lieutenant (Title) (Note)	662	Lowest Temperature	176	MADRAS CRY	193; *748
Lord Lyon	340	Lowestoft	682	Archbishop	466
LORD MAYOR, THE	603, 666	Clubs	539	Bishop	459
Election of (Note), 130, 664		Member of Parliament	330	Newspapers	551
Lord Mayor's Day (Note)		Technical College	488	MADRAS PROVINCE	
138, 180, 646		Loyalty Islands	*909	606; *706, 707, 727	
Funds	517	L.P.T.B.	380	Madrid	193; *956
Precedence of	262	Luang Prabang	*908	Madryn Castle	477
Title of	603, 664	Luanshya	*835	Madura	*937-8
Lord Mayors	603	Lubeck	*915	Mafeking	190; *801
Lord of the Thousand Isles	*813	Lublin	*948	Mafia Island	*843
Lord Ordinary	232	Lucayos (Bahamas)	*805	Magallanes	*884
Lord President	303, 398	Lucerne	*961	Magazine Post	647
(1852-1945)	305	Luchu Islands	927	Magazines, Offices of	545-7
(Scotland)	432	Lucknow, 748; Day	130	Magdalen College	470
Lord Privy Seal	303, 380	Luderitz Bay	*795	Magdalen Hospital	517
Lord Provosts	603, 692-3	Ludlow	682	Magdalen College	471
Precedence	605	Member of Parliament	330	Magdcburg	*915
Lord Roberts's Memorial	517	Recorder	428	Magee College	475
Lord Steward	220	Ludwig Canal	*893	Magellan Straits	*861
Lord Treasurer's Remem- brancer	414, 432	Ludwigshafen	*915	Clouds of	163
Lord Warden Cinque Ports	680	Lukiko (Uganda Council)	*841	Magistrates, Metropolitan	431
Stannaries	349	Lulea	*960	Association	517
Lord Wardens (1828-1944)	*1087	LUNACY Administration	426	Stipendiary	489
Lord's Day Observance	517	Boards of Control	364, 407	MAGNA CARTA	205, 608
Lord's, 536; Ground	*1013	Cost	621	Day	118, 517
LORDS, HOUSE OF	306, 619	Lunar Cycle	180	Magnesium (Chiaturi)	*975
Composition of	225	Terminator	151-2	Magnetic Poles	173-4
Constitution	608	Lunawada	*732	Storms	174; *994
Court of Appeal	602	Lund	*960	Variation	173-4
Judicial	423	Lundy	658	Magnetism, Terrestrial	173-4
Leader	303	Lusaka	190; *835	Magnitogorsk	*972, 974
Numbers	225, 306	Lusads, The	*949	Magnitude (Stars)	164-5
Officers	302	Luther, Martin	593; *912, 915	Magyars	*920
Parliamentary Summary	308-313	Luton	682	Mahalla el Kubra	*900
Lords (by Courtesy)	257	Member of Parliament	326	Maharajahs, Indian	*743-4
in Waiting	220	LUXEMBURG	931	Mahasabha	*719
Justices	423	Legations	210, 211	Mahdi, The	*898
Lieutenant, England	662	Luzon Island	198; *861	Mahe	*837, 838, 907, 909
Ireland (1852-1921)	305	Lyautay	*931	Mahebourg	*826
Scotland, 692; Wales	688	Lydda	*631	MAHOMET (Muhammad)	*869
Lords of Admiralty	434	Lying-in Hospitals	532	Mahon	188; *957
of Appeal	423	Lymph, Government	362	Mahratta Empire	*710
of Session	432, 695	Lyon Court	263, 340	States	*746
of Treasury	303, 412	Lyons	193; *907	Maiana Island	*820
Lorenzo Marques	190; *950	MAAN	*833	Maiao Island	*909
Lorenau	*770	Maastricht	*937	Maida Vale Hospital	533
Loretto School	495	Macau (Portuguese)	189; *950	Maldstone	682
Lorient	*907	Macaulay Institute	477	Bishop	452
Lorraine	*904	Macaulay Island	*788	Clubs	539
Los Angeles	193, 209	McCall Hospital	532	Member of Parliament	328
Industries	*855	MacCarthy Island	*816	Mental Hospital	535

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Malls, Air.....	654	MAN, ISLE OF— <i>continued</i> .		MANCHESTER— <i>continued</i> .	
Sunday and Holiday.....	651	Clubs.....	538	Theological Colleges.....	489, 490
Maimana.....	*867	Cultivated Area.....	600	Town Clerk.....	676
Maine.....	209	Customs & Excise.....	348	Training College.....	491
Mainz.....	*915	Finances.....	704	Victoria University.....	335, 473
Maio.....	*950	Government.....	605, 704	War Damage Managers.....	417
Maize Statistics.....	600; *1087	Hebrides.....	690	Manchester College, Oxford.....	490
Major Generals:—		King's Visit.....	581, 704	<i>Manchester Guardian</i>	544, 592, 676
British Army.....	445-6	Languages.....	688	Manchu Dynasty.....	*885
In lian Army.....	446	Lighthouses.....	415	MANCHURIA.....	189; *887-8, 927
Royal Marines.....	437	Schools.....	495, 501	Manda Devi.....	198
Territorial Army.....	446	Sunshine Record.....	598	Manda Island.....	*842
Majorca.....	188; *957	Technical College.....	489	Mandalay.....	*747
Majorities, Parliamentary.....	307	Trade.....	704	Mandatory Spheres.....	602
Majunga.....	*909	MAN, Prehistoric.....		Mandl, State.....	*744
Makatea.....	*909	177-8, 659, 686, 691, 695		Mangala.....	*788
Makeevka.....	*974	Managua.....	191; *938	Mangarcva.....	*909
Makerere College.....	*841-2	Manam Island.....	*770	Manica.....	*950
Makin Island.....	*829	Manama.....	188; *871	Manihiki.....	*788
Malabar Coast.....	*907	Mananjary.....	*909	Manila.....	189; *862
Malacca.....	189; *823	Manaos.....	*880	Manipur State.....	*744
Malaga.....	*956	MANCHESTER.....	675-6	MANITOBA.....	606; 749, 757
Malaita Island.....	*829	American Consul-Gen.....	*866	Lake.....	199
Malay Language.....	199	Area.....	675	Manizals.....	*890
Malay Sea.....	198	Assizes.....	427	Mankind, Antiquity of.....	177
MALAYA.....	*822-4	Births and Deaths.....	682	Mannheim.....	*915
Area, &c.....	189	Bishop.....	235, 457	Manono Island.....	*788
Citizenship.....	*822	Cathedral.....	675	Mansfield.....	682
Government.....	602, 604, 605; *822	Census (1931).....	682	Member of Parliament.....	330
Union.....	*822	Clubs.....	539	Technical College.....	488
Malayalam States.....	*746	College of Architecture.....	478	Mansfield College.....	490
Malden Island.....	*830	College of Art.....	478	House.....	492
Maldivé Archipelago.....	188; *813	College of Commerce.....	479	Mansia.....	*966
Maldon.....	682	College of Music.....	484	Mansion House, The.....	430
Member of Parliament.....	328	Co-operative College.....	476	Manslaughter Statistics.....	612
Recorder.....	428	Cotton Marks.....	389	Manaura.....	*900
Maldonadd.....	*967	County Forum.....	517	Manua Islands.....	*860, 863
Malé.....	188; *813	Customs & Excise.....	348	Manua Island.....	*868
Male Servants.....	(Note) 617	Dental School.....	479	Manual Earners Income Tax.....	618
Malekula.....	*846	Domestic Science College.....	480	Manufactures, Exports.....	636
Maier Kotia.....	*744	Earthquake.....	584	Manus Island.....	*770
Maletsunyane Falls.....	*800, *981	Educational Settlement.....	492	Manuscripts, Historical.....	365
Malindi.....	*822	Export Credits Dept.....	353	Manyeh, Valley of.....	186
Malmesbury.....	682	Food Officers.....	357	Manzanillo.....	*932
Bishop of (Bristol).....	453	Friendly Societies.....	577	Maori Population.....	606; *784
Malmö.....	*960	Geological Survey.....	403	Mapping from the Air.....	*990
Malone Society.....	517	Industries.....	675	MAPS:—	
MALTA.....	*824-5	Insurance Companies.....	573-6	13 <i>Maps in colours</i> (The World,	
Archbishop.....	465	Jewish Population.....	195	British Isles, U.S.S.R., South-	
Area, &c.....	187; *824	Libraries.....	675	ern Europe, France, Germany	
Banks.....	554, 555	Lord Mayor.....	603, 676	and her Neighbours, India and	
British Council.....	*825	Members of Parliament.....	323	Burma, Union of S. Africa,	
Christianity.....	*824	Music.....	484, 675	Canada and Nfld., U.S.A., S.	
Climate.....	*824	Newspapers.....	543, 544, 592, 676	America, Australia, New Zea-	
Cultivated Area.....	600	Patent Office.....	389	land) are contained in the	
Education.....	*824	Penny Rate.....	622	"Library Edition" of WHIT-	
Events 1944-5.....	587	Population.....	193, 682	AKER'S ALMANACK. See Notice	
Finances.....	*825	Prices Regulation.....	398	at head of Preface.	
George Cross.....	301; *824	Public Trustee Office.....	399	Maps, Topographic.....	*995-6
Government.....	602, 605; *824	Races.....	*1012	Maracaibo Gulf.....	*977
Languages.....	*824	Ratable Value.....	681	Lake.....	*977
National Day (Note).....	130; *825	Rates per head.....	622	Town.....	*978
Natural Increase.....	194	Recorder.....	428, 676	Marakel Islands.....	*829
Rhodes Scholarships.....	603	Regional Transport.....	419	Maranhao.....	*880
Sieges of.....	*824	Road Engineers.....	419	Marath.....	*963
Time.....	174, 175	School of Architecture.....	478	Marathons.....	*1026
Trade.....	*825	School of Art.....	478	Marchmont Herald.....	340
Weights and Measures.....	*1085	School of Commerce.....	479	Margaret Rose, Princess.....	218
Malton, M.P.....	331	School of Medicine.....	482	Margaret Street Hospital.....	532
Mamelukes.....	*898	Settlements.....	492	Margarita Island.....	*977
MAN, ISLE OF.....	704	Ship Canal.....	199, 633, 675	Margate.....	682
Area, &c.....	187, 611, 704	Shipping of.....	645, 646	Recorder.....	428
Banks.....	557-8	Stationery Office, H.M.S.O.....	407	Technical College.....	488
Bishop of.....	235, 458	Stipendiary.....	429, 676	Mari.....	*973
Bishop Wilson College.....	489	Sunrise Tables.....	101, 105, 109	Marianas.....	*862
		Technical Colleges, &c.....	474, 488	Marianne Islands.....	175; *930

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Marie Curie Hospitals.....	537	Mashonaland.....	*833	Meat, Imports.....	636
Marin.....	*909	Masonic Hospital, Royal.....	537	Statistics.....	632; *1087
Marina Fall.....	*602	Societies.....	517-8	Subsidy.....	598
Marine Insurance Cos.....	573-6	Massachusetts.....	209	Trade Directors.....	355-6
Societies.....	517	Massage, Chartered Soc. of.....	485	Meath.....	697
Marines, The Royal.....	437	Massow.....	920	Bishop of.....	462, 465
Maripol.....	*794	Master Cutler, 676; Gunner.....	444	Mecca (Hejaz).....	188; *869
Maritime Customs.....	*587	In Lunacy.....	426	Mechanical Engineers.....	518
Museum, National.....	385	Mariners (Guild).....	670	Mechanisation Director-Gen.....	410
Regiments.....	645	of the Horse.....	220		
Mark Masons.....	517	of the Household.....	222, 223	Mechlin.....	*876
Market Prices (1936-1941).....	633	of the King's Music.....	221	Mecklenburg.....	187; *915
Marketing Officers.....	337, 405	of the Rolls.....	398, 423	Meals.....	266, 302
Markets, Expenditure on.....	621	"Master of" (Title) (Note).....	251	Keeper.....	382
Marlborough College.....	494	Master Printers.....	518	Medclin.....	*890
Marlborough St. Court.....	431	Masters of City Companies.....	669, 670	MEDICAL—	
Marne, Battle.....	*905	of the Supreme Court.....	424, 425	B.M.A.....	507
Marquesas.....	*909	Masters' Secretary Dept.....	425	Colleges.....	482-3
MARQUESSES.....	225, 226-7	Matabeleland.....	333	Council.....	482
How to Address.....	226	Mataladi.....	*877	Degrees.....	481
(By Courtesy).....	251	Matagelpa.....	*938	Director-General, R.N.....	435
Precedence.....	262	Matanzas.....	*892	Education.....	481-3
Marraksh.....	*935	Matapan, Cape.....	186	Household.....	221-2, 223
MARRIAGE—		Match Duty (Receipts).....	617	Newspapers, &c.....	547-550
Certificates.....	468	Maternal Mortality.....	611	Officers of Health (Eng.).....	661
Licences, Offices for.....	427-8	Maternity Benefit.....	194, 625	(City of London).....	668
Rates.....	194, 611	Centres.....	518	(County of London).....	672
Register.....	363-4, 407	Hospitals.....	532	(Scotland).....	668
Statistics.....	611	Mathematical Societies.....	518	(Wales).....	689
MARS.....	168-9	Mathematics Laboratory.....	404	Officers' Pensions.....	390
Communication with.....	169	Mathematics Museum.....	382	Psychology.....	533
Conjunctions.....	98, 102, 106	Matrah.....	*870	Registration.....	482
Declination.....	100, 104, 108	Matron-in-Chief.....	443	Research Council.....	380-1
Diameter.....	100, 104, 108, 168	Royal Navy.....	437	Research, Brit.....	505
Distance.....	168	Maudsley Hospital.....	482	Schools.....	482-3
Inclination.....	168	Maul.....	*861	Societies.....	518
Mass.....	168	Mauke.....	*788	Medicine (Nobel Prize).....	*982
Phases.....	100, 104, 108, 152	Maundy Money.....	552	Medicine Hat.....	*756
Position.....	152	Thursday.....	110	Medina.....	*869
Rising, &c.....	99, 103, 107	Maupiti.....	*909	Mediterranean Sea.....	198
Rotation.....	168	Mauritania.....	190; *908	Meigs, Mt.....	*945
Satellites of.....	169	MAURITIUS.....	*825-6	<i>Mein Kampf</i>	911
Sidereal Period.....	168	Area, &c.....	190; *825	Meknes.....	*935
Southling.....	100, 104, 108	Bishop.....	460	Mekong River.....	198
Spots.....	168-9	Cultivated Area.....	600	Mekran.....	*746
Symbol, &c.....	100, 168	Dependencies.....	*826	Melanchon, Philip.....	*919
Marsala.....	*926	Finances.....	*825-6	Melanesia, Bishop.....	459
Marselles.....	193; *907	Government.....	602, 605; *826	MELBOURNE.....	193; *780, 782
Distance by Air.....	657	Loan.....	615	Air Race.....	655
Marshal, Diplomatic Corps.....	222	Natural Increase.....	194	Archbishop.....	459
Marshall Islands.....	192; *927, 930	Time.....	175	Banks.....	556, 558
Marshall (Liberia).....	*931	Mausolus, Tomb of.....	199	Boys' School.....	496
Marshals of the R.A.F.....	449	May Day.....	114	Insurance Companies.....	573-6
Martinique.....	191; *909	Mayaguez.....	*863	Lord Mayor.....	603
Martinmas.....	(Note) 102, 138	Mayfair.....	663	Mint.....	381
Marwar, State.....	*732	Maynooth.....	490	Newspapers.....	550
Mary, H.M. Queen.....	214, 217,	Mayo.....	697	Schools of Architecture.....	478
218, 263, 264, 265, 293		Mayor's Court.....	429	Trade Commissioner.....	604
Household.....	224	Mayors, English.....	679-685	Melcher, F. G.....	*1000
Mary, H.R.H. Princess.....	218, 224	London.....	663	Mellila.....	*935, 957
Mary Queen of Scots.....	691	Welsh.....	687	Melton, M.P.....	329
Mary Ward Settlement.....	486, 492	Mayotte-Comoro.....	*909	Melville Land.....	198
Maryborough.....	*777	Mayurbhanj.....	*732	MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—	
Maryhill, M.P.....	333	Mazagan.....	*935	Alphabetical.....	314-8
Maryland.....	209	Mazandaran.....	*943	By Constituencies.....	310-335
Marylebone.....	663	Mazatlan.....	*932	Salaries.....	608
Member of Parliament.....	320	Mazzini.....	*924	Memel.....	187; *976
Police Court.....	431	Mabane.....	190; *801	Memphis.....	209
Marylebone Cricket Club.....	536; *1013	M.C.C. (Lord's).....	536; *1013	Menai Bridge.....	686
Maasi District.....	*821	Mean Time.....	153-4, 157	Mendello.....	*950
Masaka.....	*841	Means Test.....	626	Mendoza.....	*873
Masasi, Bishop of.....	460	Measures and Weights.....	*1084-7	Mengo.....	*841
Masbate Isld.....	*861	Conversion Table.....	92	Mengtsz.....	*889
Mascara.....	*907	Time.....	179-180	Mental Boards.....	364
Maseru.....	190; *800			Hospitals.....	533, 535
				Societies.....	518

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.—PAGE

A map of the World on Mercator's Projection and 12 other maps in colours are contained in the "Library Edition" (See NAFS).

Mercedes.....*967

MERCHANT NAVY:—

CONVOYS.....440

Losses (1939-1945).....203, 204, 440

Marines of the World.....645-6

Museum.....385

Officers.....620

Pensions.....620

Relief Fund.....518, 523

School Ships.....464-5

Sea War Libraries.....526

Ship Research.....405

Shipbuilding.....437

Societies.....518

Tonnage.....645, 646

Wrecks.....646

Merchant Seamen Inst.....516

Service Guild.....518

Venturers Coll.....474

Merchiston Castle School.....495

Mercia.....659

MERCURY.....168

Conjunctions.....98, 102, 106

Declination.....100, 104, 108

Diameter.....100, 104, 108, 168

Distance.....168

Phase.....100, 104, 108, 152

Rising, &c.....99, 193, 107

Southing.....100, 104, 108

Symbol, &c.....100, 168

Mercury T. S.....484

Mercury Island.....*794

Mercy, League of.....518

Order of.....266

Prerogative of.....365

Merida.....*933

Meridian of Greenwich.....186

Merionethshire.....687, 688-9

Member of Parliament.....333

Merit, Order of.....264

Meritorious Service Medal.....266

Merom, Waters of.....*830

Mersey Docks Board.....381

Mersine.....*966

Merthyr, M.P.....332

Merthyr Tydfil.....687

Members of Parliament.....332

Rates.....622

Recorder.....428

Stipendiary.....429

Merton and Morden.....682

Meru, Mount.....*821, 840

Merv.....*748, 975

Merwara.....*706

Mesched.....*944

Mesopotamia (Iraq).....*921

Mesozoic Age.....177

Messengers, King's.....358

Messina.....*926

Metallurgy, Research Dept.....404

Metalwork Museum.....384

Metchnikoff Centenary.....*990-1

Meteor Cloud (Texas).....*995

Meteor IV (jet-plane).....655, 657

METEOR SHOWERS.....172

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.....448

Buchan's Weather.....593

Records.....iv-v, 176; 593

Societies.....518

Methil, Shipping.....645

METHODIST CHURCH.....PAGE

Colleges.....490

Societies.....518

Temperance Societies.....528

"The Old Ship".....490

Wesley Historical Society.....529

Methodists, Calvinistic.....463

Methoxone Weedkiller.....*997

Metonic Lunar Cycle.....180

Metres and Yards (Table).....91; *1086

Metric Weights, &c.....*1086

Metric Conversion Table.....91; *1086

Metrolgy, Dept. of.....392

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.....PAGE

Hospitals, 531-5; Fund.....518

Magistrates.....431

Police.....193, 430-1

Courts.....431

Lost Property.....*1007

Post Offices.....379

Societies.....518

Special Constabulary.....431

Water Board.....381, 663

Mewar.....*733, 743

MEXICO.....*931-4

Act of Chapultepec.....*932

Anglo-Mexican Institute.....*934

Archaeology.....*932

Area, &c.....191; *931

British Ch. of Commerce.....*934

British Embassy.....*933

British Investments.....538

Broadcasting.....342

Canadian Ambassador.....*752

Coinage.....196; *933

Consulate-General.....211; *931

Education.....*933

Embassy.....211; *931

Events 1944-45.....590-1

Finances.....*933

Gold and Silver.....*932

Government.....207; *931, 932

Gulf Stream.....658, 691

Illiteracy.....194

Inter-American Conference.....*932

Language & Literature.....*933

Minerals.....*933

Natural Increase.....194

Oil.....*933

Pan-American Highway.....932

Price of Bread.....*798

Spanish Cabinet.....*955

Time.....175

Trade.....197; *933

Mexili.....*932

Miami.....209

Michaelmas.....89, (Note) 102, 130

Law Sitting.....134, 142, 423

Term.....423

Michigan.....209

Micronesia.....*930

Microscopical Society.....518

Middle Park Stakes.....*1012

Middle Temple.....480

Middlesbrough.....682

Clubs.....539

Members of Parliament.....324

Newspapers.....543, 544

Recorder.....428

Stipendiary.....429

Middlesbrough—continued.....PAGE

Shipping.....645

Technical College.....488

Middlesex.....660-1, 662

Members of Parliament.....329

Mental Hospital.....535

(Jamaica).....*806

Middlesex Hospital.....531

Medical School.....482

Middleton.....682

Bishop of (Manchester).....457

Member of Parliament.....329

Midland Agric. College.....477

Midland Circuit.....427

Midlothian.....692-3

Members of Parliament.....334

Midsummer.....(Note) 102,

118; *1087

Midway Islands.....*860, 862

Midwives Boards.....482

Mikado (Meaning of).....*928

Mikudani.....*840

Nilan.....193; *926

Mildenhall to Melbourne.....655

Mildura.....*782

Mill, Converted.....91

Geographical.....*1085

Nautical.....*1085

Mill End, M.P.....320

Mill Race, The.....*1010

Miles and Kilometres.....91

Miles and Knots (Table).....*1085

Milford Haven, Marquess of.....215

MILITARY:—

Administration.....443-4

Attache.....*867-980

College of Science.....483

Cross and Medal.....266

Demobilisation Dept.....376

Education.....483

Music School.....484

Recruiting Dept.....376

Milk, Directorate.....356

Inspectors.....363

Statistics.....632

Subsidy.....598, 619

Milky Way.....163

Mill Hill Observatory.....472

School.....494

Theological College.....490

Miller Hospital.....531

Millet (Crop).....*1087

Milos.....*916

Milwaukee.....193, 209

Industries.....*856

Mirras.....109, 170

Minch, The.....692

Mindanao.....198; *881

Mindoro Isl.....*861

Mineral Production.....624

Resources Dept.....388

Mineralogical Society.....518

Mineralogy, Keeper.....383

Miners, Number of.....442, 627

Mines and Quarries.....624

Accidents.....627

Department of.....360, 620

Inspectorate.....360

Royal School of.....485

Mineworkers' Federation.....518

Ming Dynasty.....*885

Minima Gorge.....*890

Minima of Algal.....166

Minimum Discount Rate.....598

Mining, Schools of.....487, 489

Societies.....519

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Minister of State . . .	303, 357, 381	Moderator, Church of Scot-		Montrose	694
Ministers (Cabinet) . . .	303	land Assembly	461, 695	Member of Parliament . . .	334
Ministers (Diplomatic) . .	210, 211	Moderators	401	Montserrat	191; *807, 808
Precedence of	262	Modern Language Assoc. . .	519	MOON, THE	171
Ministries (1852-1945) . .	304-5	Mogadishu	190; *927	Age of	100, 104, 108, 180
Ministry, The	303	Mogador	*935	Apogee	98, 102, 106, 150
Broad Bottomed	593	Mogul	*974	Ascending Node	98, 102, 106
Caretaker	583	Mogul Empire	*709-710	Conjunctions	98, 102, 106
MINISTRY OF:—		Mohalla	*909	Declination	100, 104, 108
Agriculture	336-8	Moji	*930	Definitions	151-2
Aircraft Production . . .	339-340	Moklavlia	*950, 976	Diameter	171
Civil Aviation	343-4	Mollendo	*946	Distance	163, 169, 171
Defence	303, 412	Molokai	*801	Eclipses (1946)	158
Education	350-2	Moluccas	*937	Epaet (Age)	97, 180
Fisheries	336-8	Mombasa	*821, 822	Explanation of Tables . . .	151-2
Food	354-7, 414	Bishop	460	Formation	171
Fuel and Power	359-360	Mon (Anglesey)	666	Harvest (Note) 130, 171	
Health	360-4, 609	Mona	704	Horizontal Parallax	
Information	370	MONACO	*934		
Labour	303, 374-9	Area, etc.	187, 207; *934	Hunter's	100, 104, 108
National Insurance	*1080-1	Monaghan	697	(Note) 134, 171	
Pensions	389-390, 414	Monarchy, The	608	Metonic Cycle	180
Supply	408-410, 414	Monastir (Tunisia)	*908	Moon rise defined	152
Town Planning	411, 415	Moncton, N. B.	*759	Occultations by	158, 159
War Transport	418-9	MONEY, LEGAL TENDER . .	196, 552	Pascal	183
Works	419-422	Money, Legal Tender	552	Perigee	98, 102, 106, 150
MINNEAPOLIS	209	Orders	650	Phases (1945)	98, 102, 106
Industries	*855	Turnover, 1944	650		150, 151-2
Minnesota	209	Moneylender's Licence . . .	617	Pyramid of the	*932
Indian Population	*859	Monkeys, Foreign	196	Right Ascension 100, 104, 108	
Minor Planets	169	Mongolia	188; *888	Rising, Setting, &c.	
Minorca	183; *957	Mongols	*887, 888, 964, 973		100, 104, 108
Minors in Peerage	246	Mongu	*835	Semi-Diameter	100, 104, 108
Minos, Palace of	*916	Monkchester	678	Sidereal Revolution	169
Minsk	188; *974	Monmouth	687	Southing	100, 104, 108, 152
Mint, Royal	381	Bishopric of	460	Terminator	151
Coinage	552	Clubs	539	Tides	173
Minaufiya	*898	Member of Parliament . . .	332	Total Eclipses (1946) . . .	
Minute (Measure)	*1085	Monmouthshire	686, 687, 688-9		118, 143, 158
Minya	*898, 900	Members of Parliament . .	333	Moore	*909
Minyaa Konka	198	Seaports	645	Moorefields Eye Hospital . .	533
Miocene Period	177	Monrovia	190; *931	Moose Jaw	*762
Miqueon	*909	Monsoons, The	*707	Moravia	*893
Mirfield	489	Mont Blanc	198; *924, 961	Moravian Missions	519
Mission Settlements . . .	492	Montana	209	Moravians	464, 490
Missionary Bishops . . .	460	Indian Population	*859	Moray	692-3
Colleges	489-490	Monte Carlo	*934	Bishop of	462
Council (C. of E.)	451	Monte Video	193; *967	Member of Parliament . . .	334
MISSIONARY SOCIETIES:—		Montego Bay	*806	Sheriff, &c.	433
Baptist	505	Montenegro	*979	Morden College	519
China	509	Monterrey	*933	Moresnet	*904
Church (C.M.S.)	509	Montgomery, F.-M., Sir B.—		Morgen (Measure)	*1085
Colonial	510	Birthday	138	Morley	682
Congregational	510	C.-in-Ch., Germany	589	Member of Parliament . . .	320
Irish Church	515	Field Marshal	444; *1056	Technical College	488
Lepers	516	German Surrender		Morley College	486, 488
London	517	Legion of Honour	*910, 912, 1056	Mormons	464; *853
Methodist	518	Montgomery	687	Morning Stars	99, 103, 107
Moravian	519	Montgomeryshire	687, 688-9	MONOCO	*934-6
South American	526	Member of Parliament . . .	333	Area	195; *934
Universities	529	MONTH, THE	179	British Consuls	*935-6
Zenana	509, 530	Meaning of Name	98, 102, 106	Education	*935
Missions, School	492	Sidereal	156	French Zone	
To Seamen	519	Monthly Income Table . . .	*1072		*907, 908, 934, 935
Mississippi	198, 209; *848, 858	Notes	98, 102, 106, 150	Government	207; *934-5
Missouri	198; 209	MONTREAL	193; *753	International Zone	*934, 935
Mistress of the Robes . . .	223	Archbishop	465	Jewish Population	195
Queen Mary's	224	Atomic Bomb Research . . .	*984	Language & Literature . . .	*935
Misurata	*926	Bishop	459	Population	195
Mitau	*976	Distance by Air	657	Spanish Zone	*934, 935, 957
Mitcham	682	Jewish Population	195	Sultan	207; *934
Member of Parliament . . .	324	Newspapers	550	Tangier Zone	*934, 935
Mitiaro	*788	School of Architecture . . .	478	Time	175
Mitri Island	*782	Schools	496	Morpeth	682
Mitres	224, 235	Trade Commissioner	604	Member of Parliament . . .	324
Mitylene	*917			Morphou	*814
				Mortlock Island	*779

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Morvi, State.....	*744	Muhammadans—continued.		Nakuru.....	*821, 822
Moscow.....	*973	Shah.....	*871	Names of Peers.....	246, 248-250
Banks.....	558	Sunni.....	*871	Namib, The.....	*795
British Embassy.....	210; *972	The Shariat.....	*867	Namua Island.....	*788
Climate.....	*973	Zeldi.....	*871	Nancy.....	*907
Conference.....	*1041, 1051	Muhharraq.....	*871	Nanga Parbat.....	198
Distance by Air.....	657	Mukalla.....	*799	Nanking.....	193; *889
Jewish Population.....	195	Mukden.....	193; *888	Nantao.....	*889
Observatory.....	*984	Muhlheim.....	*915	Nantes.....	*907
Palace of Soviets.....	199; *973	Mull.....	691	Nanumaga Island.....	*829
Population, &c.....	193; *973	Munchen Gladbach.....	*915	Nanumea Island.....	*829
University.....	*973	Munich.....	187, 193; *915	Nanyo.....	*927, 930
Moseley, M.P.....	321	Conference.....	*893, 911, 1031	Napier, N.Z.....	*788
Moslem Mosques.....	464	MUNICIPAL?—		Naples.....	193; *926
New Year.....	185	Directory of England.....	679-685	Napoleon.....	114, 208; *836
Shariat.....	*867	Scotland.....	694	Narcissus Bulbs.....	*991
Mosque of the Ommayeds.....	963	Wales.....	687	Narsinghgarh.....	*744
Of 'Amr.....	*900	Election Petitions.....	426	Narva.....	*976
Of St. Sophia.....	*966	Newspapers.....	546	Naseby, Battle of.....	118
Of the Prophet.....	*869	Politics (1944-45).....	584	Nashville.....	209
Mosquitia Territory.....	*919	Societies.....	519	Nasirabad.....	*732
Mosquito Control.....	507	Munster.....	696, 697	Nassau.....	191; *805
Day.....	126	Munster.....	*915	Bishop.....	460
Mosquito Indians.....	*938	Muntafik.....	*922	Island.....	*788
Moss Side, M.P.....	323	Murcia.....	*956	NATAL.....	*796-7
Mossel Bay.....	*794, 796	Murders in 1945.....	585	Administrator.....	*791, 797
Mosley.....	682	Statistics of.....	612	All Africa Highway.....	*795
Member of Parliament.....	329	Murmansk.....	*974	Area.....	606; *796-7
Mostaganem.....	*907	Musandour Peninsula.....	*870	Bishops.....	460, 466
Mosul (Liwa), *922; (Town).....	*923	Muscat (Oman).....	195, 207; *870-1	Government.....	605; *797
Mother Tongues.....	199	MUSEUMS.....	381-6	Newspapers.....	551
Motherwell.....	694	Cost of.....	619, 621	Schools.....	497
Member of Parliament.....	334	and Galleries Commission.....	381	Natal (Brazil).....	*880
Motor Accidents.....	637	MUSIC Academies, &c.....	483-4	NATIONAL!—	
Cars, Number of.....	637	Associated Board.....	505	Arbitration.....	379
Cycle Accidents.....	637	Degrees.....	483	Art Collections Fund.....	504
Cycling.....	*1018	Master of the King's.....	221	Assembly, The.....	451
Insurance Companies.....	573-6	Musical Societies.....	519	Associations (Various).....	519-520
Licences (Number).....	637	Muslim League.....	*719	Book League.....	519; *1000, 1001
Taxes.....	637	Muslim Mission.....	519	Central Library.....	385
Taxes in U.S.....	*857	Muslim Mosques.....	464	Council.....	468
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	640	Mussau Island.....	*770	Defence Bonds.....	613, 614
Motoring Organization.....	505	Musselburgh.....	694	Contribution.....	617
Speed Records.....	*1026	Mussolini, Benito:—		Galleries.....	385-6, 619
Mottees of the Orders.....	263-4	Born.....	122; *924	Government.....	292
Moulmein.....	*746	Died.....	122; *924	Health Insurance.....	625
Mount Batten (see Alice, Princess; Beatrice, Princess, and Milford Haven).		Resignation.....	*1050	Hunt Committee.....	*1011
Lord Louis.....		Mycological Institute.....	339	Physical Laboratory.....	404
215, 438, 444, 449, *1052		Society.....	519	Registration.....	364
Mount Vernon Hospital.....	531	Mycologist, Govt.....	337	Rifle Association.....	520; *1013
Mountain Time.....	175	Myitkyina.....	*746	Societies.....	519-520
Mountains, Highest.....	198	Mysore.....	606, *706, 797, *743, 745	Stud.....	337
Of Mourne.....	696	NAAFI.....	537	Trusts.....	520
Mousterian Implements.....	178	Ensa.....	512	Union of Conservatives.....	520
MOVABLE FEASTS (1946-55).....	182	Nabatean city (Soada).....	*963	Union of Journalists.....	515
Mozambique.....	190; *950	Nabha, State.....	*733, 744	Union of Railwaymen.....	520
Channel.....	*909	Nabius.....	*831	University of Ireland.....	475
Mubende.....	*841	Nafud Desert.....	*869	Wealth.....	*1079
Muckle Flugga.....	690	Nagar.....	*745	NATIONAL DEBT.....	613, 614, 615
Mudhol.....	*732	Nagasaki.....	*930	Assets.....	615
Mufyira.....	*835	Atomic bomb.....	*984	Bequest to.....	615
MUHAMMAD, Birthplace of.....	*869	Nagoya.....	193; *930	Cost.....	614, 616
Hejira.....	185	Nagpur.....	*730	Elsie Mackay Fund.....	615
Mosque of.....	*869	Bishop of.....	*459	Loans raised.....	616
Tomb of.....	*869	Nagyvarad.....	*920	Loans repaid.....	616
Muhammadan Authorities.....	*898	Nahan (Sirmur) State.....	*744	Office.....	387, 619
Calendar.....	185	Nain.....	*763	Post War Credits.....	614
Mosque (London).....	464	NAIRN.....	692-3	Redemption Funds.....	615
Mosque (Southfields).....	464	Member of Parliament.....	334	Sinking Funds.....	615
New Year.....	185	Sheriff.....	433	Wartime Increase.....	616
Muhammadans.....	467	Nairobi.....	190; *821, 822	NATIONAL INSURANCE!—	
In India.....	708	Distance by Air.....	657	Ministry.....	303, 582; *1080-1
Pomaks.....	*881	Trade Commissioner.....	604	NATIONAL SAVINGS!—	
Shafal.....	*871	Najd (Nejd).....	188; *869	Certificates.....	614, 616, 630
				Committees.....	400-1, 619
				Thanksgiving Week.....	584

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
Nations, League of.....	205
NATIVITY, THE.....	181
Church of the.....	*831
Natuna Islands.....	*937
Natural History Museum.....	383
Natural Increase.....	194
Naturalised Subjects (Pass- ports).....	*1069
Naturalists, Government.....	338
Nauru Island.....	*771
Nautical Almanac.....	154, 387
Cookery School.....	486
Measures.....	*1085
Research.....	520
Schools.....	484-5
Twilight.....	151
NAVAL Aide de Camp.....	220
Cadet Corps.....	520
Construction.....	435
Education.....	484-5
Engineering College.....	485
Estimates.....	441
Funds.....	517, 524
Institutes.....	537
Losses 1914-18.....	450
Medical School.....	482
Museum.....	385
Music.....	484
Ordnance Dept.....	435
Rank.....	*1070
Reserves, Decoration.....	266
Shipbuilding.....	441
Societies.....	520
Staff.....	434-7
Training Ships.....	484-5
Navassa Island.....	*860
Navigation School.....	484, 486
Navy League.....	520
NAVY, THE ROYAL.....	434-440
War Diary.....	*1031-1068
Nawabs (Indian).....	*743-4
Nawanagar.....	*732, 744
Naxos.....	*916
Nazareth.....	*831
Nazis.....	*911
Ndola.....	*835
Neanderthal Man.....	177
Neap Tides.....	178
Neath.....	687
Member of Parliament.....	333
Nebi Saleh.....	871
Nebraska.....	209
Nebulae.....	163, 166
Needlework, Royal School.....	486
Neembucu Marsh.....	*942
Negri Sembilan.....	*822, 823
Negro Population, U.S.....	*847
Negro Island.....	*861
Nejd, or Najd.....	*88; *869
Nelson (Lancashire).....	682
Member of Parliament.....	324
Technical College.....	488
Nelson, N.Z.....	788
Bishop of.....	460
Neolithic Age.....	178
NEPAL (Nipal).....	189; *747
NEPTUNE.....	164, 171
Centenary.....	123, 127, 131
Discovery.....	592
Rising, &c.....	101, 105, 109
Satellite of.....	169
Symbol of.....	101, 168
Nervous Diseases, Hospital.....	533
Netball.....	*1017
NETHERLANDS.....	*936-8
Area, &c.....	*107; *936

	PAGE
NETHERLANDS—continued.....	
Banks.....	559
British Embassy.....	210; *937
Canals.....	197
Comage.....	196; *937
Colonies.....	*937-8
Consulate-General.....	211; *936
Education.....	1937
Embassy.....	211; *936
Finances.....	*937
Government.....	207; *936
Heiress Apparent.....	*936
Illegitimacy.....	194
India.....	189; *937-8
Infant Mortality.....	*936
Jewish Population.....	195
Language & Literature.....	*936-7
Natural Increase.....	194
Price of Bread.....	*798
Queen.....	207; *936
Religion.....	*397
Time.....	175
Neuchatel.....	*961
Neurological Research.....	381
Nevada.....	209
Nevils.....	*807, 808
New Amsterdam (British).....	*803
(French).....	*909
New Britain.....	*770
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	606; *757-8
New Caledonia.....	192; *909
New College, London.....	472
Oxford.....	470
New Forest, M.P.....	328
New Georgia Island.....	*829
New Glasgow (N.S.).....	*758
New Granada.....	*890
NEW GUINEA.....	*770-1
Area, &c.....	198; *770
Netherlands.....	*637
New Hampshire.....	209
Haven.....	209
Hebrides.....	192, 602; *845-6
Ireland.....	*770
Jersey.....	209
Mexico.....	209; *859
Moons (1946) 98, 102, 106, 110	
Orleans.....	209
Plymouth.....	*788
Providence Island.....	*805
River, The.....	381
Romney.....	683
Scotland Yard.....	430-1
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	*772-4
Agent-General.....	604; *771
Area.....	606; *772
Banks.....	555-560
Climate.....	*772
First Railway.....	643
Schools.....	496; *773
Time.....	175
Trade Commissioner.....	604
Waterfalls.....	*981
New Stakes.....	*1112
New Style.....	89, (Note) 96, 181; *1087
New Westminster.....	*886
New Year Honours (1945).....	581
NEW YEAR'S DAY.....	97, 98, 179
Jewish 97, (Note) 130, 179, 184	
Muhammadan (Note) 138, 185	
New York (State).....	209
NEW YORK (City).....	193
British Consul-General.....	*865
British Library.....	865
Ch. of Commerce.....	*865

	PAGE
NEW YORK (City)—continued.....	
Distance by Air.....	657
Distance by Sea.....	*564
Homicides.....	(Note) 612
Industries.....	*855
Jewish Population.....	197
Newspapers.....	551
Population.....	193, 209
Sea Passages to.....	646
Skyscraper.....	199
Summer Time.....	174
Time.....	175
University.....	*853
NEW ZEALAND.....	*784-788
Agriculture.....	*787
Archbishops.....	459, 497
Area, &c.....	186, 192, 600; *784
Athletics.....	*1010
Banks.....	555-560; *787
Birth Rate, &c.....	*784
Bishops.....	459, 467
Blind Population.....	626
Boys' Schools.....	497
Capital.....	192; *788
Climate.....	*785
Comage.....	196
Cost of the War.....	201
Cricket.....	*1014
Cultivated Area.....	600
Debt.....	*787
Defence.....	*786-7
Dominion Day.....	97, 130
Dominion Status.....	601; *785
Education.....	*787
Events (1945).....	587
Finances.....	*787
Forestry.....	*787
Golf.....	*1023
Government.....	601
Governor-General.....	607; *785
Designate.....	605, 607; *785
Harvest Months.....	*1087
High Commissioner.....	604, 607; *786
Illegitimacy.....	194
Insurance Companies.....	573-6
Islands.....	204, 606; *788
Judicial Committee.....	423
Judicature.....	*786
Legislature.....	*786
Life Assurance.....	572
Live Stock.....	*787
London Office.....	604; *786
Mandated Territories.....	*788
Maori Population.....	606; *784
Minerals.....	*787
Mountains.....	*785
Natural Increase.....	194; *784
Nauru Island.....	192; *788
Navy.....	439-440; *786-7
Newspapers.....	551
Parcel Rates, &c.....	652
Passports.....	*786
Population.....	192; *784
Price of Bread.....	*798
Prime Minister.....	*785
Province of.....	459-460
Races.....	*784
Railways.....	*788
Religion.....	*784
Rhodes Scholarships.....	603
School of Architecture.....	478
Seasons.....	180
Shipping.....	*786
Stars visible from.....	160-1
Summer Time.....	*784

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NEW ZEALAND—continued.		NEWFOUNDLAND—continued.		Nippur	
Termites	*991	Loans to G. Britain . . .	*763	Nisiro	*927
Time	*175	Magazine Post	647	Nissan Isl. d.	*770
Totalsator	*1011	Rhodes Scholarships . . .	603	Nue Isl. d.	*781, 83
Trade Commissioner . . .	604	Time	174, 175	Nutus Isl. d.	*8.9
U.K. High Commissioner . .	607	War Losses	204, 450	Nizim, I.H. the	*41, 745
Universities	*767	Weights and Measures . .	*1085	Nkana	*35
Volcanoes	*785, 981	Newmarket Races	*1011, 1012	Noali's Arc	*974
War Diary	*1031-1068	Newnam College	471	Nobel Pr. c.	*382
War Losses (1914-19) . . .	450	Newport (I. of W.)	658, 683	Noise Aba nent Lu gue .	520
War Losses (1938-45) . . .	*787	Newport (Mon.)	687	Nones, I. c.	*121
Waterfalls	*961	Clubs	539	Nonouti Is. d.	*829
Weights and Measures . . .	*1085	Customs and Excise . . .	348	Norfolk, Ar. a. &c. . . .	060-2, 662
Newark, N.J.	209	Member of Parliament . .	332	Members of Parliament .	
Newark on Trent	682	Newspapers	544	War Charities Fund . . .	329-330
Member of Parliament . . .	330	Shipping	645	Norfolk, Va.	209
Recorder	428	Technical College	488	Norfolk Island	*771
Technical College	488	NEWSPAPER POST	647, 650	Normal Temperature . . .	*1085
Newbury	682	Group Publishers	543	Norman Conquest	659, 686
Clubs	539	Press Fund	520	Normandie, S.S.	546
Member of Parliament . . .	326	Registrar	373	Normandy, Duke of . . .	*813
Recorder	428	Societies	520	House of	212, 659
Newcastle under Lyme . . .	683	Central News	508	Landings in (1346) . . .	593
Member of Parliament . . .	324	Press Association	522	Landings in (1944) . . .	*1054
Recorder	428	Reuters	523	Normanton, M.P.	332
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE . . .		NEWSPAPERS, Daily	544	Norrköping	*960
Agricultural Coll.	477	Dominion and U.S.	550-1	Norroy King of Arms . .	340, 363
American Consul	*866	Offices of	544-551	NORTH AMERICA (Continent):—	
Art School	478	Registrar	373	Area	186
Assay Office	*1082	Newsvendors' Benevolent .	320	Countries	191
Births and Deaths	682	Newton, M.P.	329	Population	186
Bishop of	235, 457	Newton Rigg School	477	North Australia	606; *769-770
Bridges	678	Niagara Falls	*981	Borneo	607; *802
Building Societies	580	Bishop	459	North Cape	186
Churches	678	Rainbow Bridge	*756	Carolina	209
Clubs	539	NICARAGUA	*938	Dakota	209; *859
College of Commerce	479	Area &c.	191; *938	North Devon (Island) . .	198
Customs and Excise	348	Government	207; *938	East Land	*940
Domestic Science Coll. . . .	480	Language & Literature . . .	*938	Europe, Bp. (London) . .	452
Food Officers	357	Legation	210, 211; *938	London Hospital	531
Geological Survey	403	Time	174	Police Court	431
Immigration Officers	367	Nice, *910; Council of . . .	181	Magnetic Pole	173-4
Industries	677-8	Nickel Coinage	552	Pole	657; *991, 1085
King's College	473	Nicobar Islands	*706, 732	Sea	198
Lord Mayor	603, 678	Nicosia	107; *813	Somerset (Island)	198
Members of Parliament . . .	324	Nichteroy	880	Wales Circuit	427
Newspapers	543, 544	Niger, French	190; *908	North-Eastern Circuit . . .	427
Penny Rate	622	Niger River	198	North-West Passage	*858
Population	678, 682	NIGERIA	*826-7	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER	
Prices Regulation	397	Area, &c.	190; *826	PROVINCE	606; *733
Rateable Value	622, 682	Bishop	460	States	*706, 707
Recorder	428, 678	Cultivated Area	600	North-West Territory . .	606; *749, 761
Regional Transport	419	Events (1945)	587	Northampton	683
Road Haulage	419	Executive Council	826	Clubs	539
Rutherford College	488	Finance	607; *827	Customs and Excise	348
School of Architecture	478	Government	602, 605; *827	Member of Parliament . .	324
School of Medicine	482	Governors Conference . . .	814	Newspapers	543, 544
Sheriff	678	Time	175	Recorder	428
Shipping	645, 677	Trade	607, 635; *827	School of Art	478
Sunrise Tables	101, 105, 109	Night begins	147	Technical College	488
Technical College	488	Nightingale Island	*637	Northamptonshire	660-1, 662
Town Clerk	678	Valley	677	Members of Parliament . .	330
Traning College	491	Nigata	*930	Northern Circuit	427
War Damage Manager	417	Niuhau Island	861	NORTHERN IRELAND	697-700
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	*775	Nijni Novgorod (Gorki) . .	*973	Agriculture	631, 700
Bishop	459	Nijni Tagil	*973	Airways	700
Newchwang	*888	Nikolaieff	*974	American Consulates . . .	*866
Newcomen Society	520	Nikopol	*974	Area	187, 606
NEWFOUNDLAND		Nikunau Island	829	Assize Towns	697
Archbishop	465	Nile, The	198; *845, 897	Bank Holidays	552
Area, &c.	198; *762	Bishop of	460	Banks	554, 555
Bishop	460	Blue Nile	845	Bar	481
Cod Migration	*985	White Nile	845	Bishops	462, 465
Coinage	196; *763	Nineveh	*922, 923	Blind Population	624
Cultivated Area	600	Ningpo	889		
Government	601-2, 605; *762	Ningshia	885		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NORTHERN IRELAND— <i>contd.</i>		Northumbria	659	Novorossisk	*974
Boys' Schools	495	Northwich, M.P.	326	Novosibirsk	*973
Cabinet	699	Technical College	488	N.R.A.	520; *1013
Census of 1937	697	NORWAY	*938-940	Nubia, Sovereign of	*897
Claims Tribunal	425	Antarctic	*940	Nubian Race	*898
Climate	593	Arctic	*940	Nucha	*974
Clubs	511	Area, &c.	187; *939	Nuffield College	485
Coat of Arms	700	Biland	*940	Nuffield Foundation	585
Coinage	552	British Embassy	220; *940	Nuguria Island	*770
Constitution	699	Coinage	196; *939	Nui Island	*829
Counties	606, 697	Consulate-General	211; *939	Nukahiwa	*909
Customs and Excise	348	Education	*939	Nukualofa	192; *830
Education	700	Embassy	211; *939	Nukufetau Island	*829
Events (1945)	586	English Books	*1001	Nukulaelac Island	*829
Executive	699	Events (1945)	591	Nukuman Island	*770
Export Credits	353	Finances	*935	Nukunono	*788
Farm Workers	632	Government	207; *938, 939	Nukus	*975
Finance	700	Language & Literature	*939	Nunismatic Societies	520
Food Officers	357	National Day	(Note) 114	Nuneaton	683
General Election (1945)	586	Natural Increase	124	Member of Parliament	331
Government	605, 698, 700	Nobel Prizes	*982	Newspapers	544
H.M.S.O.	407	Svalbard	*940	N.U.R.	520
Income of taxpayers	618	Time	175	Nurakita Island	*829
Industries	700	Vital Statistics	194; *939	Nuristan	*867
Insurance Companies	573-6	NORWICH	663	Nurnberg	*915
Judicature	700	Assay Office	*1082	Nursery Certificate	482
King's Visit	581	Bishop of	235, 542	Nurses' Pension Fund	520
Legal Education	481	Clubs	539	Pensions	623
Legislature	698, 699	Customs and Excise	348	Nursing, Royal College of	482
London Office	604	Insurance Companies	574	Council	482
M.Ps. (Westminster)	335	Lord Mayor	603, 683	Queen's Institute of District	523
Manufactures	700	Members of Parliament	324	Service, Army	443
Maternal mortality	611	Newspapers	544	Service, Royal Navy	437
Medical Schools	482	Rates	622	Nusa	*771
Minerals	700	Recorder	428	Nushki	*732
Ministry	699	School of Art	478	N.U.T.	527
Natural Increase	124	Technical College	488	Nutation	156
New Governor-General	586	Training College	491	Nutrition Research	381
Newspapers	544	Norwood, M.P.	319	Nuula	*788
Old Age Pensions	623, 624	Nose Hospitals	533	Nuutele Island	*788
Parliament	698, 699	Notable	*824	Nyanza Province	*821
Passports	*1069, 1070	Notable Deaths, 1944-45	594-6	Nyasa (Portuguese)	*950
Population	187, 610, 611, 697	Note (Bank) Issues	552	NYASALAND	*829-9
Postal Guide	647-654	NOTTINGHAM	678	Area, &c.	190; *828
Presbyterian Church	461	Agricultural College	474	Bishop	460
Price Regulation	398	Bishop of (R.C.)	465	Cent. Africa Council	*814
Prime Minister	699	Clubs	539	Cultivated Area	600
Privy Council	698	College of Art	478	Government 602, 605; *828-9	
Production	700	Food Officers	357	London Office	*829
Quarter Days	102; *1087	Lord Mayor	603, 678	Time	175
Quarter Sessions	700	Members of Parliament	324	Nymegen	*937
Queen's University	475	Newspapers	543, 544		
Railways	425, 700	Penny Rate	622	OAHU	*861
Rainfall	598	Population	683	Oak Apple Day	114
Recorders	700	Prices Regulation	398	Oakland, Cal.	209
Savings Banks	630	Recorder	428, 678	Oaks (Winners)	*1012
Schools	495	School of Architecture	478	Oats, Area under	600, 631
Seaports	645, 700	Technical College	488	Harvest of 1945	631
Senate	698, 699	Theological College	490	Price of	631
Societies	515, 528	Town Clerk	678	World Crop	*1087
Sunrise Tables	101, 105, 109	Training College	491	Yield of Acre	600
Technical Colleges	489	University College	474	Ob River	*973
Theological Colleges	489, 490	War Damage Manager	417	Oban	694
Trading with Enemy	412	Nottinghamshire	660-1, 662	Clubs	541
Travel Permits	*1070	Members of Parliament	330	Oberhausen	*925
Vital Statistics	194, 611; *798	Nouméa	192; *909	Oberon	169
War Damage Manager	417	Nova Goa	189	Obi (Moluccas)	*937
War Employment	442	NOVA SCOTIA	*749, 758	River	198
Northern Lighthouses	415	Archbishop	459, 465	OBITUARY, 1944-45	594-6
Lights	415, 646	Area, &c.	606; *749, 758	(1846)	592
Rhodesia (see R.)		Baronets of	254-262	Observatories	387
Territory, Australia	*769-770	Government	605; *758	Meteorological	488
Gold Coast	196; *817	Time	174, 175	U.S.S.R.	*975, *983
Northmen, The	696	Novaya Zemlya	198	Occulations, &c.	
Northumberland	660-1, 662	Novels of 1945	*1002		98, 102, 106, 128, 159
Members of Parliament	330	Novi Sad	*980		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Occupations (U.K.).....	442	Ontario, Lake	199	OTTAWA—continued.	
Occurrences during Printing	*2088	Ontong Java	*829	Duties.....	(Note) 617
Ocean Island.....	*829, 853	Ophthalmic Hospitals.....	533	Ministry of Pensions.....	390
OCEANIA, Area, &c.....	186, 192	Opobo	*827	Newspapers.....	550
Oceans, Depth of.....	198	Oporto.....	*949	Population.....	*753
Octogenarian Peers.....	246	Opposition Leader.....	609	Trade Commissioner.....	604
Oculists to H.M.....	222, 223	Numerical Strength (1945).....	306	Otter hunting.....	*1071
Odail.....	*748	Optics.....	485	Otto Beit Bridge.....	*833
Oddfellows.....	577	Museum.....	383	Ottoman Debt.....	*965
Odense.....	*895	Orakzais.....	*746	Empire.....	*964
Odessa.....	193; *974	Oran.....	*907	Oudh and Agra.....	*728-9
Jewish Population.....	195	ORANGE FREE STATE.....	*790, 798	Oudtshoorn.....	*796
Oeno Island.....	*850	Area, &c.....	606; *798	Oujda.....	*935
OETA.....	*926	Orange River.....	*789	Oulu.....	*903
Offaly (King's County).....	697	Orchha, State.....	*743	Oundle School.....	494
Offa's Dike.....	659, 686	Order of Mercy.....	266	Our Dumb Friends.....	521
Officers' Association.....	520	of Merit, 264; (Indian).....	260	Outdoor Relief, Cost of.....	622
Families' Fund.....	521	of Succession to Throne.....	219	Ovamboland.....	*795
Official Arbitrators.....	426	Orders of Knighthood.....	263-6	Over, The (Cricketer).....	*1014
Receiver's Department.....	425	Central Chancery.....	222	Overseas Airways.....	342
Referees.....	424	(Friendly Societies).....	577	Overseas Broadcasting.....	342
Solicitor.....	424	Ordinance Factories.....	410	Overseas League.....	521
Trustees' Department.....	343	Ordinance Survey.....	336, 338	Overseas Trade Dept.....	387-8
Ofu Island.....	*863	Ordos Desert.....	*888	Oviedo.....	*956
Ogmore.....	687	Ordovician Period.....	177	Oweinat.....	*926
Member of Parliament.....	333	Ordrob.....	*960	Owen Stanley Mountains.....	*770
Rates.....	622	Oregon.....	209	Owners (Horse), Winning.....	*1011
Ohio.....	209	Orenburg.....	*748, 972, 974	Oxford:—	
OIL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.....	636	Organists, Cathedral.....	452-8	Bishop.....	235, 445
Produced (U.K.).....	634	Royal College of.....	484	Circuit.....	427
Receipts from Duty.....	617	Orient, The.....	*964	Diocese.....	455
Oil Islands.....	*826	Oriental Studies.....	472, 485	Group.....	464
Oil Painters' Institute.....	521	Library.....	382	Provisions of.....	306
Oirad.....	*973	Orinoco River.....	*977	OXFORD CITY.....	683
Okhotsk, Sea of.....	198; *973	Orion.....	159, 160	Clubs.....	539
Oklahoma.....	209	Orissa and Bihar.....	606, *706, 707, 731	Electricity Charges.....	622
Indian Population.....	*859	Orjonikidze.....	*974	Gas per 1,000 c. ft.....	622
Old Age Pensions.....	361, 624	ORKNEY.....	690, 692-3	Mayor.....	683
Cost of.....	619	Bishop.....	462	Member of Parliament.....	324
Old and New Style.....	96, 182; *1087	Member of Parliament.....	334, 691	Newspapers.....	543, 544
Old Bailey.....	609	Sheriff, &c.....	433	Population.....	683
Old Quarter Days.....	*1087	Orkneys, South.....	*815	Preservation Trust.....	521
Old Red Sandstone.....	177	Orleans, House of.....	208	Provisions of Oxford.....	306
Old Street Police Court.....	431	Ormskirk, M.P.....	329	Rateable Value.....	683
Old Vic.....	*2003	Orontes, River.....	*962	Rates, 622; Recorder.....	428
Oldenburg.....	187; *915	Orphans' Pensions.....	623	School of Drawing.....	478
Oldest City.....	955, 963	Orpington, M.P.....	328	School of Architecture.....	478
Oldest Train.....	640	Orsova.....	*894	School of Technology.....	488
Oldham, 683; M.P.'s.....	324	Orthodox Catholics.....	467	Standards Laboratory.....	381
Newspapers.....	544	Greek Church.....	460, 464	Societies.....	521
Recorder.....	428	Orthological Institute.....	521	Vital Statistics.....	683
Olga Strait.....	*940	Orthopaedic Hospitals.....	533	OXFORD UNIVERSITY.....	470, 658
Oligocene Period.....	177	Oruro.....	*878	Agriculture.....	477
Oliver Cromwell.....	213	Osaka.....	193; *930	Appointments Committee.....	470
Olojea.....	*863	Osborne (Cost).....	620	Barnett House.....	485
Olympic Association.....	521	Osci Island.....	*976	Burgesses.....	335, 470
Omaha.....	209	Osh.....	*975	Colleges.....	470
OMAN (Arabia).....	188; *748, 870-1	Oshawa, Ont.....	*759	Dept. of Education.....	490
Omar Khayyam.....	*943	Oshogbo.....	*827	Forestry Institute.....	339, 480
Omdurman.....	*846	Oslo.....	187; *940, 980	Inst. of Pathology.....	381
Ommayed Mosque.....	*963	Osmanli Dynasty.....	*964	M.P.'s.....	335, 470
Omnibuses (L.P.T.B.).....	380	Ossietia.....	*975	Nuffield House.....	485
Lost Property Office.....	*1007	Ossory, Bishops of.....	462, 465	Observatory.....	470
Omsk.....	*973	Ostend.....	*876	Officers.....	470
One Thousand Guineas.....	*1012	Ostersund.....	*960	Oxford House.....	470
Omega, Lake.....	199; *973, 975	Ostrava.....	*893	Rhodes Scholarships.....	470, 692
Onitsha.....	*827	Oswestry.....	683	Ruskin College.....	485
Onotoa Island.....	*829	Member of Parliament.....	330	School of Medicine.....	482
ONTARIO.....	*749, 759	Recorder.....	428	Settlements.....	492
Agent General.....	604	Otaru.....	*930	Society.....	521
Archbishop.....	459	Olley, M.P.....	332	Terms.....	470
Area, &c.....	606; *749	Otological Research.....	381	Training Dept.....	472
Government.....	605; *759	OTTAWA.....	191; *756	Women's Colleges.....	470
Schools.....	496	Archbishop.....	465	Oxford and Cambridge:—	
		Bishop.....	459	Contests.....	*1015, 1019
				Schools Board.....	521

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
OXFORDSHIRE.....	660-2, 662
Assizes.....	427
Members of Parliament.....	330
Oxus River.....	*748, 867
Oyster Season (Note).....	126, *1071
PAARI.....	*796
Pachuca.....	*933
PACIFIC ISLANDS (BRITISH)	
*829-830	
Government.....	605; *829
(French).....	*909
(Japanese).....	*930
(U.S.A.).....	*860-3
Lighthouse of the.....	*952
Ocean, 108; Time.....	175
Pacific-Atlantic Highway.....	*945
Pacific War (1879-1882).....	*678
Pacific War (1943-45).....	*1042-1065
Padampur Tract.....	*731
Paddington.....	663
Members of Parliament.....	320
Pago Pago.....	192; *863
Pahang, State of.....	189; *822, 823
Painter & Limner to H.M.....	223
Painting Societies.....	521
Paisley.....	694
Clubs.....	541
Member of Parliament.....	334
Newspapers.....	544
Technical College.....	489
Palace of Soviets.....	199; *973
Palaeolithic Man.....	178
Palaeozoic Period.....	177
Palampur, State.....	*733, 744
Palapye.....	*801
Palatinate, The (Bavaria).....	206; *915
Palatine County.....	349
Palau.....	192; *930
Palawan Island.....	*861
Palermo.....	187; *926
PALESTINE.....	*830-3
Area, &c.....	195; *830
Banks.....	554; *832
British Council.....	833
Climate.....	*830
Coinage.....	196; *832
Crusaders.....	*830, 906
Cultivated Area.....	600
Education.....	*832
Events (1945).....	591
Exploration Fund.....	521
Finances.....	607; *832
Government, 602, 605;.....	*830-1
High Commissioner.....	*832
Jewish Population, 195;.....	*830-1
Languages.....	*831
Natural Increase.....	194
Religious Communities.....	*830, 831
Tabgha Skull.....	177
Time.....	175
Trade.....	*832
Palew Island.....	*930
Pallas.....	169
Palm Sunday.....	110
Palma (Canaries).....	188; *937
Palma (Majorca).....	*957
Palmerston Island.....	*788
Palmerston North.....	*788
Palmyra.....	*963
Palmyra Island.....	*860
Paludrine.....	*991
Pamplona.....	*956

	PAGE
PANAMA.....	*940-1
Area, &c.....	191; *940
Canal Zone.....	209; *863-4
Government.....	207; *940
Time, *75; Trade, 197;.....	*940-1
PANAMA CANAL.....	199; *864
Pan American Day.....	110
Pan American Highway.....	*932
Panay Island.....	*861
Pancake Day.....	106
Pangani.....	*840
Panna State.....	*744
Pantellaria Island.....	*927
Panth Pipoda.....	666; *706, 732
Papal State, The.....	207; *941, 924
Papeete.....	192; *909
Paper Imports.....	636
Paphos.....	*814
PAPUA.....	605; *770
Area.....	102, 600; *770
Papworth Settlement.....	532
Para (Brazil).....	*880
Paracels.....	*889
PARAGUAY.....	*941-2
Anglo-Paraguayan Centre.....	*942
Area, &c.....	192; *941
British Legation.....	210; *942
Coinage.....	196; *942
Government.....	207; *941, 942
Language & Literature.....	*942
Legation.....	211; *941
River.....	*879
Time.....	175
Paralysis, Hospitals for.....	533
Paramaribo.....	198; *938
Parama.....	198; *873
River.....	198; *872, 879
PARCEL POST:—	
Abroad.....	652-3
Eire.....	647
Inland.....	647
Instituted.....	391
Imports and Exports.....	636
Regulations.....	647
Parcels "C.O.D.".....	649
For Royal Navy.....	647
For the Forces.....	647, 654
Parents' Union.....	521
PARIS.....	*907
Banks.....	556-560
British Chamber of Com- merce.....	*910
British Embassy.....	*909
Distance by Air.....	657
Grand Prix.....	*1012
Jewish Population.....	195
Liberated (1944).....	*905, 907, 980, 1056
Population.....	193; *907
Price of Bread.....	*798
Parish Councils. (Note).....	106, 609
Parish Registers.....	468
Parishes, Number of.....	621
Park, M.P.....	325
Parks, Public (Cost).....	621
Royal.....	620
PARLIAMENT.....	306-335, 608
Act.....	608
Blind Voters.....	307
Buildings.....	582, 619, 620
Duration.....	306, 608
Election Petition Judge.....	426
General Election (1945).....	312
History.....	306
House of Commons.....	306
House of Lords.....	225, 306

	PAGE
PARLIAMENT—continued.	
Inter Parliamentary Union.....	*846
Last Session (1935-45).....	309
Members (H. of C.).....	314-335
Index to.....	314-38
Model Parliament.....	306
Officers of.....	302, 307
Opening.....	381, 580
Parus In.....	292, 306-307
Redistribution of Seats.....	308-9
Right to Vote.....	307
World Parlt. of Youth.....	*846
Women M.P.'s.....	307
PARLIAMENTARY:—	
Association.....	521
Burghs.....	594
Counsel's Office.....	414
Empire Association.....	603
Franchise.....	307; *1081
Labour Party.....	521
Majorities.....	292
Private Secretaries.....	336-41
Salaries.....	619
Science Committee.....	521
Summary.....	308-313
Under-Secretaries.....	303
Parliaments, Clerk of the.....	302
Since 1900.....	306
Parnu.....	*976
Parochial Charities, London.....	483
Paros.....	*916
Parsec, The.....	165
Parus, Number of.....	185; *708
Parabgarh, State.....	*743
Partick, M.P.....	333
Parties, Balance of.....	292, 306
Partridge Shooting, (Note) 102, 103, *1071	
Party Politics.....	306, 608
Paschal Full Moon.....	183
Passau.....	*894
Passmore Edwards Settlement.....	492
Passover, Jewish. (Note) 110, 184	
PASSPORTS.....	*1069
Office.....	358-9
Pastel Society.....	521
Pastures (Station).....	339
Patagonia.....	*872
Patas Island.....	*977
Parent Agents.....	521
Patent Medicine (Receipts).....	617
PATENT OFFICE.....	338-9
Patents Registered in 1944.....	388
Appeal Tribunal.....	424
Paterson, N.J.....	209
Pathology, Institute of.....	381
Patala, State.....	*733, 745
Patmo.....	*927
Patna.....	*732
Patras.....	*927
Patriarch of Jerusalem.....	466; *831
Patriarchs, How Addressed.....	*831
Patriotic Fund, Royal.....	524
Patronage (Parly.) Secretary.....	473
Patta Island.....	*843
Pattern (Sample) Post.....	649-650
Patzcuaro Lake.....	*932
Paulo Afonso Falls.....	879
Paupers.....	622
Pawnbrokers' Licences.....	617
Pay Hospitals.....	533
Pay of Civil Service.....	336-432
Pay of Indian Services.....	*733-4
Paymaster-General.....	303, 389
Payment of Members.....	608
Paysandu.....	*967

	PAGE		PAGE
Peabody Donation Fund	521	Penzance	683
Peace Prize (Nobel)	*982	Newspapers	544
Society	521	Recorder	428
Peak District, The	658	Perak	189; *822, 823
Pearl Harbour		Perigeo	98, 102, 106, 150
	*851, 861, 928, 1042	Perihelion	98
Peckham, M.P.	319	Perim, Island (Aden)	183; *799
Pecculars, Court of	428	Periodicals	545-550
Peebles, M.P.	334	Periods of Architecture	*1083
Peebles-shire	692-3	Perils	189; *823
Sheriff	433	Perm.	*974
Peel, I. of M	704	Permanent Secretaries	336-420
PEERAGE, THE	225-251	Under-Secretaries	336-420
PEERESSE (Own Right)	247	Permian Period	177
How to Address	247	Permit Office	358-9
PEERS	225-251	Permit Regulations	*1070
Latest creations	246	Pernambuco	193; *881
Minors	246	Peros Banhos	*826
Number of	225, 306	Perpetual Calendar	96
Octogenarian	246	PERSIA	*942-4
Representative	250, 695	Area, etc.	189; *943
Surnames of	248-250	Banks	557
Pegu	*746	Bishop in	460
Peiping or Peking	193; *889	British Ch. of Commerce	944
Peking Man	177	British Council	*944
Pelagian Islands	*927	British Embassy	210; *944
Pelagosa Islands	*927	Chronology	185
Pelew (Palew) Islands	*927	Coinage	196; *944
Peloponnese	*916	Education	*943
Pemba	190, 607; *843	Embassy	211; *942-3
Pembroke	687	Events (1945)	591
Pembroke Coll. Cambridge	471	Finances	*943-4
Oxford	470	Government	207; *942, 943
Pembrokeshire	687, 688-9	Jewish Population	195
Member of Parliament	333	Language & Literature	*943
Penal Reform (Howard)	514	Oilfields	*944
Penang	189; *822-3	Railways	*943
Pengo (Coin)	*920	Time	175
Penguins Island	*794	PERSIAN GULF	*748, 871-2
Penicillin Control	409	Personal Allowance	*1078
Penistone, M.P.	332	Incomes	617, 618
Pennine Chain	658	Service League	521
Pennsylvania	209	PERTH	694
Penny, The	552	Lord Provost	603
Penny Post Instituted	391	Member of Parliament	335
Penny Rate, Produce of	622	Perth, W.A.	*783
Peñon de la Gomera	*957	Archbishops	459, 467
Peñon de Velaz	*934, *963	Lord Mayor	603
Penrhyn Island	*788	Mint, 381; Newspapers	550
Penrith, Bishop (Carlisle)	457	Schools	496
Farm School	477	PERTSHIRE	692-3
Member of Parliament	327	Members of Parliament	335
Penryn	683	Sheriff	433
Member of Parliament	327	PERU	*944-6
PENSIONS:—		Andean Highway	*945
Appeal Tribunal	426	Area, &c	192; *945
Blind Persons	624	British Association	*946
Contributory	623	British Embassy	210; *946
Cost of	620	Coinage	196; *946
Disablement	623	Education	*945-6
Educational	351	Embassy	211; *945
Merchant Seamen	620	Finances	*946
Ministry of	303, 389-390	Government	207; *944-5
Non-contributory	623	Language & Literature	*946
Old Age	619, 624	Time	175
Orphans	619, 623	Vanadium	*945
Supplementary	626	Pescadores	*927
War (1914-18)	623	Pesca (Coin)	196; *956
Widows and Orphans	619, 623	Pest Research	403
Pentecost (Christian)	118, 183	Peshawar	*731
(Hebrew)	118, 184	Petah Tiqva	*831
Pentecost Island	*846	Peter I. Island	*940
Pentland Firth	690	Peter the Great	*973
Penza	*974	Peter the Hermit	*906
		Peterborough City	683
		Bishop of	235, 455
		Peterborough City— <i>contd.</i>	
		Clubs	539
		Member of Parliament	330
		Soke of	660-1, 662
		Technical College	488
		Peterborough, Ont.	*759
		Peterhead Harbour	620
		Petersfield, M.P.	328
		Petite Terre	*909
		Petition of Right	608
		Petrograd (Leningrad)	*973
		PEIROL, Revenue from	617
		petroleum Department	360
		Petropaulovsk	*975
		Petsamo	*902
		Petty Sessions	609
		Pharaohs, The	178
		Pharmaceutical Coll.	482, 484
		Societies	521
		Pharmacy (Education)	485
		Pharos (Alexandria)	199; *950
		Phases of Moon	98, 102, 106, 150
		Pheasant Shooting	
		(Note) 102, 134, *1071	
		Phenomena (1946)	
		98, 102, 106, 150, 158	
		Philadelphia	193, 209
		British Consul-General	805
		Industries	*855
		Jewish Population	195
		PHILIPPINES ISLANDS	*861-2
		Area	209; *847
		Phillipville	*907
		Philological Societies	521
		Philosophical Society, Royal	524
		(Victoria Inst.)	529
		Philosophy, Books on	*1001
		Phobos, 169; Phoebe	169, 197
		Phoenicians	*955, 963
		Phoenix Islands	*829, 860, 861
		Photo-Engraving School	486
		Photographic Societies	521
		Photosphere, The	167
		Phthisis Hospitals	531, 534
		Physical Laboratory	404
		Societies	521-2
		PHYSICAL TRAINING:—	
		Inspectors	406
		Schools	485
		PHYSICIANS, Royal Colleges	522
		to the King	221, 223, 224
		PHYSICS, Institute of	522
		Laboratory	404
		Museum	383
		Nobel Prize	*982
		Physiology, Nobel Prize	*982
		Pico	*950
		Picts	659, 691, 696
		Picture Galleries	385-6
		Theatres	*1005-7
		Pietermaritzburg	*797
		Pigs in U.K.	632
		Piles, Hospitals for	532
		Pilgrim Trust	522
		Pilgrims, The	522
		Pillars of Hercules	*934
		Pillionaires	639
		Pilotage Authorities	415
		Pilsen	*893
		Pitdown Skull	177
		Pinto	*957
		Pints and Litres	91; *1086
		Piraeus	*917
		Pirate Coast	*748, 871-2
		Piscopi	*927
		Pishin	*732

	PAGE
Pistol licences.....	*2070
Pit Pony League.....	522
Pitcairn Island.....	*771, 829, 830
Pithecanthropos Erectus.....	177
Pittsburg.....	193, 209
Industries.....	*855
Plus, W. all of.....	691
Pizarro.....	*696, 945
Pizi Ouzon.....	*907
P.L.A.....	390-1
Plain-song Society.....	522
Plaistow Hospital.....	532
Member of Parliament.....	326
PLANETS, THE.....	167-172
Habitable?.....	*1030
Note on Tables.....	152-3
Origin of.....	*991-2
Planning & Housing.....	621
Planning Ministry.....	399
Plant Laboratory.....	337, 339
Products Department.....	388
Plantagenet Kings.....	212
Plate, Hall Marks on.....	*1082-3
Plate Dealers' Licences.....	617
Plating, M.P.....	323
Plauen.....	*915
Playing Fields Association.....	522
Plays Produced, 1945.....	*1003-5
Plays, Examiners of.....	220
Film.....	*1005-7
Record Runs.....	*1026
Playwrights Society.....	505
Pleistocene Period.....	177
Pleven.....	*882
Plinlimmon.....	686
Pliocene Period.....	177
Ploesti.....	*952
Plovdiv.....	*882
Plow Monday.....	98
Plumpudding Island.....	*794
Pluto.....	171
Discovery of.....	147
PLYMOUTH.....	683
Adult Education.....	476
American Vice-Consul.....	*866
Bishops.....	453, 465
Clubs.....	539
Customs and Excise.....	348
Lord Mayor.....	603, 683
Members of Parliament.....	324
Newspapers.....	543, 544
Penny Rate.....	622
Population.....	193, 683
Recorder.....	428
School of Art.....	478
Shipping.....	645, 646
Technical College.....	488
(Montserrat).....	191; *808
(Tobago).....	*809
P.M. and A.M.....	179
P.N.E.U.....	521
Pneumokoniosis Research.....	381
Pnom Pnh.....	189; *908
Poetry of 1945.....	*1002
Society.....	522
Poet Laureate.....	221
Pointe à Pitre.....	*909
Pointe Noire.....	*909
Pola.....	*926
POLAND.....	*946-8
Ambassador.....	211; *946
Area.....	188; *947
British Embassy.....	210; *948
Chronicle of the War.....	*1031-1068
Coinage.....	196; *947

	PAGE
POLAND—continued.....	
Curzon Line.....	*910
Events (1944-45).....	590-1
Frontiers.....	*947
Government.....	207; *946, 947
Illiteracy.....	194
Jewish Population.....	195
Language & Literature.....	*947
National Day.....	(Note) 114
Partitions.....	*947
Time, 175; Vital Statistics.....	*947
Polar Regions (U.S.S.R.).....	973
Polaris, R.A., etc.....	161
Pole, The Magnetic.....	173-4, 584-5
Pole Star, Table.....	157, 161
Poles, N. and S.....	*1085
POLICE.....	612
Burgess, Scotland.....	694
City.....	430, 663
College.....	485
Cost of.....	619, 621
Courts and Offices.....	430, 441
Fund, National.....	520
Indian.....	*733
Laboratory.....	431
Lost Property Office.....	*1007
Medals.....	266
Metropolitan.....	430-1
Pensioners.....	522
Royal Canadian Mounted.....	753
Royal Ulster Constabulary.....	699
Scotland.....	612, 621
Scotland Yard.....	430-1
Special Constabulary.....	430, 431
Statistics.....	621
Policy, How to Assign a.....	576
Political Honours Commn.....	368
Majorities.....	306
Politics in 1944-45.....	
100 years ago.....	308-313, 582-4
Books on.....	*1001
Pollak, M.P.....	333
Polo.....	*1013
Ground, *1084; Water.....	*1024
Politarask.....	189; *975
Politava.....	*974
Polynesia, 186; Bishop of.....	460
Polytechnics, &c.....	*486
Pomaks.....	*877
Pomona, 620; (S. Africa).....	*794
Ponape.....	*930
Ponce.....	*863
Pondicherry (French).....	189; *907
Ponta Delgada.....	*950
Ponta do Sol.....	*950
Pontefract, 685; Bishop.....	458
Member of Parliament.....	332
Recorder.....	428
Pontypool.....	687
Member of Parliament.....	333
Pontypridd.....	687
Member of Parliament.....	333
Rates.....	622
Stipendiary.....	429
Poole.....	683
Recorder.....	428
Poona.....	*727
Poor, Friends of the.....	522
Law (Assistance).....	341
Legal Aid for the.....	481
Man's Lawyer.....	492
Man's Valuer.....	492
Persons Committee.....	481
Relief.....	621, 622
Societies.....	522

	PAGE
POPE, THE.....	207; *941
Englishman.....	*941
Popes of Rome (1501-1941).....	*941
Poplar, 663; Hospital.....	531
Members of Parliament.....	320
Popocatepetl.....	198
Poppy Day.....	491
POPULATION:—	
Arab.....	195
British Empire.....	601
British Isles.....	610, 611
Capitals.....	187-192
Continents.....	185
Density of.....	187-192
Foreign Counties.....	187-192
Jewish.....	195
London.....	193, 663
Natural Increase.....	193
New York.....	193, 209
of U.S.A.....	191, 209; *847
Royal Commission.....	394
World 186, World's Cities.....	130
Portbandar, State.....	*744
Pork, Price of.....	633
Port Arthur.....	*928
Port-au-Prince.....	191; *918
Port Blair.....	*741
Port Elizabeth.....	*794, 796
Port Glasgow.....	694
Port Harcourt.....	*827
Port Louis.....	190; *825, 826
Port Moresby.....	192; *770
Port of London.....	390-1, 663
Port of Spain.....	191; *809
Port Phillip.....	*779
Port Royal (Jamaica).....	*806
Port Said.....	*900
Port Talbot.....	622, 645, 687
Port Vila.....	192
Port (Wine).....	*948
Portage La Prairie.....	757
Portcullis.....	340
Portland, Ore.....	209
Porto Alegre.....	*880
Porto Rico.....	*859
Porto Santo.....	*950
Portoferraio.....	187
Portrait Galleries.....	385, 386
Portree.....	690
Ports of the U.K. ψ.....	645, 646
PORTSMOUTH.....	659, 684
Bishop 235, 455; (R.C.).....	465
Clubs.....	339
College of Art.....	478
Lord Mayor.....	603, 683
Members of Parliament.....	324
Newspapers.....	544
Population.....	683
Recorder.....	428
Shipping.....	645
Technical College.....	488
(Dominica).....	*811
PORTUGAL.....	*948-950
Area &c.....	187; *948
British Ch. of Commerce.....	949
British Council.....	*949
British Embassy.....	210; *949
Cable Rates.....	653
Coinage.....	196; *949
Colonies.....	185, 186; *950
Education.....	*949
Embassy.....	211; *948
Government.....	207; *948
Illiteracy.....	194
Language & Literature.....	199; *948-9

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
PORTUGAL—continued.			
Natural Increase.....	194	Premiums, Insurance.....	561-2
Price of Bread.....	*798	Prepaid Telegrams.....	561
Telegrams, &c.....	553	Prerogative of Mercy.....	365
Time.....	174, 175	Presbyterian Churches.....	401
War Losses (1914-19).....	450	Colleges.....	489
Wine.....	*948	Societies.....	522, 527-8
Portway.....	676	President of U.S.A.....	*849
Possession Island.....	*794	How Elected.....	*848-9
Post Meridien (P.M.).....	179	President Roosevelt.....	208, 594
POST OFFICE, THE.....	391-7	Birthday.....	98
Always Open.....	551	Memorial Service.....	581
Board.....	391	PRESIDENTS, American.....	208
Estimates.....	621	French.....	207, 208
Guide.....	(Note) 647	of Republics.....	207
Hours.....	648, 651	of Royal Academy.....	502
Railway.....	642, 643	PRESS, THE.....	543-551
Receipts.....	613, 617	Association.....	522
Savings Banks.....	394, 630	Central News.....	508
Societies.....	522	Correcting for the.....	*998
Stamps.....	650	Journalists' Societies.....	515
Telephones.....	654	Newspaper Societies.....	520
Travelling.....	642	Press Club.....	537
Tube.....	642, 643	Reuters.....	523
Wireless.....	654	Pressure Records.....	176
POST, Aerial.....	654	Pressburg.....	*803
Postage to Armed Forces.....	654	Preston.....	683
Postal Guide.....	647-651	Clubs.....	539
Orders.....	650	Customs & Excise.....	348
Post Cards.....	647	Members of Parliament.....	344
Poste Restante.....	648	Newspapers.....	543, 544
Post-Graduate College.....	482	Recorder.....	428
Posting, Certificate of.....	648	Technical College.....	488
Postmaster-General.....	303, 391	Preston Hall.....	532
Posts, Sundays, &c.....	651	Preston Pans.....	691
Post War Credits.....	614	Prestwich.....	683
Potatoes (Crop).....	*1087	Member of Parliament.....	329
Harvest (1945).....	631	Pretender, The.....	691
Price.....	631	Pretoria.....	190; *797
Yield of an acre.....	600	Bishop.....	460
Subsidy.....	598	PREVENTION OF CRUELTY:—	
Potchefstroom.....	*798	Animals.....	510
Poti.....	*975	Children.....	520, 524
Potosi.....	*878	Price of Bread.....	*712
Potsdam.....	*925	Prices Regulation.....	397-8, 478
Conference 313, 583, 590; *910		Market (1936-1941).....	633
Poultry Breeders Assoc.....	503	Priests in Ordinary.....	221
Commissioners.....	337	Primate of All England.....	452
Newspapers.....	546	of England.....	456
Statistics.....	632	PRIME MINISTER, THE	
POUND STERLING, The (£).....	552	(since 1852).....	303, 412, 609
POUND WEIGHT, The (lb.).....	*1084	Precedence of.....	262
Pounds and Kilograms 91; *1086		Primitive Methodists.....	463
Powderpost Beetles.....	*992	Primrose Day.....	110
Powys.....	686	League.....	522
Poynings' Law.....	696	Primus, The.....	462
Pozen.....	*948	Prince Albert Island.....	198
Poznan.....	*948	Prince Albert, Sask.....	*761
Prague.....	187, 193; *893	Prince Albert Victor.....	217
Distance by Air.....	657	Prince Arthur.....	216
Präta.....	190; *950	Prince Charles Foreland.....	*940
Praslin.....	*837, 838	Prince Christian.....	216
Pratz, The.....	*889	PRINCE CONSORT.....	215
PREDICENCE:—		PRINCE EDWARD.....	219
Table of (Gt. Brit.).....	262	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND *759-760	
(Scotland).....	695	Area, &c.....	605, 606; *749
Local.....	262	PRINCE HENRY (Gloucester)	
Preceptors, College of.....	483	218-219, 226	
Precession, 155, 160; (1946).....	156	Prince John (1919).....	219
Prehistoric Man.....	277-8	Prince Michael.....	219
England.....	659	Prince of Wales (Cornwall).....	349
Ireland.....	696	Prince of Wales's Group.....	777
Scotland.....	691	Hospital.....	531
Wales.....	686	Island.....	198; *823
World.....	777-8	Scholarships.....	603
Freemlers' Conference.....	601	Prince Regent.....	214
		Prince Richard.....	219
		Prince Rudolph Land.....	*969
		Prince Rupert (B.C.).....	*757
		Prince William.....	219
		PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.....	225
		PRINCES OF INDIA.....	*743-4
		Salutes to.....	*743-4
		PRINCES OF WALES.....	213, 686
		PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.....	219
		PRINCESS ALICE (Hesse).....	215
		PRINCESS ALICE (Athlone).....	216
		PRINCESS ANDREW OF GREECE.....	215
		PRINCESS ARTHUR.....	217, 219
		PRINCESS BEATRICE.....	216
		Hospital.....	531
		PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.....	216
		PRINCESS ELIZABETH.....	218
		Birthday.....	97, 110, 646
		Diary.....	581-2
		Hospital.....	532
		Household.....	224
		N.S.P.C.C.....	520
		Royal College of Music.....	484
		PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA.....	216
		PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA.....	216
		Princess Juliana Canal.....	199
		PRINCESS LOUISE.....	216
		Hospital.....	532
		PRINCESS MARGARET.....	521
		PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE.....	218, 516
		PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.....	216
		PRINCESS MARINA.....	217, 218
		Princess Mary's Convalescent	
		Home.....	534
		PRINCESS MAUD (Norway).....	227
		PRINCESS PATRICIA.....	216
		Princess Ragnhild Land.....	*940
		PRINCESS ROYAL.....	217, 224
		Succession to Throne.....	218
		PRINCESS VICTORIA (Empress	
		Frederic).....	215
		PRINCESS VICTORIA.....	216
		Princetown, W.I.....	*809
		Principal Probate Registry.....	425
		Principality, The.....	686-9
		Principé Island.....	190; *950
		Printed Paper Post.....	647, 649
		Printer, The King's.....	407-8
		Printers' Pension Corp'n.....	522
		PRINTING:—	
		Caxton Home.....	508
		Corrections.....	*998
		Federation, Masters.....	518
		Government.....	395, 396, 620
		School of.....	486
		Prison Commission.....	368
		Inspectors.....	368, 407
		Prisons, Cost of.....	612, 619
		Howard League.....	514
		Number at.....	612
		Private Secretary, H.M.....	220
		Queen, H.M. the.....	227
		Queen Mary.....	224
		PRIVY COUNCIL.....	252-3
		Judicial Committee.....	423, 603
		Lord President.....	303, 398
		Lord Presidents (1846-1945).....	304-5
		Office.....	398
		Privy Counsellors.....	252-3
		Precedence of.....	262, 695
		Northern Ireland.....	698
		Privy Purse, 219, 349; Office.....	226
		Seal 303; Office.....	380
		Prizes for Literature.....	*1000
		Nobel.....	*982

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Probate Division	424, 425	PUNJAB	*729	Queen's College, London	474
(Estate Duties)	*1075	Area	606; *706	Oxford	470
Registries (District)	425	States	606; *733	County (Leix)	697
Registry (Principal)	425	Punjabi Language	*708	House (Greenwich)	385
Probation Inspectors	367	Puntarenas	*891	Queen's Institute (Nursing)	523
Procurator (Crime)	612	Punting	*1025	University, Belfast	
Procurator-General	414-5	Purchase Tax, Receipts from	617		
Procurators, Faculty of	522	Puri (Juggernaut)	*731	Queens of England	335, 475, 700
Procurators Fiscal	433	Purification, The	102	of Scotland	212
Production per Acre	600	Purple Rod (Usher)	264	of Great Britain, &c.	213
Industrial	633	Pursuivants	340	Queens' Coll., Cambridge	471
PROFESSIONAL		Putney, M.P. for	320	QUEENSLAND	*775-7
Classes Aid Council	522	Pwllheli	687	Agent-General	604; *776
Education	476-492	Farm School	477	Area	606; *764
Golf	*1022	Pygmies (Uganda)	*841	Government	605; *776
Newspapers	547-550	Pyramids, The	199; *898	Population	606; *764, 775
Societies	522	Mexican	*932	Province of	459
Profits Assessed	618	Pyrenees	*955	Schools	496
Prohibition Party	528	Pyrethrum (Kenya)	*840	Thursday Island	*777
Prokovievsk	*974			Time	175
Prome	*740			Queenstown (Cape Colony)	*796
Prom. Correcting	*998			(Tasmania)	*780
Propagation of the Gospel	522	QALUBIYA	*898	Queclpar	*929
Proper Motion (Stars)	160, 165	Qataghan	*867	Que Que	*833, 835
PROPERTY (INCOME) TAX	*1075	QATAR	188; *871	Quetta	*745
Receipts from	617, 618	Qena	*898, 900	Qetzal, The (Coin)	*917
Proportional Representation		Qishn	*799	Quezalteango	*917
	335, 522	Quadragesima	106, 181	Quibo Island	*941
Prosecutions:—		Quakers (Friends)	464	Quichua Indians	*945
Treasury Branch	414	Temperance Societies	527	Quillman	*950
Director of	426	Quarantine (Dogs and Cats)	511	Qui Nhon	*950
Protectorates, British		Quarries and Mines	633, 634	Quinquagesima	106, 181
	602; *799-846	Accidents in	627	Quisling	*939
Protestant Churches	467	Employment in	627, 634	Quito	192; *896, 897
Societies	522	Quarter Days	102; *1087		
Providence, R.I.	209	Sessions	98, 426, 609		
Providence Island	*837	(Chairmen)	660, 688		
Providence Societies	627	Quarter-Master-General	443		
Province of Canterbury	452-6	"Quarter" of Wheat	*1087	RABAT (French Morocco)	
of York	456-8	Quartern Loaf	*1087	(Malta)	190; *935
Province Wellesley	*822, 823	Price of	*798	Rabaul	*824
Provisions of Oxford	306	Quaternary Period	182	Rabbi, THE CHIEF	*771
Proverbs of Cathedrals	453-8	QUEBEC	*760-1	Rabbit Shooting	*1071
PRUSSIA, Area, &c. 187; *914-5		Archbishop	465	Race Horse Owners	*1011
P.S.A.	508	Area	606; *749	Trainers	*1011
Psychical Research	522	Bishop	459	Racecourse Betting	400; *1011
Psychological Research	471	Government	605; *760-1	Racquets	*1025
Ptolemais	*926	Quebec City	*761	Squash	*1021
Public Assistance	622, 625, 626	Bridge	199	Radar	*992
Public Health, Roy. Institute	533	QUEEN, H.M. THE	218	Radcliffe	683
Holidays	552	Birthday	97, 126, 646	Member of Parliament	329
House Trust	523	Diary, 1944-5	581-2	Technical College	488
Prosecutor's Department	426	Household	223-4	Radio-Research	381, 403, 404-5
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE		Queen Elizabeth Hospital	532	Societies	523
	398-9, 619	QUEEN ALEXANDRA	217	Radium Institute (London)	531
Public Schools	493-501	Nursing Service	437, 443	Radnorshire	687, 688-9
Associations	523	Queen Anne's Bounty	400	Member of Parliament	332
PUBLIC TRUSTEE	399	Queen Caroline	214	Ragged Island	*805
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN Bd.		Queen Charlotte	214	Raiatea Island	*909
	399-400, 619	Hospital	532	RAILWAYS	
Publishers, Book	542-3	Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603)	212	Accidents	584, 627, 639
British Book Trade	*999-1002	Queen Jane	212	Administration	418
Newspapers	543	QUEEN MARY, H.M.	214, 217,	Air Attacks	641
Publishers' Association	543; *999	218, 263, 264, 265, 293		Assessment Authority	400
		Birthday	97, 114	Canals	633
Pudsey	683	College	472, 487	Cape to Cairo	*795
Member of Parliament	332	Diary (1944-5)	581-2	Centenary	611
Pudukkottai State	*744	Hospitals	531	Clearing House	640
Puebla	*933	Household	224	Commission	425
Puerto Cortes	919	Queen Mary, S.S.	646	Gauges	644
PUERTO RICO	209; *847, 862-3	QUEEN OF THE HELLENES	216	N.U.R.	520
Pukapuka Island	*788	QUEEN OF SPAIN	216	Post Office Railway	393
Pulitzer Prize	*1000	QUEEN OF YUGOSLAVIA	216	Rates Tribunal	419
Pumakha	188; *748	QUEEN VICTORIA	215-6	Records	640-4
Puncheon (Measure)	*1087	Clergy Fund	523	Societies	523
Punic War	*924, 955	School	483	Speed Record	*1026

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
RAILWAYS—continued.		Reading—continued.		RELIGION—continued.	
Statistics.....	638-644	Training College.....	491	Presbyterian Churches.....	461, 463
Temperance Union.....	523	University.....	335, 473	Roman Catholic Church.....	465-7
Traffic Comparisons.....	*1085	War Damage Manager.....	417	Salvation Army.....	464
Tube Shelters.....	641	Reading Room (Brit. Mus.).....	381-2	Statistics.....	467, 688
University Research.....	*906	Ready Reckoner.....	*1072	Religious Newspapers.....	*545
Vandalism.....	639	Reference Calendar.....	96	Publications.....	*1001
War Damage.....	639	Rear-Admiral of the U.K.....	220	Remedy (Light Coins).....	552
War Transport.....	418	Rear-Admirals.....	438	Remembrancer (London).....	668
Rain, Inch of.....	598; *1087	Reaumur Thermometer.....	*1086	The King's.....	414, 425, 432
Rainbow Bridge.....	*755	Receipts and Expenditure.....	613	Removal Terms..... (Note)	102
RAINFALL.....	598	From Taxes.....	613, 617, 618	Remscheid.....	*915
Organization.....	448	Receipts to be Kept.....	*1007	Renfrew.....	694
Raivavae.....	*909	Receiver Met. Police.....	431	Renfrewshire.....	692-3
Rajas, Indian.....	*743-4	Rechabites.....	527, 577	Members of Parliament.....	335
Rajasthani Language.....	*708	Recife.....	*880	Sheriff, &c.....	433
Rajgarh, State.....	*744	Reclamation, 348; (U.S.A.).....	*859	Rennell Island.....	*829
Rajpipla, State.....	*732, 744	Record Office, Public.....	398-9	Reply Coupons (Postal).....	649
Rajput Caste.....	*708	Guildhall.....	399	Post Cards.....	649
Rajputana.....	604; *706, 733, 746	Scotland.....	399, 432	Representative Peers.....	225, 250, 595
Rakahanga Island.....	*788	Records.....	428-9, 668	Resht.....	*944
Ralik.....	*930	Recruiting Dept.....	376	Rethymno.....	*917
Ramadan..... (Note)	122, 126, 185	Rectors of Universities.....	474-5	RETROSPECT OF SPORT.....	*1008-1027
Ramle.....	*831	Red Cross, British.....	507, 523	Reunion (French).....	*190; *909
Rampur, State.....	606; *706, 746	Royal.....	266	Reuss (Germany).....	187; *915
Ramsay, Lady Patricia.....	216	Red Hills.....	691	Reuters.....	523
Ramsey.....	704	Red Indians (Canada).....	*749	Reval (Tallinn).....	*976
Ramsgate.....	683	(U.S.A.).....	*859	REVENUE:—	
Clubs.....	539	Red Letter Days.....	646	(1880-1946).....	613
Recorder.....	429	Red River Settlement.....	*757	(1940-1945).....	616
Technical College.....	488	Red Sea.....	198	Departments.....	620
Randers.....	*895	Province.....	*898	from Taxes, etc.....	617
Range of Vision (Horizon).....	192	Redirection of Letters.....	648	Conscience Money.....	624
Rangoon.....	188; *746, 747	Redistribution of Seats.....	308-9	Reviews and Magazines.....	45-7
Bishop.....	459	Redonda.....	*807	Rcwa, State of.....	*732, 743
Distance by Air.....	557	Referees, Board of.....	426	Reykjavik.....	187; *921
Rank, Navy, Army and		Official.....	424	Rhea.....	169, 170
R.A.F.....	*1070	Reformation, The.....	593; *915	Rhode Island.....	209
Raoul Island.....	*788	Refraction Table.....	157	Rhodes.....	187; *927
Rapa Island.....	*909	Regensburg.....	*804	Colossus.....	199
Rarotonga.....	*788	Reggio.....	*926	Rhodes, C. J.....	*838
Ras-el-Khaima.....	748, 872	Regina, Saskatchewan.....	*761	Cape to Cairo.....	795
Ras Darbat-Ali.....	*870	Register (Births, Deaths and		Scholarships.....	470, 603
Ras Tamura.....	*869	Marriages) Offices.....	362-4, 407, 427-8, 468, 619	Rhodes-Livingstone Inst.....	*836
Rat Destruction.....	337	Registered Envelopes.....	650	RODESIA, NORTHERN.....	*835-6
Ratak.....	*930	Letters.....	648	Area.....	190; *835
Rate of Discount.....	598	REGISTRAR-GENERAL, E. & W.		Bishop of.....	460
RATEABLE VALUES:—		Scotland.....	363-4, 468	Cultivated Area.....	600
City of London.....	663	Registrars, Chancery.....	424	Government.....	602, 605; *835, 836
London Boroughs.....	663	Diocesan.....	452-8	Governors' Conference.....	814
County.....	672	Regnal Years..... (Note)	142, 179	Rhodes Scholarships.....	603
England and Wales.....	621	Regulating Wages.....	309-310	Rhodes-Livingstone Inst.....	*836
English Boroughs.....	679-685	Relgate.....	683	Time, 185; Trade.....	607; *836
Welsh Boroughs.....	687	Member of Parliament.....	331	Waterfalls.....	*981
RATES, Expenditure.....	620, 621	School of Art.....	478	RODESIA, SOUTHERN.....	*833-5
Freight Transport.....	621	Reims.....	*907	Area.....	190; *833
Industrial.....	621	Reindeer in Finland.....	*903	Bishop of.....	460
High and Low.....	622	Lake.....	199	Cultivated Area.....	600
of Exchange.....	196	Relative Rank.....	*1070	Events (1944-45).....	587
of London.....	663	Relay Race Records.....	*1008	Government.....	602, 605; *833, 834
Produce of rd.....	622, 672	RELIGION:—		High Commissioner.....	604; *835
Revenue from.....	620, 621	Baptists.....	464	Newspapers.....	551
Rating of Govt. Property.....	414, 620	Church of England.....	451-460	Rhodes Scholarships.....	603
Rafiam, State.....	*744	Church of Scotland.....	461	Time.....	175
Ravenna.....	*926	Church of Ireland.....	462	Trade Commissioner.....	604
Raw Material Imported.....	636	Church in Wales.....	460	Rhondda.....	687
Reading.....	683	Congregationalists.....	464	Members of Parliament.....	332
Agricultural College.....	473, 477	Ecclesiastical Summary.....	585	Rates.....	622
Bishop (Oxford).....	455	Episcopal Church in Scotland.....	462	Rhubarb Cultivation.....	*992
Clubs.....	539	Freedom of Worship.....	*846	Rhythmic Time Signals.....	154
Educational Settlement.....	476	Methodist Church.....	463	Rial (Coin).....	*944
Food Officers.....	357	Minor Denominations.....	464	Ribbons of the Orders.....	263-6
Member of Parliament.....	324			Rice, Yield of an Acre.....	600
Prices Regulation.....	398			World Crop.....	*1087
Recorder.....	428				
Technical College.....	488				

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Richards, Gordon	*1011	Rocket Bombs	300; *1028	ROUMANIA—continued.	
Richborough	659	Rocket Flight	*1028-1030	Coinage	196; *951
Richmond (Surrey)	663	Rocky Mountains	198; *848	Education	*951
Member of Parliament	324	Rodriguez	*826	Government	207; *950, 631
Richmond, W.	209	Rodean School	500	Jewish Population	195
Richmond (Works)	683	Rogation Days	114, 183	Language & Literature	*951
Member of Parliament	331	Roggeveld	*789	Price of Bread	*798
Recorder	428	Roland House	492	Time	175
Richmond College	472	Rolls, Master of the	398, 423	Vienna Awards	*951
Richmond Herald	340	Romagna	943	Rowett Research Inst.	339
Ridings of Yorkshire	660-1, 662	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	405-7	ROWING	*1019, 1020
Ridley Hall	489	Colleges	490	Speed Record	*1026
Rifians	*934	Holy See	*947	Roxburghshire	692-3
Rifle Assoc., National	520	Newspapers	545	Member of Parliament	335
Territorial	528	Societies	508	Sheriff, &c.	438
Shooting	*1013	Roman Chronology	180-1	ROYAL ACADEMY	502
Rift Valley Province	*821	Conquest of England	660	Opening, &c. (Note)	114, 126
Riga	188, 197; *976	Scotland	691	Schools of Painting	478
Right Ascension	150	Wales	686	Royal Academy, Dramatic	480
"Right Honourable"		Indiction	97, 180	of Music	483
	(Note) 603	London	664; *992-3	Royal Agricultural Coll.	477
Right to Vote	307	ROMAN EMPERORS	206	ROYAL AIR FORCE	447-450
Rimatava	*909	Roman Roads	659	Air Council	447
Rimini	*926	Studies	523	Air Ministry	303, 447-8
Rio de Janeiro	193; *880	ROME	193, 206; *926	Air Officers	449-450
Distance by Air	657	British School at	507	Air Training Corps	448
Rio de Oco	*957	Foundation of	180-1; *926	Airmen's Society	526
Rio del Norte	198	Freed from Axis	*980	Battle of Britain	659
Rio Muni	*957	March to	*924	Battle of the Atlantic	440
Rio Piedras	*863	Papes of	*941	Benevolent Fund	523
Riobamba	*897	Romford	683	British Legion	507
Riouw-Lingga	*937	Member of Parliament	324	Chronicle of the War	
Ripon	683	Romney	*1087		*1031-1068
Bishop of	235, 457	Romulus	*926; Calendar of	College	476
Clubs	539	Roodpoort	*798	Commissionaires	510
Hall	489	ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO		Convoys	440
Member of Parliament	332	Birthday	98, 208	Decorations	266
Riu-Kiu	*927	Fourth Term President	587	Dunkirk	*1034
Rivers of England	658	Memorial Service	581	Employment Society	511
Scotland	690	Parliamentary Regret	582	Estimates	441
Wales	686	Sudden death	588	Films (1945)	*1005
The World	198	Visit to Malta	587	Foundation Day	110
Rivers Protection Council	523	Rorke's Drift	98	Funds	523
Riyadh	188; *869	Rosario	193; *873	Gen Box	*995
R.M.A.	483	Roscommon	697	Ground Defence	448
R.M.C.	483	Rose Islands	*863	Long Distance Record	655-7
R.N.L.I.	524	Roseau	191; *811	Marshals	449
ROAD Accidents	637	Rosetta	*900	Measures of Speed	*1085
Engineers	419	Rosh Hoshanah	184	Medals, etc.	266
Fund	620	Ross Dependency	*771, 788	Naafi	537
Haulage Officers	419	Rossendale, M.P.	324	Notable Flights	665-7
Research	403	Ross-shire	692-3	Principal A.D.C.	220
Taxes	637	Gaelic	688	Recruiting Dept.	376
Transport	418	Member of Parliament	334	Regiment	448
Road Town	191; *808	Sheriff, &c.	433	Relative Rank	*1070
Roads, Cost of	620	Rostock	*915	Royal Flying Corps	441
Improvement Assoc.	523	Rostov	193; *973	Royal Patriotic Fund	524
of Gt. Britain	637	Rotary International	523	Schneider Trophy	*1030
Roast Beef Island	*794	Rothamsted Institute	339, 477	Staff College	476
Robes, Groom of the	221	Rother Valley, M.P.	332	Star and Garter Home	527
Mistress of the	223, 224	Rotherham	683	Tirpitz sunk	440
Robinson Crusoe	*883	Member of Parliament	324	Union Jack Club	*1068
Rochdale	683	Recorder	429	United Services Corps	529
Member of Parliament	324	Technical College	488	Victoria Cross Awards	295-300
Technical College	488	Rotherhithe, M.P.	319	War Books	*1001
Rochester	683	Rothersey	694	Royal Alfred Seamen	523
Bishop of	235, 455	Herald	340	Royal Almonry	220
Clubs	539	Rothwell, M.P.	332	Royal Arms, The	224
Members of Parliament	324	Rotterdam	193; *937	Royal Army Medical College	482
Recorder	429	Distance by Air	657	Royal Artillery Charities	523
Technical College	488	Rotuma	*815	Royal Birthdays	646
Rochester, N.Y.	209	Roubaix	*907	Royal Botanic Gardens	
Rockhampton, Q.	*777	Rouen	*907		336, 338, 422
Bishop of	459	Rouge Croix	340; Dragon	Bounty	228
Rockefeller Centre	199	ROUMANIA	*950-2	Burghs Convention	346
Museum	*831	Area, &c.	188; *951	Cambrian Academy	502

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Royal—continued.		ROYAL NAVY—continued.		Russchuk	*894
Cambridge Home.....	524	Parcels for.....	654	RUSSIA, see U.S.S.R.	
Chapels.....	221	Postage to.....	654	Russia Fund.....	525
ROYAL COLLEGE:—		Relative Rank.....	*1070	Society.....	525
Art, 352; Music.....	483-4	Retired Officers' Assocn.....	523	Russian Language.....	199; *970
Nursing.....	482	Royal Patriotic Fund.....	524	Orthodox Church.....	464
Organists.....	484	Sailors' Families Assocn.....	526	Rustchuk.....	*882
Physicians.....	522	Scapa Flow.....	690	Ruthenia.....	*974
Science.....	485	Scharnhorst sunk.....	440	Rutherglen.....	694
Surgeons.....	527	Schools.....	484	Member of Parliament.....	334
Veterinary Surgeons.....	492	Shipbuilding.....	441	Rutlandshire.....	660-1, 662
Royal Commission, 1851.....	400	Ships.....	439-440	Member of Parliament.....	329
on Population.....	364	Star & Garter Home.....	527	Ruvenzori.....	198
Commissions (cost of).....	619	Telegrams to.....	651	Ryde.....	683
Company of Archers.....	223	Temperance Societies.....	528	Clubs.....	540
Courts of Justice.....	423-6, 432	Training Ships.....	484-5	Ryder Cup.....	*1022
Dental Hospital.....	479, 532	Union Jack Club.....	*1068	Rye.....	683; *1087
Drawing Society.....	478	United Services Corps.....	529	Clubs.....	540
Dukes.....	218, 225, 246, 306	Victoria Cross Awards.....	295-300	Member of Parliament.....	331
Empire Society.....	524	War Books.....	*1001	Recorder.....	429
Engineers, Institution.....	524	War Libraries.....	524	Rye (Grain) Statistics.....	600; *1087
ROYAL FAMILY.....	218-219	Welfare Services.....	435	R.Y.S. (Cows).....	538
Annuities to.....	219	Royal Observatories.....	387	Ryukyu.....	*927
Birthdays.....	646	Palaces.....	620		
Royal Fine Art Comms.....	353-4	Parks.....	422	SAAR.....	*905, 920
Free Hospital.....	482, 531	Patriotic Fund.....	524	Saarbrücken.....	187; *925
Holloway College.....	472	ROYAL PRINCES.....	225	Saba.....	*938
Horticultural School.....	477	Royal Red Cross.....	266	Sabdi.....	*732
Hospital School.....	484	Royal Salutes.....	224	Saccharin, Receipts from.....	617
Household, Ministers.....	220	School of Mines.....	485	Sacrilege.....	612
Households.....	220-4	Royal Scottish Academy.....	502	Saffi.....	*935
Humane Society.....	524	Museum.....	386	Saffron Walden.....	683
Indian Navy.....	*733	Societies (various).....	523-5	Member of Parliament.....	328
Institution.....	524	ROYAL SOCIETY.....	524-5	Recorder.....	429
Irish Academy.....	502	Gift of Helium.....	*989	Training College.....	491
Irish Constabulary.....	620	Newton Letter.....	*991	Saghain.....	*927
Literary Fund.....	516	Edinburgh.....	525	Sahama.....	198
ROYAL MARINES.....	437	Royal Standard (hoisted).....	646	Sahara, The (France).....	*907, 908
Relative Rank.....	*1070	United Service Institution.....	525	(Spain).....	190; 957
Royal Masonic Hospital.....	531	Veterinary College.....	492	Saigon.....	198; *908
Mews.....	222	Victorian Chain.....	264	Sailana, State.....	*744
Military Academy.....	483	Order.....	264	Sailing Clubs.....	536-541
College.....	483	Yacht Squadron (Cows).....	538	Ships (Statistics).....	645
School of Music.....	484	Royton, M.P.....	329	Sailors, Letters to (Abroad).....	647
Mint.....	381	R.S.F.S.R., see U.S.S.R.		Sailors' Home.....	525
National Lifeboat Inst.....	524			King George's Fund.....	516
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.....	484	R.T.S. (United).....	*973-4	Sanatorium.....	531
Engineering College.....	484	Ruanda.....	190; *877	Society.....	507
Funds.....	524	RUBBER IMPORTS.....	636	St. Agnes.....	658
Medical School.....	482	Yield of an Acre.....	600	St. Alban.....	659
Museum.....	385	Rubicon, The.....	*924	St. ALBANS.....	660, 683
Reserves Dept.....	437	Rugby (School).....	495	Adrian IV.....	*941
School of Music.....	484	Rugby (Town).....	683	Agricultural Inst.....	477
ROYAL NAVY.....	434-441	Adult Education.....	476	Bishop of.....	235; 455
Battle of the Atlantic.....	440	Clubs.....	540	Member of Parliament.....	325
Bismarck sunk.....	440	Member of Parliament.....	332	St. ANDREW'S DAY.....	97, 538
Board of Admiralty.....	434	Technical College.....	488	Colonial Homes.....	525
British Legion.....	507	Rugby Fives.....	*1026	Hospital.....	523
Casualties (1914-19).....	450	Football.....	*1021-2	Waterside Mission.....	519
Chronicle of the War.....	*1031-1068	League.....	*1021-2	St. ANDREWS.....	694
Commissionaires.....	510	Rulers, Foreign.....	207	Archbishop of.....	465
Convoys.....	440	Rum Cay.....	*805	Bishop of.....	462
Decorations.....	266	Running Records.....	*1008-9	Duke of.....	214
Dunkirk.....	*1034	Fastest Speed.....	*1026	Royal and Ancient.....	*1022
Education.....	484-5	Rupee, The.....	196; *736	University.....	474
Employment Society.....	511	Rupert's Land.....	*761	Coll. of Medicine.....	482
Estimates.....	441	Archbishop of.....	459	Dept. of Education.....	490
First and Principal A.D.C.....	220	Rural Districts.....	609	Member of Parliament.....	335
Flag Officers.....	438	Population.....	610	St. Anne Island.....	837
Fleet Air Arm.....	436-7, 442	Societies.....	525	St. Anne's Society.....	470
Information Department.....	437	Ruruti.....	*909	St. Asaph, Bishop of.....	460
Inspector Advocate.....	425, 437	Ruschcliffe, M.P.....	330	St. Augustine.....	121, 659
Mapzen.....	*1038	Rusholme, M.P.....	323	St. Barnabas.....	118
Music, 484; Naafi.....	537	R.U.S.I.....	525	St. Bartholomew.....	126
Nursing Service.....	437	Ruskin College.....	476, 485	St. Bartholomew Island.....	*909
		School of Drawing.....	487		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE						
St. Bartholomew's Hosp.	482, 531	St. Kitts-Nevis	191; *808	Saints' Days	97, 101, 105, 114, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	St. Lawrence River	198; *755	Saipan	193	Salamanca	122; *956
St. Benet's Hall	470	St. Leger Winners	*1012	Saka Era	185	Salamaue	*760				
St. Boniface	*757	St. Leonard's College	474	Sakartvelo (Georgia)	*975	Salaries—					
St. Brandon	*826	St. Louis (Mauritania)	190	Sakatheri	927	Civil Service	336-422				
St. Catharine's, Ont.	*759	St. Louis, Mo.	193, 209	Sakhalin Island	189, 198; *927	Consular Service	867				
St. Chad's College	473	St. Industries	855	Saladin (Cairo)	950	Diplomatic Service	865, 867				
St. Christopher	*807	St. Louis, Senegal	908	Sal.	950	Tax on	618				
Fellowship	472	St. Lucia	191, 602; *809-820	Saladin (Cairo)	950	Sale	935				
St. Columba's Hospital	532	St. Luke	134	Tomb	900	Salerno	*926				
St. Croix	*863	St. Luke's Hospital	532	Salamanca	963	Salford	683				
St. DAVID	97, 106	Mental Hospital	533	Salamaue	956	Members of Parliament	325				
St. David's, Bishop of	460	Summer	180	Salaries—		Recorder	429				
College	474	Saint Malo	*907	Civil Service	336-422	Stipendiary	429				
Day	106	St. Marc	*918	Consular Service	867	Technical College	488				
Hospital	512	St. Margaret's House	492	Diplomatic Service	865, 867	Training College	491				
St. Denis (Reunion)	*909	St. Mark	110	Tax on	618	SALISBURY	683				
St. Dunstan's	506	St. Mark's Hospital	532	Sale	935	Bishop of	235, 455				
St. Edmundsbury, Bishop of	235, 455	St. Martin's Island	*909, 938	Salerno	*926	Cathedral	199				
St. Etienne	*907	St. Martin's (Scilly)	659	Salford	683	Members of Parliament	325				
St. Eustatius	*938	St. Mary College	474	Members of Parliament	325	Recorder	429				
St. Faith's Hospital	512	St. Mary Island	*816	Stipendiary	429	Technical College	488				
St. Francis Hospital	510	St. Marylebone	663	Training College	491	Salisbury, S. Rhodesia	190; *833, 835				
St. Francis Island	*837	Member of Parliament	320	Salisbury	683	Distance by Air	190; *833, 835				
St. Gallen	*961	Penny Rate	622	Bishop of	235, 455	Salmon Inspection	336, 407				
St. GEORGE	110	St. Mary's (Scilly)	658	Cathedral	199	Season for. (Note)	130; *1071				
St. George's Channel	696	St. Mary's College	473	Recorder	429	Shannon	666				
St. George's Day	97, 110	St. Mary's Hospital	482, 531	Theological College	489	Salonika	*917				
St. George's Granada	191; *810	Women	533	Training College	491	Jewish Population	195				
St. George's Hospital	482, 531	St. Matthew	130	Salisbury, S. Rhodesia	190; *833, 835	Salop	660-1, 668				
St. George's, M.P. for	320	St. Matthias	102	Distance by Air	190; *833, 835	Members of Parliament	330				
St. Giles's Mission	506	St. Michael	130	Salmon Inspection	336, 407	Salt Lake City	209				
St. HELENA	*836-7	St. Michael & St. George	264	Season for. (Note)	130; *1071	Salt Production	634				
Area, &c.	190; *836	St. Mungo's College	482	Shannon	666	Saltello	*933				
Bishop of	460	Saint Nazaire	*907	Salonika	*917	Salto	*967				
Government	602, 605; *836	St. Pancras	663	Jewish Population	195	Saltpond	*818, 819				
St. Helens	683	Member of Parliament	320	Salop	660-1, 668	Salufata	*988				
Member of Parliament	325	Penny Rate	622	Members of Parliament	330	Salutes, Royal	224				
Technical College	488	St. PATRICK	666	Salt Lake City	209	to Indian Princes	*743-4, 745				
St. Heller	187; *813	Order of	263	Salt Production	634	SALVADOR	*952-3				
Newspapers	544	St. Patrick's Day	97, 106	Saltello	*933	Area, &c.	191; *952				
St. Hilda's	470	Cathedral	462	Salto	*967	Coinage	196; *952				
St. Hild's College	473	Society	525	Saltpond	*818, 819	Education	*952				
St. Hugh's Coll., Oxford	470	St. Paul, Minn.	209	Salufata	*988	Events (1945)	591				
St. Ives (Cornwall)	683	St. PAUL, Conversion of	98	Salutes, Royal	224	Government	207; *952				
Member of Parliament	325	Shipwreck (Malta)	*824	to Indian Princes	*743-4, 745	Language & Literature	*952				
St. Ives (Hunts)	327	(Island)	*909	SALVATION ARMY	525	Legation	210, 211; *932, 933				
St. Jago	*806	St. Paul de Loanda	190; *950	Director of	409	Time	715				
St. James	122	St. Paul's Cathedral	199	Salvation Army	525	Salvage Corps	525				
St. James's Bay	*836	Court	428	Samar Island	861	Director of	409				
St. James's Palace	221	Deans and Canons	452	Samara	973	SAMARITAN HOSPITAL	533				
St. Jerome (Vit. A.)	*996	Hospital	533	Samarai	*770	Samarikand	*748, 875				
St. John's Alliance	525	St. Peter	118	Samara	973	Samoa (N.Z.)	192; *788				
St. John	142	St. Peter Port	187; *813	Samarai	*770	(U.S.)	290; *847, 860, 863				
Ambulance	525	St. Peter's Hall	470	Samaria	831	Samos	*916				
Knights of	*824	St. Peter's Hospital	533	Samaria	831	Sample Post	649, 650				
St. John, Antigua	191; *807	St. Petersburg	*973	Samaria	831	Samsun	*966				
Saint John N.B.	*753, 758	St. Philip and St. James	114	Samaria	831	Santhar	*744				
St. John & Red Cross	523	St. Pierre Island	191; *909	Samaria	831	San Antonio	809				
St. John & St. Eliz. Hosp.	531	St. Pierre (Seychelles)	191; *837	Samaria	831	San Cristobal	860				
St. John Baptist	118	St. Rollox, M.P.	333	Samaria	831	San Cristobal Island	860				
St. John Baptist Island	*950	St. Salvator's College	474	Samaria	831						
St. John Island (U.S.)	*863	St. Saviour's Hospital	533	Samaria	831						
St. John of Jerusalem, Order	266, 426	St. Simon and St. Jude	134	Samaria	831						
St. John's College, Camb.	471	St. Sophia (Mosque)	*966	Samaria	831						
Durham	473	St. Stephen	142	Samaria	831						
Oxford	470	St. Stephen's House	489	Samaria	831						
Hall, London	472	St. Swithun's Day	122	Samaria	831						
Hospital	531	St. Swithun's School	501	Samaria	831						
(Skin)	533	St. Thomas Island (U.S.)	863	Samaria	831						
Island (Egypt)	*897	St. Thomas's Day	142	Samaria	831						
(Kaffaria) Bishop	460	St. Thomas's Hospital	482, 531	Samaria	831						
(Newfoundland)	191; *763	Nightingale School	531	Samaria	831						
St. Joseph Island	*909	St. Thomé	*290, 950	Samaria	831						
St. Jude	134	St. VINCENT	191, 602; *809, 810	Samaria	831						
		St. Vincent de Paul	506	Samaria	831						

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
San Diego.....	209	Sardinia (Italy)...	187; *927, 941	School—continued.	
San Fernando.....	*809	Sark.....	*813	Missions.....	492
San Francisco.....	193, 209	Sarpsborg.....	*940	Nature Study.....	525
Brit. Consul-Gen.....	*800	Sarum, Archdeacon of.....	457	Societies.....	525
Industries.....	*856	Saseno Island.....	*927	Schoolmasters' Associations.....	468, 525
San José (Costa Rica).....	191; *591	SASKAICHEWAN.....	*749, 761	Societies.....	525
San José (Guatemala).....	*917	Area, &c.....	606; *749	Schools, Boys.....	493-7
San Juan (Argentina).....	*873	Bishop of.....	459	Girls.....	496-501
(Puerto Rico).....	191; *873	Saskatoon.....	*753, 761	in British Empire.....	496, 497
San Luis Potosí.....	*933	Bishop.....	459	Secondary.....	501
SAN MARINO.....	188; *953	Satellites.....	169	Schouten Island.....	*770
San Miguel.....	*946, 953	of Jupiter.....	162	Schwartzburg.....	187; *915
San Salvador.....	191; *953	SATURN.....	168, 170	Schwerin.....	187; *915
(Brazil).....	*880	Rings closing.....	99	SCIENCE (1945).....	*683-997
Island (Bahamas).....	*805	Risings, &c.....	98, 99, 102, 103,	and the State.....	*990
San Sebastian.....	*956	107		Books on.....	597
San Vicente.....	*953	Satellites of.....	103, 169, 170	Library.....	384
Sana'a.....	128; *871	Setting, &c.....	101, 105, 109	Museum.....	383-4
Sanatoria (T. B.).....	534	Symbol.....	101	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.....	401-5
Sand Island.....	*860	SAUDI ARABIA.....	*869-870	Summary.....	*683-997
Sandakan.....	188; *802	Area, &c.....	195; *869	Vocational Guidance.....	*993
Sandhurst.....	483	British Legation.....	210; *870	Sicily Islands.....	558
Sandown (I. of W.).....	598	Government.....	207; *869	Scott.....	659, 696
Sandringham (Chaplain).....	221	Legation.....	211; *869	SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF:—	
Agent.....	220	Saulte Ste. Marie Canals.....	199; *759	Act of Union.....	608
Sands of Dee.....	686	Savage Island.....	*788	Actual Incomes.....	618
Sandur.....	606; *706, 733	Savai'i.....	*788	Adult Education.....	474, 476
Sandwich.....	683; *1087	Save the Children.....	525	Advocates.....	481
Recorder.....	429	Saving Assocn., Hospital.....	514	Age Distribution.....	611
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii).....	*860-1	SAVINGS BANKS.....	630	Agricultural Colleges.....	477
(Antarctic).....	*805-1	Post Office.....	394, 630	Agriculture.....	631, 632
(New Hebrides).....	*846	Trustee.....	416, 630	Air Training Corps.....	448
Sangay.....	*896	SAVINGS:—		Allotments.....	632
Sangil.....	*732	Bonds.....	617	American Consuls.....	*866
Sanky, Vicount.....		Certificates.....	630	Ancient Monuments.....	442
134, *34, *53, 305, 423, 470		Committees.....	400-1	Annulments.....	634
Santa Ana.....	*953	Savo Island.....	*829	Archbishops (R.C.).....	465
Santa Clara.....	*802	Savona.....	*926	Area.....	188, 611, 690, 691
Santa Cruz.....	188; *957	Savoy, House of.....	*924	Arms.....	689
(Bolivia).....	*878	Sawantwadi.....	*732	Art Schools.....	477, 478
Islands.....	*829	Saxe-Altenburg.....	187; *915	Assessment, per head.....	621
Santa Fé.....	*873	Saxe-Coburg House.....	213	Astronomer Royal.....	387
Santa Isabel.....	190; *957	Saxe-Meiningen.....	87; *915	Bank Holidays. (Note).....	114, 552
Luzia.....	*950	Saxe-Weimar.....	187; *915	Bankruptcies.....	634
Maria.....	*950	Saxon Kings.....	212	Banks.....	555-560
Marta.....	*890	Saxons.....	659	Bannockburn.....	691
Tecla.....	*953	SAXONY.....	187; *915	Baronesses.....	247
Santander.....	*956	Sayo.....	*902	Baronets.....	254-262
Santarini.....	*916	Scaffell Pike.....	658	Barons.....	235-246
Santiago (Chile).....	193; *884	Scaliger.....	180	Battle of Largs.....	704
(Cuba).....	*892	Scandinavia.....	*939, 959	Birth Certificates.....	468
(Dominican R.).....	*896	Language & Literature.....	*959	Bishops.....	462
Santo Antao.....	*950	Scapa Flow.....	690	Blind Population.....	624
Santo Domingo.....	*895	"Scapa" Society.....	525	Board of Control.....	407, 619
Santos.....	*880	Scarborough.....	683	Bodyguard.....	223
Sao Francisco River.....	198	Clubs.....	540	Botanic Gardens.....	422
Sao Jorge.....	*950	Member of Parliament.....	331	Botanist.....	223
Sao Miguel.....	*950	Newspapers.....	544	Boys' Schools.....	495
Sao Nicolao.....	*950	Recorder.....	429	Bridges.....	199, 690
Sao Paulo.....	193; *880	(Tobago).....	*809	Broadcasting.....	342
Sao Salvador.....	*880	Scarlet Rod.....	263	Buchan's Weather.....	593
Sao Thiago.....	*950	Scarpanto.....	*927	Building Societies.....	580
Sao Thomé.....	190; *950	Schaffhausen.....	*961	Burgh Directory.....	694
Sao Vicente.....	*950	Scharnhorst sunk.....	440	M.P.s.....	333-4
Sapele.....	*827	Schaumburg Lippe.....	178; *915	Cabinet Ministers.....	303
Saptarshi Era.....	185	Schiedam.....	*937	Calcutta Cup.....	*1021
Saraburi.....	*954	Schleswig-Holstein.....	*894, 910	Canals.....	425, 632
Saragosa.....	*956	Prince Christian.....	216	Cathedrals.....	692-3
Sarajevo.....	*980	Schneider Trophy.....	*1030	Cattle.....	630
Saratov.....	*973	Scholarships (Tax).....	*1076	Celtic Titles.....	695
SARAWAK.....	*837	Scholastic Associations.....	468	Census, 1811-1931.....	610
Area, &c.....	188; *837	"School Fees (Boys).....	493-7	Central Government.....	608-9
Bishop of.....	460	(Girls).....	498-501	Chambers of Commerce.....	510
Government.....	207, 602; *837	Inspectors, England.....	351-2	Chief Constables.....	693
Time.....	174, 175	Scotland.....	406		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contid.</i>	
Christianity.....	691
Christmas Day Posts.....	651
Church of Scotland.....	461
Cities of.....	193, 692-4
Civil Estimates.....	619-620
Claims Tribunal.....	408
Claverhouse.....	691
Clerks of the Peace.....	693
Climate.....	593, 691
Close Times.....	*1071
Clubs.....	541
Clyde Lighthouses.....	415
Coal, 634; Commission.....	344
Collectors of Customs.....	348
Colleges of Agriculture.....	476-7
Colleges of Art.....	477, 478
Colleges of Medicine.....	482
Conveners.....	692
Cost of Services.....	619, 620
Counsellors.....	247
Counties.....	692-3
Court of Lord Lyon.....	340
Court of Session.....	432, 609
Courtesy Titles.....	(Note) 251
Crime.....	612
Culloden.....	593, 691
Customs & Excise.....	348
Death Certificates.....	468
Dept. of Agriculture.....	405, 620
Dept. of Education.....	405-6, 619
Dept. of Health.....	406, 620
Dog Licences.....	617
Domestic Chaplains.....	223
Domestic Education.....	479
Druidical Remains.....	691
Duchess.....	247
Dukes.....	225-7
Earls.....	227-232
Education.....	469, 474-495
Education Dept.....	405-6
Expenditure.....	619, 621
Educational Settlement.....	492
Electricity.....	621, 690
Episcopal Church.....	462
College.....	489
Estate Duty Office.....	374
Ethnology.....	691
Exchequer Contributions.....	620
Expenditure.....	619, 621
Export Credits.....	353
Extra-Mural Studies.....	474
Families, No. of.....	610
Farms.....	630
Female Population.....	610
Finances.....	621-2
First Railway.....	642
Fiscals.....	433
Fisheries.....	632
Flodden.....	691
Food Officers.....	357
Forestry.....	359
Forth Bridge.....	199, 690
Conservancy.....	415
Freemasons.....	513
Friendly Societies.....	577
Registry.....	359
Gaelic Language.....	689
General Register.....	407
General Registry.....	407
Girls' Schools.....	501
Golf.....	*1022-3
Government.....	608-9
Government Offices.....	339-422
Gulf Stream.....	691

	PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contid.</i>	
Hadrian's Wall.....	691
Harvest Months.....	*1087
Health Insurance.....	625
Herbicides.....	690, 691
Herald Painter.....	340
Heralds' College.....	340
Herring Subsidy.....	620
High Court.....	432, 609
Highlands.....	690
Highway Authorities.....	620, 637
History.....	461, 691
Holiday Posts.....	651
Holiday and Term Days.....	552
Home Department.....	407
Hospital Officers.....	406
Housing.....	(Note) 621
Illegitimacy.....	194
Immigration Officers.....	367
Imperial Parliament.....	691
Income of Taxpayers.....	618
Industries.....	690, 692-3
Infant Mortality.....	798
Inhabited Houses.....	610
Inland Revenue Dept.....	373-4
Insurance Companies.....	573-6
Islands.....	690-1
John o' Groats.....	690
Joint Stock Companies.....	634
Judiciary.....	432, 609
King of Arms.....	340
King's Body Guard.....	223
King's Household.....	223
King's Remembrancer.....	432
Kings and Queens.....	212
Land Court.....	432, 619
Land Revenues.....	346
Languages.....	688
Law Courts.....	432, 433, 619
Law Officers.....	379-380
Law Sittings.....	432
Legal Education.....	481
Liberal Federation.....	526
Life Assurance.....	573-6
Lighthouses.....	415
Local Finances.....	621-2
Local Government.....	609
Lochs.....	690
Lord Advocate.....	303, 379, 432
Lord Clerk Register.....	399, 432
Lord High Commissioner.....	461
Lord Justice Clerk.....	432
Lord Justice General.....	432
Lord Keeper.....	432
Lord Ordinary.....	432
Lord President.....	432
Lord Provosts.....	603; 692-3
Lord Treasurer's Remem- brancer.....	432
Lords Lieutenant.....	692
Lowlands.....	690
Lunacy.....	407
Magnetic declination.....	173
Marketing Officer.....	405
Marquees.....	226-7
Marriage Certificates.....	468
Marriage Rate.....	*798
Master of Household.....	223
Medical Schools.....	482
Members of Parliament.....	333-335
Milk Subsidy.....	620
Mines Inspectorate.....	360
Ministers of State.....	303
Moderator.....	461
Monetary Units.....	552

	PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contid.</i>	
Mortality.....	611
Motor Licences.....	630
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	640
Mountains.....	690, 691
Museums.....	386
National Galleries.....	386, 619
National Registration Officer.....	407
National Insurance.....	*1080
Natural Increase.....	194
New Year's Day.....	179
Newspapers.....	544, 545-7
Order of the Thistle.....	263
Painter and Limner.....	223
Parish Registers.....	468
Parliamentary Elections.....	307
Representation.....	691
Pawnbrokers.....	617
Peage.....	225
Peers (Own Right).....	247
Physiology.....	690-1
Picts.....	691
Police.....	609
Burghs.....	694
Poor Relief.....	621, 622
Population.....	610, 690
(1811-1931).....	611
Post Office.....	395
Precedence.....	262, 695
Price of Bread.....	*798
Prices Regulation.....	398
Primus.....	462
Prison Statistics.....	612
Privy Counsellors.....	252-3
Procurators-Fiscal.....	433
Production per Acre.....	632
Publishers.....	542-3
Railways.....	425, 638-443
Assessment.....	600
Rainfall.....	598
Rates collected.....	620
Records Office.....	399
Register Office.....	407, 468, 619
Registrar-General.....	407, 619
Religion.....	461, 688, 691
Removal Terms.....	102, 138, 552
Representative Peers.....	225, 250
Rivers, 690; Roads.....	637
Roman Catholic Church.....	405
Roman Inroads.....	691
Royal Burghs.....	346, 694
Company of Archers.....	223
Fine Art Commission.....	354
Household.....	223
Observatory.....	387
Scottish Academy.....	502
of Music.....	484
Scottish Museum.....	386
Society.....	525
Rural population.....	610
St. Andrew's Day.....	97, 138
Salvage Inspector.....	406
Savings Banks.....	630
Savings Committee.....	401
Schools of Architecture.....	477-8
Schools of Art.....	478
Schools of Medicine.....	482
Scottish Office.....	405-7
Seaports.....	645
Secretary of State.....	303, 405, 695
Sequestrations.....	634
Sex.....	610
Sheriff Clerks.....	433
Sheriffs.....	433
Shipping.....	645

	PAGE		PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>		SEA— <i>continued.</i>	
Societies	502-530	Distance at	*1085
Solicitor-General	303, 432	Fishermen (Missions)	526
Solicitors S.C.	481	Passages, Fastest	646
Sovereigns of	212	Speed at	*1085
Standard Bearer	223	Time at	175
Sunday Posts, &c.	651	Training Schools	484-5
Sunrise Tables	101, 105, 109	War Library	526
Sunshine	598	Wrecks, &c.	645
Tay Bridge	190, 690	Sea Cow Island	*837
Technical Colleges	489	Sea Dog Island	*799
Temperance Societies	527-8	Seabathing Hospital	532
Term Days	102, 552	Seafarers' Educ. Serv.	526
Theological Colleges	489, 490	Seaham, M.P.	327
Titles of Courtesy	251	Adult Education	476
Territorial and Celtic	695	Seale-Hayne College	477
Towns	694	Seamen, Number of	645
Training Colleges	490, 491	Pensions for	620
Transport Commissioners	419	Registry	419
Travel Association	691	War Library	526
Turnips per Acre	600	Seamen's Hospital	531
Under Secretary	405	Pension Fund	526
Unemployed	(Note) 622	Societies	526
Unionist Association	526	Seaplane Records	1018, 1026
Universities	469, 474-5	Seaports, British	645, 646
Members of Parliament	335	Seasonable Fish	*1071
Urban Population	610	Seasons, The	180
Valuation Office	374	Good and Bad	631
Veterinary Colleges	492	Seattle	209
Vital Statistics	194, 611	Secondary Education	501
Wall of Pius	691	Secret Service Vote	619
War Damage	417	Secretarial Training	485
War Transport	419	Secretaries of State	303
Waterfalls	690; *981	(1852-1945)	304-5
Welfare Council	407	Precedence	262
West Highland Survey	405	SECRETARY OF STATE:—	
Western Islands	690-1	Air	447
Westminster Confession	461	Burma	342
Widows' Pensions	623	Colonies	344
Writers	481	Dominions	349
Zoological Society	530	Foreign Affairs	357
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), M.P.	323	Home Affairs	365
SCOTLAND YARD	430-1	India	368
SCOTS, THE	691, 696	Scotland	405, 695
Civil Law	609	War	443
SCOTSMEN, HEIGHTS	*1081	Sedgefield, M.P.	327
In Canada	*749	Seed Testing Station	405
In U.S.A.	*848	Seiyun	*799
SCOTTISH OFFICE	405-7	Sekondi	*818, 819
Corporation	525	SELANGOR	189; *822, 823
Education Dept.	405-6	Selborne Society	526
Home Dept.	407, 609	Selby, Bishop of	456
Land Court	432	Selden Society	526
Liberal Federation	526	Seljuks, The	*964
Savings Committee	401	Selkirk	692-3
Societies	502-530	Member of Parliament	335
Titles	695	Sheriff, &c.	433
Term Days	102, 552	Sempalatinsk	*975
Travel Assocn.	691	Sendai	*930
T.U.C.	526	Senegal (French)	190; *908
Unionist Assocn.	526	Seoul	189; *929
Scout Settlement	492	Septuagesima	98, 181
Scouts	506	SERBIA (Yugoslavia)	*979
"Scrap of Paper"	*875	Serendip	*811
Scripture Gift Mission	526	Sergeant-Surgeon	221, 222
Scrivenery Dept.	425	Sergeant-at-Arms	221, 302
Sculling Championship	*1020	Seriphos	*916
Sculptor to H.M.	223	Serowe	*801
Sculpture Gallery	386	Servants (Male) Number of	617
Museum	384	Session, Court of	432
Scutari	*924	Settlements (University)	492
Scythia Pontica	*950	Setubal	*949
SEA:—		Seven Wonders	199; *900
Accidents at	645	Sevenoaks, M.P.	320
Cadet Corps	519	Technical College	488
Depth of the	198	Seventh Day Adventists	464
		Seyern, The	198, 658, 686
		Barrage	*993-4
		Tunnel	646, 658
		Seville	*956
		Sewers, Cost of	621
		Sex (India)	*708
		Sexagesima	102, 181
		Sexological Society	526
		Sexual Crimes	612
		SEYCHELLES	*837-8
		Area, &c.	190; *838
		Government	602, 605; *838
		Time	175
		Sfax	*908
		Shadwan Island	*897
		Shaftesbury Society	484, 526
		Shah Jehan Mosque	464
		SHAKESPEARE Memorial	526, 678
		Societies	526
		Birthday	(Note) 110
		Film	*1005
		Shamo or Gobi	*888
		Shan States	*747
		Shanghai	193; *889
		Price of Bread	*798
		Shannon, The	696
		Shansi	*885
		Shantung	*885
		Shargah	*872
		Shariat, The	867
		Sharqiya	*898
		Shasi	*889
		Shasta Dam	*859
		Shavli	*976
		Shaw, Bernard:—	
		Birthday	122
		Nobel Prize	*982
		Publications	*1000
		Sheep (U.K.)	632
		Prices	631
		Sheep Islands (Faroe)	187; *895
		SHEFFIELD	676
		Assay Office	*1082, 1083
		Birth and Death Rate	683
		Bishop of	235, 458
		Canal	633
		Census (1931)	683
		Clubs	540
		College of Arts	478
		Customs and Excise	348
		Export Credits Dept.	353
		Lord Mayor	603, 676
		Master Cutler	676
		Members of Parliament	325
		Newspapers	543, 544
		Penny Rate	622
		Population	193, 683
		Rateable Value	683
		Recorder	429, 676
		School of Architecture	478
		School of Medicine	482
		Sheffield Plate	676
		Technical College	488
		Town Clerk	676
		Training Colleges	491
		University	335, 381, 473
		Shell Fish, Value of	632
		Seasons for	*1071
		Sherborne, Bishop (Sarum)	456
		School	495
		Sherbrooke	*761
		Sheriff of Chancery	432
		of Cornwall	349, 660
		Sheriff Clerks	433
		Sheriffs, High, England	660
		Wales	688

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sheriffs—continued.		Shrewsbury—continued.		Six Islands.	*826
of London.	666	School.	495	Skaggerack.	108
Under Sheriffs.	426	Technical College.	238	Skating.	*1019
Scotland.	433	Shrimps, Season for.	*1071	Skeln (Norway).	*940
Shetland.	690, 692-3	Shropshire.	660-1, 662	Skilling.	*1019
Member of Parliament.	334	Agricultural College.	277	Sk'n Hospitals.	533
Sheff, &c.	433	Members of Parliament.	330	Sk'pton, M.P.	332
Shetland Islands.	690	Shrove Tuesday.	106	Skopje.	*980
(South).	*815	SIAM.	*953-4	Skve.	690-1
Shertleston, M.P.	333	Area, &c.	189; *953	Skvros.	*916
Shiah Muhammadans.	*671	Coinage.	196; *954	Skyscrapers.	199
Shibin el Kom.	*900	Education.	*954	Slade School.	478
Shihir and Mukalla.	*799	Government.	207; *953	Slavonia.	*979
Shikoku.	*927	Sibenik.	*980	Sligo.	697
Shillong.	*730	Siberia.	*973	Slough.	684
Shimonoseki.	*930	Sibi.	*732	Slovenia.	*979
Shimfield Dairy Inst.	339	Sicily (Italy).	198; *924, 925	Slowest Train.	643
Shintoists.	407	Sickness Benefits.	625, 629	Small Holdings.	621
Ship Canals.	199, 633	Societies.	577	Small Packet Post.	650
Shipbuilding.	645	Sidereal Time.	150, 153-4, 157	Smallpox Hospitals.	534
Shipley.	683	Sidi-bel-Abbas.	*907	Smethwick.	684
Member of Parliament.	332	Sidon and Tyre.	*963	Member of Parliament.	325
Technical College.	488	SIERRA LEONE.	*838-9	Recorder.	429
SHIPPING.	645-6	Area, &c.	190; *838	Technical College.	488
Accidents.	627	Bishop of.	460, 466	Smithfield Institute.	486
Atlantic Passages.	646	Cultivated Area.	600	Stone (Weight).	*1084
Baltic Exchange.	505	Diamonds.	*838, 986	Smithsonian Institution.	*850
Bureau Veritas.	508	Government.	602, 605; *838	Smolensk.	*974
Chamber of.	526	Governors' Conference.	*814	Smuggling.	622
Claims Tribunal.	426	Time, 174, 175; Trade.	607; *838	Smuts, Field-Marshal.	253, 265, 444; *790
Coastwise.	646	Signatures of Bishops.	452-8, 460	Smyrna.	*966
Employment.	627, 645	Signet, Writers to.	481	Snares Islands.	606; *784, 788
General Council.	526	Signs of the Zodiac.	155	Snooker (Billiards).	*1016
Imperial Committee.	368	Sikania Island.	*829	Snowdon.	686
Lighthouses.	415	Sikang.	*885	Snuff, Revenue from.	617
Lloyd's Register.	517	Sikhs, The.	*710, 711, 745	Social Credit Party.	526
Mercantile.	645-6	Sikkim.	606; *706, 712, 743	Service Council.	468
Museum.	385	Silchester.	659	Social Security.	407, 628-9
Panama Canal.	*804	Silhouette.	*837	Family Allowances.	310; *1080
Pilotage Authorities.	415	Silk Imports.	636	National Insurance.	303; *1080
Regional Port Directors.	418	Silures.	177	U.S.A.	*857-8
Registry.	419	SILVER—		Social Studies.	485
Research.	405	Coinage.	552	Socialist Party.	526
Societies.	526	Plate, Marks on.	*1082-3	SOCIETIES.	502-530
Suez Canal.	*958	Price, &c.	552	Society Islands (French).	192; *909
Sunk in War.	203, 450	Standard.	552	Society of Friends.	404
Trinity House.	415	Sterling.	552; *1082	SOCIOLOGY, Books.	597
War Transport.	418	Silvertown, M.P.	326	Schools of.	485
Workmen's Compensation.	627	Simferopol.	*974	Sodor and Man.	690
Wrecks.	645	Simi.	*927	Bishop of.	235, 458, 704
SHIPS:—		Simonstown.	*794	Sofala.	*950
Exports of.	636	Simple Interest Table.	*1072	Sofia.	187; *882, 980
of Royal Navy.	439-440	Sinal Peninsula.	*897	Sogha.	*900
Postage to H.M.	654	Railway.	*831	Soil Research (Macaulay).	477
Speed of.	*1085	Sinanthropos.	177	Science.	339
Training.	484-5	Sinclair Island.	*794	Soke of Peterborough.	660-1
Water for.	*1087	SIND.	*731-2	Sokotra (Soqotra).	175; *799
Shipwrecked Fishermen.	526	Area, &c.	606; *706	Solander Island.	*788
Shipwrecks.	645	(Khairpur).	*746	SOLAR SYSTEM, The.	267-172
Shiraz.	*944	SINGAPORE.	189; *822	Elements of.	768
Shire.	*828	Bishop of.	460	Cycle.	97, 180
Shire Horse Society.	526	Distance by Air.	657	Flares.	*994
Sholapur.	*727	Fall of.	*1043	Parallax.	156
Shooting (Rifle).	*1013	Population.	189, 193	Physics Observatory.	471
(Seasons).	*1071	Sinhalese.	*811	Time.	753
Shoreditch.	663	Sinkiang.	*889	Soldiers, Postage, &c. to.	647, 650
Member of Parliament.	320	SINKING FUND, THE.	615	Soldiers' Societies.	526
Shortest Day.	122, 179-180	Sion College.	526	Solent, The.	658
Railway.	643	Sires, Winning (1945).	*1011	SOLICITOR-GENERAL, E. & W.	303, 379
Shqipëria (Albania).	*924	Sirmur, State.	*744	SOLICITOR, Customs.	347
Shrewsbury.	684	Sirohi, State.	*743	Board of Trade.	412
Bishop of.	454	Sitamaui.	*744	City of London.	668
Bishop (R.C.).	405	Sitra.	*871		
Clubs.	405	Shu Island.	*843		
Member of Parliament.	330	Sivas.	*966		
Recorder.	429				

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SOLICITOR— <i>continued.</i>		SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF— <i>contd.</i>		South— <i>continued.</i>	
Inland Revenue	373, 374	Gold	*793	China Seas (French)	*909
Ministry of Health	360	Government	601, 604, 605; *790	Dakota	209; *859
of Labour	377	Governors-General	587, 607; *790	Georgia	192; *771, 815
Official	424	Harvest Months	*1007	SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT	427
Post Office	395	High Commissioner	604; *790	Agricultural College	472, 477
Treasury	414-5	Elstort	*789-790	Hospital	532
SOLICITORS:—		Infant Mortality	*798	South London Hospital	533
Benevolent Assoc.	526	Insurance Companies	572, 573-6	South Magnetic Pole	174
Education	480	Jewish Population	105	South Molton	684
For the Poor	481	Judicature	*791-2	Member of Parliament	327
Supreme Court	481	Judicial Committee	423	Recorder	429
Qualifications	480	Legislature	*791	South Orkneys	*771; 815
Solithull (Tamworth), M.P.	331	Live Stock	*793	Pole	174; *771, 815, 1085
Sollingen	*915	Local Government	*791	South Sandwich Islands	*771, 815
Solna	*960	London Office	604	Shetlands	*771, 815
Solomon Islands (Northern)	192; *770	Manufactures	*793	South Shields	684
Solomon Islands (Southern)	*829	Marriage Rate	*789, 798	Building Societies	580
Solomon's Seal (Flag)	*935	Mines	*793	Member of Parliament	328
Solomon's Temple (Site)	*831	Natural Increase	194	Newspapers	544
Solstices	97, 180	Naval Service	*792	Technical College	488
SOMALILAND (British)	*839	Newspapers	529	South Wales Circuit	427
Area, &c.	190, 600; *839	Official Year Book	*790	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	190, 605; *794-5
Government	602, 605; *839	Physiography	*789	South-Western Court	431
(French)	190; *909	Population	606; *789	Southall	684
(Italian)	190; *926-7	Posts and Telegraphs	*794	Member of Parliament	325
Sombrero	*801-2	Price of Bread	*798	Technical College	488
Somers Islands	340	Prime Minister	*790	SOUTHAMPTON	658, 684
Somerset Herald	425, 468	Production	*793	American Consulate	586
Somerset House	660-1, 662	Provinces	606; *791-2, 796-8	Bishop (Winchester)	452
Somersetshire	330	Provincial Finance	*792	Clubs	540
Members of Parliament	470	Railways	639; *794	Customs & Excise	348
Somerville College	*929	Rhodes Scholarships	603	Gulf Stream	659
Songdo	526	Rivers	*789	Immigration Officer	367
Sons of the Clergy	*889	Road Board	*795	Mayor	684
Soochow	175; *799	Royal Observatory	387	Members of Parliament	325
Soqatra	198; *878	Savings Banks	*794	Newspapers	544
Sorata	*906	Schools of Architecture	478	Recorder	429
Sortonne, The	180	Schools	497	Shipping	645, 646
Sosigenes	*948	Senate	*791	Technical College	488
Sosnowiec	*963	Shipping	*792	Training College	491
Soudeia	*1085	Stars Visible in	160-1	University College	474
Soundings at Sea	*789-798	Summer Time	174	Southampton Island	198
SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF		Taungs Skull	177	Southend	684
Agriculture	*793	Telegraph Rates to	652	Clubs	540
Air Force	*792	Time	175	College of Art	478
Air Mails	*794	Trade	197, 607; *793-4	Member of Parliament	325
Air Records to	655-7	Trade Commissioners	604	Recorder	429
All Africa Highway	*795	Trade with U.K.	635	Technical College	488
Archbishops	460, 466	U.K. High Commr.	607; *791	Southern Hemisphere Stars	160-1
Area, &c.	190; *789	Union Day	97, 114	Seasons	180
Army	560; *793	Universities	*792	SOUTHERN RHODESIA, see Rhodesia, Southern	*833-5
Banks	*789, 798	U.S. Minister	866	Southesk, Countess of	217
Birth Rate, &c.	460, 466	Vital Statistics	194; *789, 798	Southgate	684
Bishops	460, 466	War Diary	*1031-1065	Southing	100, 104, 108
Blind Population	624	War Expenditure	*792	Southport (Lancashire)	684
British High Commr.	607; *791	War Losses (1914-19)	450	Clubs	540
Capital	190; *790	War Losses (1939-45)	204	Electricity Charges	622
Chronicle of the War	*1031-1065	Weights and Measures	*1085	Gas per 1000 c. ft.	622
Coinage	*792	Women M.P.'s	307	Member of Parliament	325
Cricketer	*1014	SOUTH AMERICA, Area	186, 192	Rates	622
Cultivated Area	600	Countries of	192	Technical College	488
Defence	*792	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	*777-9	Southport (Queensland)	776
Delville Wood	*790	Agent-General	604; *777	Southwark	663
Diamonds	*793	Archbishop	467	Archbishop of	405
Diplomatic Corps	*790-1	Area, &c.	606; *777	Bishop of	235, 456
Dominion Status	601	Bishop	459	High Bailiff	668
Ecclesiastical Province	460	Government	605; *777	Members of Parliament	320
Education	*702	Pipe Line	496	Quarter Sessions	426
Events in 1944-45	587	Schools	175	Southwell, Bishop of	235, 458
Finance	607; *792	Time	*940	SOVEREIGN, THE	608
Fights to	655-7	South Cape (Arctic)	*940	(The Coin)	552
		Carolina	209	(Plate Mark)	*1082
				Soviet Russia, see U.S.S.R.	

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sovnarkom	*970	Springs for Woodcocks	*1070	STARS, THE—continued	
Sowerby, M.P.	332	Springfield	209	Nebulae	166
Soya Beans	600; *1087	Spurgeon's College	490	New or Temporary	165
S.P.C.K., 509; S.P.G.	522	Orphan Homes	526	Number of	163
SPAIN	*954-7	Springs (Transvaal)	*797	Occultations by Moon	158, 159
Alfonso XIII.	216	Spy Skull	177	Parallax	160-1
Ambassador	211; *955	Square Measure	91; *1084, 1085	Precussion	160
Arca, &c	188; *955	Squash Racquets	*1020	Proper Motion	160-1, 165
Balearic Islds.	*937	Stranger	*745	Right Ascension	160-1
Banks	555	S.S.U.	520	Size of	164
British Ch. of Commerce	*957	Staff Colleges	476, 483, 484	Southern Hemisphere	
British Council	*957	Staffa	696		160-1; *994
British Embassy	210; *957	Stafford	684	Spectra	160-1, 164
Cabinet in Mexico	*945	Bishop of (Lichfield)	454	Spectroscopic	166
Canary Islds.	*957	Staffordshire	660-1, 662	Stars or Planets?	*994
Caudillo	*954	Members of Parliament	330	Stellar System	163-166
Cities	*956	Stage, 1944-45	*1003-5	Temporary	165
Club	537	Plays Examiners	220	Variable	166
Coinage	195; *956	Stages of Civilization	177-8	State Expenditure	619-620
Colonies	*957-8	Stair Society	527	Invitations Secretary	220
Consulate-General	210; *954	STALIN, Marshal J. V.	207	Management Districts	368
Education	*956	Birthday	(Note) 142	Secretaries of	303
Embassy	211; *954	Generalissimo	*968	(1852-1945)	304-5
Events (1945)	591	Potsdam Conference	*910, 911	Stationers' Hall	597, 670
Falange Española	*955	Prime Minister	*968	Stationery Office	407-8, 597
Finance	*956	War Chronicle	*1031-1065	Cost of (Government)	620
Government	207; *954, 955	Stalin, Mount	*975	Statistical Societies	527
Illiteracy	194	Stalinbad	189; *975	Statute Law Committee	414
Language & Literature	199; *956	Stalingrad	*971, 972, 973	Statute of Westminster	601, 608
Morocco	*957	Relieved	*1047	Savanger	*940
Natural Increase	194	Sword of Honour	*971	Steel production	633, 634
Republican Govt. in Exile	*976	Stalino	*974	Research	*991-5
Shipping	645	Stalinisk	*974	Steeplechasing	*1011, 1012
Time	174, 175	Stalybridge	684	Speed record	*1025
Trade	197; *956	Member of Parliament	327	Stellar System, The	163-6
Spalato (Split)	*979	Stamford	684	Stepney	663
Spanish Town	*806	Member of Parliament	329	Bishop of (London)	452
Sparkbrook, M.P.	321	Recorder	429	Members of Parliament	320
Spars	*851	Stampalia	*927	STERLING, Gold and Silver	
SPEAKER of Commons	307	Stamping, Director of	373	Rates Abroad	552; *1082
Precedence of	262	Stamps, Comptroller of	373	Stettin	*915
of Lords	302	Receipts from	613, 617	Stewart Island	606; *784
Special Areas Fund	619	Stamps, Postage	650	Stewart Society	527
Constabulary	430, 431	Standard (Royal) When		Stimulating Industry	310-1
Speed (Comparative Table)	1026	Flown	645	Stipendiary Magistrates	429
of Aircraft	655-6; *1026, 1028-1030	Standard Bearer	223	Stirling	694
of Earth	156	Standard Gold and Silver	552	Battle of	691
of Light	156	Standard Time	175	Castle, Keeper of	223
of Ships	*1085	Standards Dept.	412	Member of Parliament	334
of Sun	156	Laboratory	381	Stirlingshire	692-3
per hour (Table)	*1085	Stanhope Gold Medal	524	Member of Parliament	335
Spelthorne, M.P.	329	Stanley (Durham)	684	Sheriff, &c	433
Spen Valley, M.P.	332	(Falklands)	192; *815	Stock Exchange Holidays	552
Spennymoor, M.P.	327	Stanleyville	*877	Stockholm	193; *960
Sperrin Mountains	696	Stannaries	349	Distance by Air	657
Spey, The	690	Star and Garter Home	527	Site of	177
Spezia	*925, 926	Star of India Order	264	Stockport	684
S.P.G.	522	Starfish for Chickens	*994	Member of Parliament	325
Sphinx, The	*898	STARS, THE	160-1, 163-6	Technical College	488
Spiders, Colouration	*987	Absolute Magnitude	164-5	Stockton	684
Spirits, Revenue from	617	Binary	161, 165	Member of Parliament	325
Spitsbergen	187; *940	Bright	163	Technical College	488
Railway	644	Clusters	166	Stoke Newington	663
Split (Spalato)	*979	Colour of	164	Member of Parliament	320
Spokane	209	Declination	160-1	Stoke on Trent	684
Sporades	*916	Distance of	160-1, 165	Lord Mayor	603, 684
SPORT, RETROSPECT	*1008-1027	Double	161, 165	Members of Parliament	325
Sporting Fixtures (1946)	*1027	Dwarf	164; *997	Newspapers	544
Newspapers	545-7	Evening	99, 103, 107	Recorder	429
Spratly Island	*909	Fixed	160-1	Stipendiary	429
Spring Equinox	97, 106	Giant	164	Technical Colleges	488
Season	180	Magnitude	160-1, 164-5	Stoltenhoff Island	*837
Tides	173	Milky Way	163	Stone Age, The	277-8
Springburn, M.P.	333	Morning	99, 103, 107	Stone, &c, Hospital	533
		Motion of	165	Stone (Staffs), M.P.	330
		Names of	160-1		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
Stonehenge.....	659
Stornoway.....	691
Stourbridge.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	381
School of Art.....	331
Stowe School.....	495
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	
189, 602, 605; *822-3	
Strasbourg.....	*907
Stratford (Essex), M.P.....	326
STRATFORD ON AVON.....	678, 684
Mayor, 684; Population.....	684
Shakespeare Memorial.....	678
Technical College.....	488
Strathclyde.....	659, 601
Stratosphere.....	185
Flight.....	655; *1028-1030
Streatham, M.P.....	320
Street Accidents.....	637
"Street called Straight".....	*903
Stretford.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	329
Stromboli.....	*981
Strongbow.....	696
Stroud, M.P.....	328
Technical College.....	488
Structural Engineers.....	527
Structure of the Universe.....	162-3
Stuart, House of.....	213, 691
Stud, National.....	337
Student Christian Movement.....	527
Study Horticultural Coll.....	477
Stuttgart.....	187; *915
Distance by Air.....	657
Styles of Address — see	
"Dukes," &c.....	
Styria.....	*874
Subcarpathian Russia.....	187
Subotica.....	*980
Subsidies (Various).....	631
Succession Duties (Receipts).....	617
Succession to the Throne.....	219
Sucre.....	*878
SUDAN (Anglo-Egypt).....	*843-5
Agency.....	604; *845
Area, &c.....	190; 843
Bishop.....	460
Cultivated Area.....	600
Currency.....	196; *845
Defence Force.....	*845
Education.....	*844-5
Finance.....	*845
Gate of the.....	*934
Government.....	605; *845
London Office.....	604; *845
Mission.....	527
Sovereign of the.....	*897
Time.....	175
Sudan French.....	190; *908
Sudbury (Suffolk).....	684
Member of Parliament.....	330
Recorder.....	429
(Ontario).....	*759
Sudeley Committee.....	527
Sudetenland.....	187; *911
Suez.....	*898, 900
SUEZ CANAL.....	186, 199; *958
Defences.....	*899
Distances.....	*884
Shares.....	615; *958
Swing bridge.....	*900
Zone.....	*898
Suffolk, Area, &c.....	660-1, 662
Members of Parliament.....	330
SURREAGAN BISHOPS.....	452-8

	PAGE
Sugar Director.....	356
Price.....	631
Receipts from.....	617
Subsidy.....	598
World Crop.....	*1067
Sugar Beet, Statistics.....	631
Yield of an acre.....	600
Suicide Statistics.....	612
Suket.....	*744
Sulaimani.....	*922
Sulgrave Manor Board.....	527
Sulina.....	*893, 894, 952
Sulu Islands.....	*801
Sumatra.....	198; *937
Sumerian Culture.....	*922
SUMMER begins (1946).....	107
Summer Season.....	180
Summer Solstice.....	97, 118, 180
St. Luke's.....	180
St. Martin's.....	180
SUMMER TIME (1916-45).....	154
Abroad.....	174
Double.....	154
Summerside, P.E.I.....	*760
Summons and Order Dept.....	425
SUN, The.....	167-8
Chromosphere.....	167
Corona.....	168
Declination.....	99, 103, 107
Diameter.....	168
Distance.....	168
Eclipse of 1945.....	986-7
Eclipses (Partial) in 1946.....	158
Ecliptic.....	173; *1085
Enters Constellations.....	155
Equation of Time.....	99, 103, 107
Equinox, Spr. & Aut.....	180
Longitude.....	98, 102, 106
Magnetic Storms.....	*994
Mass.....	168
Parallax.....	156
Partial Eclipse.....	
98, 114, 118, 138, 158	
Period of rotation.....	168
Photosphere.....	167-8
Pyramid of the.....	*932
R.A., &c.....	99, 103, 107, 150
Rising, &c.....	99, 103, 107
Semidiameter.....	99, 103, 107
Setting.....	99, 103, 107
Sidereal Time.....	150, 153
Solar Apex.....	150
Solar Cycle.....	97, 180
Solar System.....	167-172
Solstices.....	180
Southing.....	99, 103, 107, 150
Speed of.....	156
Spicules.....	*995
Sunspot Maxima.....	167
Time of Sunset.....	99, 103, 107
Zodiac.....	155
Sunda Trench.....	198
SUNDAY Letters (A to G).....	181, 182
Newspapers.....	545
Postal Arrangements.....	651
Telegrams.....	651
Whit Sunday (1946-55).....	182
Sunday Island.....	*788
Sunday School Union.....	520
Sunday Societies.....	527
Sundays after Trinity.....	97, 182, 183
SUNDERLAND.....	684
Building Societies.....	580
Customs & Excise.....	348
Member of Parliament.....	325
Newspapers.....	544

	PAGE
SUNDERLAND—continued.	
Recorder.....	429
Shipping.....	645
Technical College.....	488
Training College.....	491
Sundial Time.....	153
Sundsvall.....	*960
Sunrise (Legal).....	150-1
Sunrise, Notes on.....	150
Tables.....	99, 101, 103, 105, 150
Sunset (Legal).....	150-1
Sunset, Notes on.....	150, 151
Tables.....	99, 101, 103, 105, 150
Sunshine Records.....	88, 176, 598
At Holidays Resorts.....	14-v
Super-Tax.....	616
Receipts from.....	617
Superior, Lake.....	199
Supplementary Pensions.....	619, 626; *1080
Supply, Minister of.....	303, 408
Ministry.....	408-410
Supreme Court, E. & W.....	423-5
Pay Office.....	424
Scotland.....	432
Taxing Office.....	425
Sur Tax, Rate of.....	*1076
Payers of.....	617
Receipts from.....	613, 617
Surat.....	*741
Surface Measure.....	*1084, 1086
Surgeon-Admirals.....	438
SURGEONS to H.M.....	221-2, 223
Royal Colleges.....	527
Surgical Societies.....	527
Surinam.....	*938
Surnames of Peers.....	248-9
Surrey.....	660-1, 662
Members of Parliament.....	330-1
Mental Hospital.....	535
(Jamaica).....	*806
Survey, Geological.....	403
Ordnance.....	338, 620
Surveyor H.M. Pictures.....	221
Works of Art.....	221
Surveyors, Chartered.....	527
Susa.....	*908
Susak.....	*979, 980
Sussex.....	660-1, 662
Duke of.....	214
Members of Parliament.....	331
Sutherlandshire.....	692-3
Member of Parliament.....	334
Sheriff, &c.....	433
Sutcliffe Valley.....	*739
Sutton (Plymouth), M.P.....	324
Sutton and Cheam.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	325
Rates.....	622
School of Art.....	478
Sutton Coldfield, M.P.....	331
Technical College.....	488
Suva.....	192; *816
Suvarrow Island.....	*788
Svalbard.....	187; *940
Sverdlovsk.....	*973
Sverdrup Islands.....	*901
Svistov.....	*882
Swahili.....	*877
Swain's Isl.....	*860, 863
Swanley Horticultural Coll.....	477
Swans, Keeper of the.....	221
SWANSEA.....	689
Bishop of.....	460
Clubs.....	540
Customs & Excise.....	348

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SWANSEA—continued.		SYDNEY—continued.		Tandem Cycling.	*1027
Geography Degree.	480	School of Architecture.	478	Tanga.	*820
Members of Parliament.	332	Schools.	496	Tanga Island.	*770
Newspapers.	543, 544	Shipping.	*774	TANGANYIKA.	*840-1
Recorder.	429	Trade Commissioners.	602	Area, &c.	190; *820
Shipping.	645, 646	University.	*773	Bishop.	460, 466
Stipendiary.	429	Sydney (Cape Breton).	*758	Cultivation.	600
Technical College.	489	Sydney Island (Pacific).	*829	Finance.	607; *840
Training College.	491, 492	Synodic Periods.	168	Government. 602, 605; *840-1	
University College.	474	Syra.	*916-3	Governors' Conference.	*814
Swatow.	*889	Syracuse, N.Y.	209	Lake.	199
SWAZILAND.	190, 600; *801	Syracuse (Sicily).	*926	Time.	175
High Commissioner. 607; *801		SYRIA.	*962-3	Trade enquiry office.	*841
SWEDEN.	*958-960	Arab League.	*868, 972	Waterfalls.	*981
Area, &c.	*84; *959	Archæology.	*903	Tangier.	190; *934, 935
Athletic Records.	*1008-1010	Area, &c.	189; *962	Tanna.	*826
British Council.	*960	British Council.	*963	Tannu Tuva (Mongolia).	*888
British Legion.	210; *960	British Legation.	210; *963	Tanu Island.	*900
Church in London.	*959	Education.	*963	Tau Islands.	*770
Coinage.	196; *960	Events (1945).	591	Taolists, *681; Number of.	467
Consulate-General. 211; *959		Government.	207; *962	Taprobane.	*811
Education.	*959	Jewish Population.	195	Tara, Battle of.	*696
Finance.	*959-960	Language & Literature.	*963	Taranaki.	*787
Government.	207; *956, 959	Time.	175	Taranto.	*925, 926
Illegitimacy.	194	Szechwan.	*885	Battle of.	*925
Language & Literature.	*959	Szeged.	*920	Tarawa Island.	*829
Legation.	211; *959			Tarjia.	*878
Natural Increase.	194			Tartar Republic.	*973
Nobel Prizes.	*959, 982	TABAR ISLAND.	*770	Tartary.	*889
Price of Bread.	*798	Tabgha Skull.	177	Tartu.	*976
Religion.	*959	Tabiteuca Island.	*829	Tashi Lama.	*888
Time.	175	Table Bay.	*796	Taskent.	189; *748, 975
Trade.	197; *960	Table Mountain.	*769, 999	Tasman Islands.	*770
Swedenborgians.	464	"Table Spoon."	*1084	TASMANIA.	*779-780
Swift Current, Sask.	*761	Table Tennis.	*1016	Agent-General.	604; *779
SWIMMING RECORDS		Table Waters Duties.	617	Archbishop.	467
	*1023-4, 1026	Taboga Island.	*941	Area, &c.	198; *606
Swindon.	684	Tabriz.	*944	Bishop.	459
Member of Parliament.	331	Tacitus (London).	664	Government.	605; *779
Newspapers.	543, 544	Tacna.	*945, 946	Newspapers.	550
Technical College.	488	Tadzhik.	*975	Schools.	496
SWITZERLAND.	*960-2	Taff, The.	686	Time.	175
Alps.	*961	Taganrog.	*974	Tasso Island.	*838
Area, &c.	188; *960	Tahaa.	*909	Tate Gallery.	385-6
Banks.	560	Tahiti.	*909	Tattersalls' Committee.	*1011
British Ch. of Commerce.	*962	Taichu.	*929	Ta'u Island.	*863
British Legation.	210; *961-2	Taihoku.	*929	Taunges Skull.	177
Coinage.	196; *961	Taikyū.	*929	Taunton.	684
Consulate-General.	211; *960	Tainan.	*929	Bishop (B. and W.).	452
Education.	*961	Taipei.	189; *929	Clubs.	540
Finance.	*961	Taiwan.	189; *927, 929	Member of Parliament.	330
Government.	207; *960, 961	Tajikistan.	189; *969, 975	Technical College.	488
Illegitimacy.	194	Taj Mahal.	*709	Tavistock, M.P.	327
Jewish Population.	195	Tajura, Gulf of.	*909	Tax Reserve Certificates. 614, 616	
Lakes.	*961	Takao.	*929	Taxation for the War.	616
Language & Literature.	*961	Takoradi.	*818, 819	Receipts from.	614, 617
Legation.	211; *960	Takutea.	*788	Taxi-Cab Lost Property.	*1070
Mercantile Navy.	*961	Talbot House (Toc H).	528	Taxing-Masters.	425
Natural Increase.	194	Talbot Settlement.	492	Taxpayers' Incomes.	618
President.	207 (Note) *960	Talca.	*884	Tay, The.	690
Price of Bread.	*798	Tallinn.	*976	Bridge.	199, 639, 690
Religion.	*960	Tamale.	190; *818, 819	Tchernovetz, The.	*971
Time.	175	Tamana Island.	*829	Te An-o-Tu.	*788
Trade.	197; *961	Tamatave.	*909	TEA CONSUMPTION.	617
Watches and Clocks.	*961	Tambelan.	*937	Receipts from.	617
Sword of State.	221	Tambo de Mora.	*946	Subsidy.	598
SYDNEY, N.S.W.	193; *775	Tambov.	*974	Yield of an Acre.	600
Archbishop of.	459, 467	Tambrlane.	*709	"Tea Spoon."	*1084
Banks.	556	(Tomb).	*975	TEACHERS' COLLEGES.	485, 490-2
Bridge.	199; *774	Tamil Language.	199; *708	Burnham Scale.	469
Climate.	*772	Tammerfors.	*903	Registration.	485
Harbour.	*775	Tampere.	*903	Salaries.	469
Insurance Companies.	573-6	Tampico.	*932, 933	Societies.	527
Lord Mayor.	603	Tamworth.	684	Technical Education.	485-9
Newspapers.	550	Member of Parliament.	331	Teck, Duke of.	124
Population.	193; *775	(N.S.W.).	*775	Teddington Laboratory.	404, 404

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tegucigalpa.....	191; *929	Tewkesbury.....	684	TIME—continued.	
Tehran.....	189; *944	Bishop of.....	454	Greenwich Mean.....	153
Three-power Conference.....	*1052	Member of Parliament.....	328	In Various Cities.....	175
Tehri, State.....	*744	Recorder.....	429	Legal Definition.....	175
Tehuantepec Isthmus.....	*932	Texas.....	209	Mean and Sidereal.....	187
Tehu, Fords of the.....	686	Meteor Cloud.....	*995	Measures of.....	179-181
Teinds Court.....	432	Textile Imports, &c.....	636	Sidereal.....	150, 153
Tekufah.....	183	Employment.....	442	Signals.....	154
Tel-Aviv.....	195; *831	Museum.....	384	Solar and Sidereal 99, 103, 107	
Tel.....	*919	Newspapers.....	547-550	Standard.....	175
Telecommunication.....	392	Research.....	*995	Summer (U.K.), 154; (Abroad)	
TELEGRAMS, Inland.....	650-1	THAILAND, <i>see</i> SIAM.		Sundial.....	174
Abroad.....	651, 642-3	Thai-Chotiali.....	*732	Zone.....	175
(Sundays, &c.).....	651	THAMES, The.....	198, 658, 664	Times, The.....	544, 547
Urgent.....	651	Conservancy.....	410, 663	Timisoara.....	*952
TELEGRAPH Department.....	392	P.L.A.....	390-1	Timor, Netherlands.....	198; *937
(Scotland).....	395	Police Court.....	431	Portuguese.....	198; *950
Letters.....	654	Thanet, Isle of, 659; M.P.....	328	Sea.....	*765
Money Orders.....	650	Technical College.....	488	Tin statistics.....	634
Receipts.....	617	Thrace.....	*916	Tinos.....	*916
Telegraphy, Wireless.....	654	Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.		Tinputz.....	*771
TELEPHONE HEADQUARTERS.....	395-7	(Note) 138		Tipperary.....	697
(Scotland).....	397	THEATRES (1944-45).....	*1003-5	Tirana.....	187; *924
Receipts.....	617	Entertainment Tax.....	617	Tirol (Austrian).....	*874
Telephone-Telegrams.....	650-1	Film.....	*1005-7	Tirpitz sunk.....	138
Television Society.....	527	Old Vic.....	*1003	Titan.....	107, 169, 170
Teli Hassuna.....	*922	Records.....	*1006	Atmosphere.....	*995
Telugu Language.....	199; *708	Theatrical Societies.....	503, 528	Titania.....	169
Tempel Comet.....	172	Themis.....	169, 170	<i>Titanic</i> , S.S.....	645
Temperance Hosp., London.....	531	Theological Colleges.....	489-490	THE Redemption Commis-	
Societies.....	527-8	Publications.....	*1001	sion.....	410
Temperature, Absolute.....	*1086	Theosophical Societies.....	528	Rent Charge Stock.....	615
Normal.....	*1086	Thermometer Comparisons.....	*1086	Titicaca, Lake.....	199; *945
Records.....	176	Thessaloniki.....	*917, 979	Title, Registration of.....	379
Temple of Bacchus.....	*963	Thessaly.....	*916	Titles, Ancient Irish.....	294
of Diana.....	109	Thetford.....	684	Celtic.....	695
of Juggernaut.....	*731	Bishop.....	454	Courtesy.....	251
Inner and Middle.....	480	Recorder.....	429	Tiverton.....	684
Temple Newsam.....	676	Thi-tu.....	*909	Member of Parliament.....	327
Temuco.....	*884	Thirsk, M.P.....	331	Recorder.....	429
Tenasserim.....	*746	Thirty Years' War.....	593	Tlemcen, Algeria.....	*907
Tender, Legal.....	552	Thistle, Order of the		TOBACCO—	
Tenedos.....	*916	223, 262, 263		Dealer's Licence.....	617
Teneriffe.....	*957	Thornbury, M.P.....	328	Imports.....	636
Tennessee.....	209	Thorshavn.....	187; *895	Industry.....	633, 634
TENNIS.....	*1025-6	Thousand Isles.....	*813	Receipts from.....	617
Lawn Tennis.....	*1017-8	Thrace.....	*916	Yield of an Acre.....	600
Court (Dimensions).....	*1084	Three Kings Island.....	*784, 788	TOBAGO.....	191, 605, 607; *809
Table Tennis.....	*1016	Thrillers of 1945.....	*1002	Natural Increase.....	194
Tenochtitlan.....	*932	Throat Hospitals.....	533	Toc H.....	528
Tenterden.....	684	THRONE, The.....	608	Tochi.....	*731
Clubs.....	540	Succession to the.....	219	Togoland.....	190, 600; *817, 819
Recorder.....	429	Thun.....	*961	(French).....	190; *908
Tequendama Fall.....	*890	Thurrock, M.P.....	328	Tokelau Islands.....	606; *784, 788
Terceira.....	*950	Thursday Island.....	*777	Tokmak.....	*975
Term Days.....	102, 552	Tiber River.....	*924	Tokyo.....	193; *930
Terminable Annuities.....	614, 615	Tiberias.....	*831	Toledo.....	209
Terminating Societies.....	578	TIBET.....	188; *888-9	Tollima, Mt.....	193
Terms, Law.....	423, 432	Tical (Coin).....	*954	Tollpoiss-in (Urals).....	*973
University.....	470, 471	Tides, Theory of.....	173	Toltecs.....	*932
Ternate.....	*937	Tientsin.....	193; *889	Tomb of Eve.....	*869
Terrestrial Magnetism.....	173-4	(Italian).....	*927	Mausolus.....	199
TERRITORIAL ARMY:—		Tierra del Fuego.....	198	Saladin.....	*963
Decoration.....	266	Tiflis.....	193; *975	Tomsik.....	*974
Lieutenant-General.....	445	Tiger Island.....	*919	Ton, Conversion Tables 91; *1086	
Major-Generals.....	446	Tigris, The.....	*922	Tonbridge, M.P.....	329
Rifle Association.....	528	Tihama.....	*871	Technical College.....	488
Union Jack Club.....	*1068	Tiko (Cameroons).....	828	Tonga Islands 192, 602; *829-830	
Territorial Titles.....	695	Tilburg.....	*937	Time.....	175
Tertiary Period.....	177	Tilbury Hospital.....	531	Toneareva.....	*788
Teso.....	*841	Timaru.....	*788	Tongatabu.....	*830
Test Match (Records).....		TIME.....	153-4	Toniathu.....	*932
Tete.....	*1014, 1015	Apparent Solar.....	153	Tonk, State.....	*733, 743
Tethys.....	169, 170	Double Summer.....	154	Tonkin.....	189; *908
Tetuan.....	190; *935	Equation of.....	99, 103, 107	Tonsberg.....	*940
		Geological Periods.....	177		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Toowoomba	*777	TRADE—continued.		Trenton, N.J.	209
Topographic Maps	*940	Newspapers	547-550	Tresco	558
Topography, Books of	597	of British Dominions	507	Trials in 1944-45	545
Toro	*841	of Various Countries	197	Triassic Period	177
TORONTO	193; *759	of London	610	Triclinopoly	*727
Archbishop of	459, 465	Openings for	603	Trieste	*926
Banks	553	Overseas (D.O.T.)	307-8	Tring Zoo (N.H. Museum)	383
Insurance Companies	573-6	Profits from	618	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	*808-9
Jewish Population	195	Statistics of	197, 635-6	Arca, &c.	191; *808
Newspapers	550	of U.S.A.	*856, 857	Bishop	600
School of Architecture	478	Trade Marks (No. Registd.)	382	Cultivated Area	600
Schools	496	Trade Newspapers	547-550	Government	602, 605; *809
Trade Commissioner	604	Trade Schools	479, 485-9	Natural Increase	194
TORQUAY	684	TRADES UNION CONGRESS		Time	175
Clubs	540		528, 586	Trade Commissioner	604
Member of Parliament	327	Tradeston, M.P.	333	Trinit Skull	777
Newspapers	543, 544	Trading with Enemy	412	Trinitaria Bible Soc.	529
Technical College	488	Tratfalgur Day	134	Trinitie Island	*909
Torre Annunziata	*926	Trainers, Winning	*1011	Trinity Coll., Cambridge	471
Torre del Greco	*926	Training Colleges	490-2	Dublin	475
Torreón	*933	Department (Min. of Lab.)	377	Glenalmond	495
Torres Islands	*846	Ships	484-5	Oxford	470
Torres Strait	*765, 777	Trams, Speed of	*1026	Music	484
Torrid Zone	*1085	Tramways (U.K.)	637	House	425, 646
Torry Research Station	402	London (L.P.T.B.)	380	Law Sitings	143
Tortola	*808	Revenue from	621	Sunday	97, 114, 483
Tortuga	*977	Tranka (Coin)	*882	Sundays after	97, 182, 183
Tortugas	*807	Transfiguration	126	Term	423
Tory Party (1846)	592	TRANSJORDAN	195, 207; *833	Tripitaka	*709
Tote Betting	400; *1011, 1022	TRANSPORT:—		Tripoli (N. Africa)	*926
Totnes	684	Air	655-7	Tripoli (Syria)	*963
Member of Parliament	327	Estimates	619	Tripolitania	*732, 744
Tottenham	684	Institute of	529	Tripura, State	529
Hospital (P. of W.)	531	Ministry (War)	418, 9, 637	TRISTAN DA CUNHA	190; *837
Members of Parliament	325	Museum	384	Fund	529
Technical College	488	Number engaged in	627	Meteorological Station	*991
Touggourt	*907	Rail	638-644	Triton	109
Toulon	*907	Sea	645	Trivandrum	*741
Toulouse	*907	Water	633	Trobriland Islands	*770
Tourane	*908	TRANSVAAL	*797-8	Trois Frères	*826
Tourist Traffic (U.K.)	689	Administrator	*799	Trois Rivières	*761
Toussaint L'Ouverture	593; *918	Agriculture	793	Trojan War	926
TOWER, Constable of the	444	Area, &c.	606; *790	Trolley Vehicles	637
Jewel House	221	Government	605; *791	Tröllhátten	*906
Hill Improvement Trust	528	Transylvania	*951	Tromso	*940
Police Court	431	Trapani	*926	Trondhjem	*940
Royal Salutes	224	Travancore	606; *733, 746	Tropical Agriculture	477
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLAN-		Trave Canal	199	Diseases Hospitals	533
NING:—		Travel Association	529	Medicine	482, 529
Authorities	609	Travel, Books of	*1002	Tropics, The	*1085
London Plan	584	Permits	*1070	Troposphere	186
Minister of	303, 411	Treasurer to H.M.	220	Troy Weight	*1084
Ministry	411	H.M. the Queen	223	Trucial Chiefs	*748, 871-2
Societies	528	of the Household	220, 413	Trujillo	*946
The City's Plan	584	TREASURY, THE	412-5	Truk	*930
Under Secretary	303, 411	Bills	614, 616	TRUMAN, PRESIDENT:—	
Town Clerk of London	668	Bonds	614, 616	Potsdam Conference	*910, 971
Town Clerks, England	679-685	Chest Fund	619	Succeeds to Presidency	
Metropolitan	663	Lords of the	303, 412-3	Visits Plymouth Sound	581
Scotland, 692-3; Wales	607	Notes (now Bank Notes)	552	TRURO	684
Townsville, Q.	*777	Parliamentary Counsel	414	Bishop of	*35, 456
Townswomen's Guilds	528	Parliamentary Secretary	413	(Nova Scotia)	*758
Tow, The	686	Permanent Secretary	413	Trust, The National	520
Toxoth (East), M.P.	323	Representatives Abroad	414	TRUSTEE, PUBLIC	399
Toynbee Hall	486, 492	Solicitor	414-5	Official	343
Trabzon	*966	Valuer	414	Savings Banks	416, 630
Tractors, Number of	632, 637	War Damage Branch	414	Truxillo	*919
TRADE, Board of	411-2	War Transport Branch	414	Tsingtau	193; 889
President	303, 412	Treaty Department	358, 411	Tuam, Archbishop of	465
Presidents (1852-1945)	305	Trebizond	*966	Bishop of	462
TRADE, British (1913-1945)	635	Tredegar	687	Tuberculosis Hospitals	534
Commissioners	604	Rates	622	Tuvalu Islands	*909
Estimates	620	Treloar's Hospital	517, 532	T.U.C.	528
Export Licences	411	Trengganu	189; *822, 824	Tucopia Island	*829
Facilities Loan	615	Trent	678	Tucuman	*873
National Chamber of	528	Navigation	633		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tudor, House of.....	212	TYNE, THE.....	658	Unionist Associations.....	520
Tukutca.....	*788	Bridges.....	678	Majorities.....	292
Tula.....	*974	Shipping.....	645, 646	Scottish.....	526
Tulagi.....	192; *839	Tynemouth.....	684	Unitarian Society.....	526
Tulcea.....	*952	Member of Parliament.....	325	Temperance Assocn.....	528
Tun (Measure).....	*1087	Tynwald.....	704	Unitarians.....	464
Tunbridge Wells.....	684	Type-Cultures Collection.....	380	College.....	490
Clubs.....	540	Tyre and Sidon.....	*963	United Club.....	529
Food Officers.....	357	Tyrone.....	606, 697, 698	UNITED KINGDOM (see GREAT Britain).	
Prices Regulation.....	398	Member of Parliament.....	335	United Methodist Free Church	463
Technical College.....	488			UNITED NATIONS.....	200-1
War Damage Manager.....	417	UBANGHI SHARI.....	190; *909	Bretton Woods Agreement.....	540
Tunis.....	195; *907, 908	Uddevalla.....	*960	Charter.....	200
Distance by Air.....	657	UDAIPUR.....	*733, 743	Dumbarton Oaks.....	200
TUNISIA.....	195, 207; *907, 908	Ufa.....	*973	Flag.....	200
Jewish Population.....	195	Ufaw.....	529	The Five Freedoms.....	200
Occupied by Allies.....	*1049	UGANDA.....	*841-2	Unesco.....	*846
Time.....	175	Area, &c.....	190; *841	UNITED PROVINCES.....	*728-9
Turanian Race.....	*964	Bishop.....	460, 466	Area.....	606; *706
TURF, THE (1945).....	*1011-2	Cultivated Area.....	600	United Services Corps.....	529
Turin.....	193; *926	Government.....	602, 605; *842	United Services Fund.....	529
Turkana.....	*821	Governors' Conference.....	*814	United Society (R.T.S.).....	529
Turkistan (Chinese).....	*889	Time.....	175	UNITED STATES.....	*847-866
TURKEY.....	*963-6	Uist.....	690	Accidents (1945).....	588
Area, &c.....	188, 189; *964	Uitenhage.....	*796	Agriculture.....	854
Asiatic.....	189; *964	Ukraine.....	188; *969, 974	Air Force.....	851
Banks.....	559	Ulan Buot Khoto.....	*888	Air Passages to.....	655-7
British Ch. of Commerce.....	*966	Uleaborg.....	*903	Alaska Highway.....	*858
British Council.....	*966	Ullastul.....	*888	America Cup.....	*1019
British Embassy.....	210; *966	Ulm.....	*804	Amerigo Vespucci.....	*977
Capital.....	189; *966	ULSTER.....	696, 697	Area.....	186, 191, 209; *847
Coinage.....	196; *965	Associations.....	529, 700	Army.....	851
Consulate-General.....	211; *964	Banks.....	555-560	Art Gallery.....	850
Debt.....	*965	Constabulary.....	699	Astrophysical Observatory	*850
Education.....	*964	King of Arms.....	263, 340	Athletic Records.....	*1008-1010
Embassy (London).....	211; *964	M.P.s (Westminster).....	335	Atlantic Charter.....	203
European.....	188; *964	Province of.....	696, 697	Atlantic Flights.....	655-7
Export Credits.....	353	Ulug-beg.....	*975	Atomic Bomb.....	*984
Finances.....	*965	Ulvesterne, Tas.....	*780	Automobile Industry.....	*857
Government.....	207; *963, 964	Umboi Island.....	*770	Balance of Trade.....	*856
Illiteracy.....	194; *964	Umbria.....	*941	Banks.....	554-9
Jewish Population.....	195	Umbriel.....	169	Baseball.....	*1026
Language & Literature.....	*964-5	Ummel Qawein.....	*872	Births and Deaths.....	*847
National Holiday	(Note) 134; *964	Umpire, Office of the.....	*1021	Blind Population.....	624
People's House.....	529	Umtali.....	*833, 835	Book Statistics.....	*852
Price of Bread.....	*798	Undelivered Letters, &c.....	648	Bretton Woods Agreement.....	588
Railways.....	*965	Under Secretaries:—		British-born Population.....	*847
Religion.....	*964	Parliamentary.....	303, 336-418	British C. of Commerce.....	*865
Social Services.....	*965	Permanent.....	336-420	British Consular Service.....	*865-6
Time.....	174; *964	Under Sheriffs (London).....	426	British Embassy.....	210; *865
Towns.....	*965	Under Water Record.....	*1024	British Exports to.....	635; *857
Trade.....	197; *966	Undergraduates (U.K.).....		British Information Office	*865
War Losses (1914-19).....	450	Underpaid Postage.....	469, 470, 471	British Supply Mission.....	408
Turkmenistan.....	189; *969, 975	UNEMPLOYMENT:—		Broadcasting.....	342
Turks Islands, B.W.L.....	191; *806	Assistance.....	625, 626	Budget Estimates.....	*853-4
Turku.....	*903	Benefit increased.....	308	Bullion Movements.....	*856
Turnips (U.K.).....	632	Cost of.....	619	Cabinet, The.....	*849
Per Acre (Scotland).....	600	Fund (1934-1944).....	625	Canadian-born Population.....	*848
Turru-Severin.....	*894, 952	Grants.....	619	Canadian Embassy.....	*752, 866
Turkkel.....	*975	Insurance (1934-1944).....	625	Canal Zone.....	191; *847, 863-4
Tuscany.....	*925	Insurance (National).....		Canton Island.....	*861
Tutorial Classes.....	475, 497	Statistics (1939-1945).....	442	Capital.....	*860
Tutula.....	*860	Unfunded Debt.....	614	Census of 1940.....	209; *847
Tweed, The.....	690	Uniate Communities.....	*831	Chess.....	*1022
Twelfth Day.....	(Note) 98	Unicorn Pursuivant.....	340	Chronicle of the War	*1031-1068
Twelve Caesars, The.....	206	Union Day.....	97	Cities.....	209
Twenty-four Hour Day.....	179	Islands.....	*788	Coinage.....	196; *853
TWICKENHAM.....	684	Union Jack Club and Hostel		Colleges.....	*852-3
Member of Parliament.....	325	Union Jack, When Flown.....	*1068	Coloured population.....	*847
Technical College.....	488	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		Columbus Day.....	(Note) 134
Twilight.....	151	(see S. Africa).		Commerce.....	*856-7
Twillingate.....	*963				
Two Thousand Guinea.....	*1012				
Tycho.....	171				
Tyndall's Library.....	*996				

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

UNITED STATES—continued.	PAGE
Commonwealth Fund.....	603
Congress.....	849
Women Members.....	309
Constitution, The.....	848
Consuls in U.K.....	866
Cost of the War.....	201
Cotton Production.....	854
Criminal Statistics.....	612 ; 854
Currency.....	196 ; 853
Dams.....	859
Davis Cup.....	*1017
Deaths and Births.....	847
Debt.....	854
Defence.....	851
Dependencies.....	209 ; 860-4
District of Columbia.....	800
Divorces.....	847
Dollar Exchange.....	196 ; *853, 860
Ecuador Base.....	*896
Education.....	852-3
Effects of the War.....	*1079
Embassy in London.....	211 ; 866
Emigration.....	847
Employment Bureau.....	858
Enderbury Island.....	861
English-born Population.....	848
Events in (1944-45).....	587-8
Exchange Rate.....	196 ; 853
Executive.....	848
Expenditure.....	853-4
Exports.....	*856, 857
Farms.....	854
Federal Capital.....	860
Finances.....	853-4
Fine Arts Commission.....	850
Fire Losses.....	*1087
Five Star Admirals.....	*851
Five Star Generals.....	851
Foreign-born Population.....	848
Fourth-term President.....	208
Freer Gallery.....	850
German-born Population.....	847
German Zone.....	910
Gettysburg Address.....	205
Gold.....	856
Golf.....	*1023
Government.....	207 ; 848-9
Government Printing.....	859-860
Greenland.....	895
Guam.....	862
Haiti.....	*918
Harvest Months.....	*1087
Hawaii.....	209 ; 860-1
Highest Point.....	848
Homicides..... (Note) 612 ; 854	
House of Representatives.....	849
Illiteracy.....	194 ; 852
Immigration.....	847
Imports.....	*856, 857
Independence Day.....	97, 122
Indian Population.....	856
Industries.....	854-7
Influenza Epidemic.....	*990
Insurance Companies.....	572, 573-6
Inter-American Highway.....	858
Irish-born Population.....	848
Island Possessions.....	860-4
Italian-born Population.....	848
Jewish Population.....	195 ; 853
Judicature.....	850
Lakes, 199 ; Lawn Tennis.....	*1017
Languages.....	*852
League of Nations.....	205
Leper Settlement.....	*861

UNITED STATES—continued.	PAGE
Liberia.....	*930
Library of Congress.....	*849-850
Life Assurance.....	572
Live Stock.....	*851
London Club.....	536
London Embassy.....	211 ; 866
Louisiana Purchase.....	593
Lowest Point.....	848
Magna Carta Association.....	517
Manufacturers.....	*854-7
Marriage Rate.....	847
Mercantile Marine.....	203 ; 858
Mexican Population.....	847
Midway Island.....	862
Migration Balance.....	847
Minerals.....	*848, 854
Mission of Economic Affairs.....	866
Monetary System.....	196 ; 853
Motor Cars and Taxes.....	857
Motor Cycling.....	*1018
Mountains.....	848
National Museum.....	850
Natural Increase.....	194
Naval Victories.....	*1057-1067
Navigable Streams.....	858
Navy.....	851
Negro Population.....	847
New Caledonia.....	909
Newspapers.....	551 ; 852
North West Passage.....	858
Observatory.....	850
Oil.....	857
Oil Pipe Lines.....	857
Okinawa.....	*1066
Old and New Style.....	181
Oldest man..... (Note) 847	
Original States.....	209
Pan American Highway.....	932
Panama Canal.....	804
Pearl Harbour.....	*851, 928, 1042
Enquiry.....	588
Petroleum.....	857
Philippine Islands.....	*861-2
Physical Features.....	848
Pilgrims.....	522
Polish-born Population.....	848
Polo.....	*1013
Population.....	209 ; 847
Postage, &c. from U.K.....	647
Postal Statistics.....	858
President.....	207, 208 ; 849
Presidential Election.....	848-9
Presidents (1789-1945).....	208
Price of Bread.....	*798
Production.....	*854-7
Puerto Rico.....	*862-3
Racial Origins.....	848
Railways.....	(Note) 638, 643-4 ; 858
Rate of Exchange.....	196 ; 853
Reclamation Service.....	859
Religions.....	853
Rhodes Scholarships.....	603
Rivers.....	848
Roads.....	858
Russian-born Population.....	848
Samoa (Tutuila).....	192 ; 863
Savings deposits.....	858
Schools.....	852
Scotsmen in U.S.A.....	848
Sea Passages to.....	646
Seaports.....	209
Senate.....	849
Shipping.....	645 ; 858

UNITED STATES—continued.	PAGE
Silver.....	*856
Skyscrapers.....	199
Smithsonian Institution.....	850
Social Security Board.....	*857-8
Spats.....	*851
State Schools.....	*852
States.....	209
Sterling Exchange.....	196 ; 853
Sugar.....	*854
Sulgrave Manor Board.....	527
Summer Time.....	174
Supreme Court.....	850
Swain's Island.....	*863
Telegraphs.....	858
Telephone Rate to.....	653
Telephones.....	*858
Territories.....	209 ; 860-4
Thanksgiving Day..... (Note) 138	
Time.....	175
Trade.....	197 ; *856, 857
Trade with U.K.....	635 ; *857
Treasury Representatives.....	424
Tutuila.....	*863
Unemployment.....	*858
Universities.....	*852-3
Unrra.....	200, 201
Usiba.....	*999-1000
Virgin Islands.....	191 ; 863
Vital Statistics.....	194
VJ Day.....	588 ; 851
Volcanoes.....	*981
W.A.C.....	*851
Wake Island.....	*862
War Diary.....	*1031-1068
War Expenditure.....	588
War Losses (1917-19).....	450
War Losses (1941-5).....	202 ; 851
Wars of U.S.....	*851
Washington, D.C.....	860
Washington's Birthday.....	102
Home.....	527
Waterfalls.....	*981
Waves.....	*851
Weights and Measures.....	860
Welshmen in.....	848
West Indies Agreement.....	*604
Westchester Cup.....	*1013
Wheat.....	847
White Population.....	*854
Women's Corps.....	*851
Yachting.....	*1019
Zoological Park.....	*850
UNIVERSITY, THE.....	163-164
UNIVERSITIES.....	469, 470-5
Appointment Boards.....	476
Bureau.....	475, 603
Extra-Mural Studies.....	474
Grants to.....	469, 619
M.P.s.....	335
Mission.....	529
Oversea Students at.....	603
Parliamentary Electors.....	307
Universities and Railways.....	*996
UNIVERSITY COLL., LONDON.....	472
Hospital.....	381, 482, 531
Medical School.....	482
University Colleges.....	474, 475
Extension (Extra Mural).....	474
Grants Committee.....	416
Missions.....	492, 529
Settlements.....	494
Teachers.....	529
Terms.....	470, 471
Training Depts.....	490-1
Women.....	529

	PAGE
Unmarried Mothers.....	529
Unpaid Postage.....	546
Unpaid Advances.....	615
UNRA:—	
Assenting Nations.....	201
Atlantic City Conference.....	201
British Members of Council.....	201
British Representative.....	358
Court of Justice.....	200
Declaration.....	201
Dumbarton Oals.....	200
Educational Committee.....	201
European Regional Office.....	201
Finances.....	201
General Assembly.....	200
London Office.....	201
Officers.....	201
Organisation.....	200
Regional Committees.....	201
San Francisco Conference.....	588
Unit.....	690
Unishads.....	*709
Upolu Island.....	*748
Uppingham School.....	495
Uppsala.....	*900
Upton, M.P.....	326
Uquair.....	*869
Ur of the Chaldees.....	*922
Ural Mountains.....	*86; *973
Uranium (Atomic Bomb).....	*984
URANUS.....	170-1
Discovery.....	123
In 1945.....	99, 103, 107
Occultations.....	131, 158, 159
Rising, &c.....	101, 105, 109
Satellites.....	169
Urban & Rural Population.....	606
Urban Districts, Number of.....	605
England.....	679-685
Wales.....	687
Urfa.....	*966
Urga.....	*888
Urinary Disease Hospitals.....	533
URUGUAY.....	*966-8
Area, &c.....	192; *966
British Ch. of Commerce.....	*968
British Embassy.....	210; *967-8
Coinage.....	196; *967
Cultural Institute.....	*968
Education.....	*967
Embassy.....	211; *966
Finances.....	196; *967
Government.....	207; *966, 967
Language & Literature.....	*967
Price of Bread.....	*798
Social Services.....	*967
Time.....	174, 175
Trade.....	197; *967
Vital Statistics.....	*967
Urumbchi.....	*88; *889
Urundi.....	*89; *877
Usher's Notation.....	177
Ushers (Garter, &c.).....	221, 263
House of Lords.....	234
Sword of State.....	221
Usk (Mon.) Agric. Inst.....	477
Usk, The.....	686
U.S.S.R.....	*968-976
Academy of Sciences.....	*971
Agriculture.....	*971, 983
Aid to Russia Fund.....	525
Air Force.....	*971
Alaska Highway.....	*858
Area.....	186, 188, 189; *969
Army.....	*971
Asiatic.....	189

U.S.S.R.—continued.

Astronomical research.....	*983-4
Atlantic Charter.....	203; *909
Banks.....	558
Books Published in.....	*971
Britannia Soyuznitsk.....	*970
British Embassy.....	210; *973
Bus jet.....	*971
Canals.....	*972
Capital.....	*973
Centenarians.....	*909
Cheka.....	*970
Chronicle of the War*1931-1968	
Churchill (Mrs.) Fund.....	525
Cities.....	193; *973-4
Climate.....	*973
Comintern dissolved.....	*970
Convoy.....	440
Cosmic Rays.....	*900
Cost of the War.....	201
Cotton.....	*986
Currency.....	196; *971
Defence.....	*971
Defence of Stalingrad.....	*971
East Prussia.....	*910, 915
Education.....	*970
Embassy.....	211; *968-9
English Books.....	*1001
Events (1945).....	591
Finances.....	*971
Five-Year Plans.....	*971-2
Flag.....	*972
German capitulation.....	*971
German Zone.....	*910
Government.....	207; *968, 969
Harvest Months.....	*1087
Highest point.....	*975
H.M.S. Royal Sovereign	
(Note).....	439
Illiteracy.....	194; *970-1
In Central Asia.....	*748
Industries.....	*971-2
Invaded by Germany.....	*912, 969
Ivan the Great.....	*972
Jewish Population.....	195
Königsberg.....	*915
Language & Literature.....	*970
Live Stock.....	*971
Local Government.....	*970
Maternity Benefit.....	*194
Merchant Navy.....	*972
Metchnikoff Centenary.....	*990-1
Minerals.....	*971-2
Music.....	*970
National Day.....	*972
Navy.....	*971
Newspapers.....	*970
North Pole.....	*969
Ogpu.....	*970
Oil.....	*972
Palace of Soviets.....	199; *973
People's Commissars.....	*968
Peter the Great.....	*973
Poland.....	*969
Polar Regions.....	*969
Population.....	186, 189; *969
Posts & Telegraphs.....	*972
Presidium.....	*968
Production.....	*971-2
Public Libraries.....	*970-1
Railways.....	*972
Religion.....	*970
Rivers.....	*973
RSFSR.....	*973
Seaports.....	*974

U.S.S.R.—continued.

Shipping.....	564
Societies.....	525
Sovnarkom.....	*970
Stalin, J. V..... (Note) 142, 207;	
	*908
Stalingrad.....	*972
Stalingrad sword.....	563; *971
Summer time.....	174; *971
Supreme Court.....	*908
Time, 175; Trade.....	197; *972
Trade with U.K.....	635
Transit of Mails.....	653
United Nations.....	200-1
Vital Statistics.....	193
Volcanoes.....	*981
War Diary.....	*1031-1068
War Losses (1914-19).....	450
Usumbura.....	190; *877
Utah.....	209
Utrecht.....	*937
(Natal).....	*977
Utupua.....	*829
Uvea.....	*909
Uweinat, Mt.....	*897
Uxbridge.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	329
Uzbek.....	*975
Uzbekistan.....	189; *969, 975
V2 ATTACKS.....	300; *1027
Vaal River.....	*789
Vaasa.....	*903
V.A.D., 416; Medal.....	266
Vaduz.....	189; *931
Vaitupu Island.....	829*
Valdivia.....	*884
Valencia.....	*956
(Venezuela).....	*978
Valentine Day.....	102
Valladolid.....	*956
Valletta.....	189; *825
Valois, House of.....	208
Vilona.....	*921
Valparaiso.....	*984
Valuation Committee.....	343
Office (I.R.).....	373
Office (Scotland).....	374
Value of £.....	196, 552
Vanadium (Peru).....	*945
VANCOUVER.....	*753, 757
Island.....	198
Newspapers.....	550
Trade Commissioner.....	604
Vanga.....	*843
Vanguard, H.M.S.....	581
Vankoro Island.....	329
Vanua Levu.....	*815
Variable Stars.....	166
Varna.....	*882
Vasco da Gama.....	*949
Vasteras.....	*960
VATICAN, THE.....	*941
Area.....	188; *941
British Legation.....	210; *941
V.D. (and T.D.).....	266
VE Day.....	312, 581; *1065
Vegetables, Imports.....	636
Production.....	631
Vegetarian Societies.....	529
Vejle.....	*895
Velletri.....	*941
Velocity of Earth.....	173, 186
Light.....	156
Sun 156; Wind.....	176

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Velsen.....	*937	VICTORIA & ALBERT:—		VOLUNTARY—continued.	
Veneral Disease Society.....	529	Museum.....	384	Medical Service.....	266
Hospitals.....	534	Order.....	205	Volunteer Officers' Decoration.....	266
VENEZUELA.....	*970-8	Victoria (B.C.).....	*757		
Area, &c.....	192; *976	(Brazil).....	*800	Voronezh.....	*973, 974
British Embassy.....	210; *978	(Cameroun).....	*828	Vortiscra.....	659
Coinage.....	190; *978	(Hong Kong).....	*820	Vostock Island.....	*830
Consulate-General.....	211; *970	(Launan).....	*623	Voters, Number of.....	307
Cultural Institute.....	*973	(Seychells).....	*836	Qualifications.....	307; *1081
Debt Paid Off.....	*978	Victoria Falls.....	*981	Votak.....	*973
Education.....	*977	Victoria Hospital.....	532	Vrijheid.....	*797
Embassy.....	211; *976	Institute.....	529	Vyrnwy Lake.....	686
Events (1945).....	591; *976	Land.....	*771		
Finances.....	*978	League.....	529	W.A.A.F.....	118
Government.....	207; *976, 977	Nyanza.....	199	W.A.C.....	*851
Language & Literature.....	*977	University, Manchester.....	473	Waul Halfa.....	*443
Military Revolt.....	*976	Victorian Order, Royal.....	264	Distance by Air.....	557
Natural Increase.....	194	Victory Bonds (1914-18).....	615	Wage Earners, No. of.....	618
Oil.....	*977	Victory Association.....	529	WAGES:—	
Simon Bolivar.....	*977, 978	Vicualding Dept., R.N.....	436	Assessed to Tax.....	618
Time.....	175	Vidin.....	*882, 894	Council Act.....	309-310
Trade.....	197; *978	Vienna.....	193; *875, 894	Tables:—	
Vital Statistics.....	194; *977	Awards.....	*920	Day.....	*1072
Venice.....	*926	Captured by U.S.S.R.....	*1064	Month.....	*1072
"Little Venice".....	*977	Distance by Air.....	657	Week.....	*1072
Ventnor.....	598, 658	Freely by Allies.....	*980	Year.....	*1072
Ventspils.....	*976	Jewish Population.....	195	Wahhabite Muhammadans.....	*809
VENUS.....	168	Price of Bread.....	191	Walapu, Bishop.....	460
Conjunctions, &c.....	98, 102, 106	Vientiane.....	189; *908	Walls and Strays.....	529
Elongations.....	168	Vienry.....	*975	Waikato, Bishop.....	460
Phases.....	100, 104, 152	Vigal.....	*862	Walling Wall, The.....	*831
Rising, &c.....	98, 99, 102, 103	Vigo.....	*956	Wake Island.....	*860, 863
Vera Cruz.....	*932, 933	Vilpuri.....	*902, 903	Wakefield.....	684
Verblud.....	*972	Viking Society.....	529	Bishop of.....	235, 458
Verdun (Quebec).....	*753, 761	Vikrama Samvat Era.....	185	Luos.....	540
Verkhoyansk.....	*973	Vila.....	*846	Member of Parliament.....	325
Vermont.....	209	Villa Cisneros.....	190; *957	Technical College.....	488
Vernal Equinox.....	97, 106, 155, 180	Village Centre, Enham.....	512	WALES, PRINCES OF.....	213, 586
(Tekufah).....	183	Villarica.....	*942	WALES.....	686-9
Verona.....	*926	Vilna.....	*976	Adult Education.....	476
Verulamium.....	659	Vini del Mar.....	*884	Age distribution.....	611
Vespucci, Amerigo.....	*977	Vinnitsa.....	*974	Agricultural Board.....	336
Vesta (Planet).....	169	Vipuri.....	*976	Agricultural Colleges.....	476-7
Vesuvius.....	*981	Virgin Islands (British).....	191; *808	American Consul.....	*863
Veterinary Colleges.....	492	(U.S.A.).....	191, 209; *847, 860,	Archæological Assocn.....	508
Hospital.....	492	863	Virginia.....	Archbishop.....	460
Laboratory.....	338, 339	Viroconfum.....	657	Area, &c.....	187, 611, 686, 687
Medical Assocn.....	529	Viscountess (Own Right).....	247	Assizes.....	427
Officers.....	336, 337-8, 344	How Addressed.....	247	A.T.C.....	448
Surgeons to H.M.....	223	VISCOUNTS.....	232-4	Bank Holidays.....	552
Viatka.....	*974	(By Courtesy).....	251	Banks.....	553-560
Viborg.....	*903	How Addressed.....	232	Bishops.....	460, 465
Vicar-General, Canterbury.....	428, 452	Minors.....	246	Blind Population.....	624
York.....	428, 456	Number of.....	225, 306	Board of Education.....	350
Isle of Man.....	458	Octogenarians.....	246	Board of Health.....	364-5
Vice-Admiral of the U.K.....	220	Precedence of.....	262	Boroughs.....	687
Vice-Admirals.....	438	Visibility Limits.....	192	Broadcasting.....	342
Vice-Chamberlain, 220, (Note).....	413	Visitors (Lunacy).....	426	Building Societies.....	580
Viceroy of India.....	605; *722	Visual Aids.....	*996	Calvinistic Church.....	463
Viceroy of India.....	607	Vital Statistics (World).....	194	Chairmen Q.S. and C.C.....	688, 689
Viceroy of Ireland.....	305	Vitamin A.....	*996	Chief Constables.....	689
Vichy Government.....	*907	Viterbo.....	*941	Christianity.....	686
VICTORIA CROSS.....	295-300	Viti Levu.....	*815	Church in.....	460
VICTORIA, QUEEN.....	213, 215-6	Vitu Island.....	*770	Circuits of Judges.....	427
VICTORIA, STATE.....	*780-2	Vizapatnam.....	*731	Cities and Towns.....	678, 687
Agent-General.....	604; *781	VJ Day.....	581, 583; *1067	Clerks of the Peace.....	689
Area.....	606; 780	Vlaardingen.....	*937	Climate.....	iv
Government.....	605; *1088	Vladivostok.....	*974	Clubs.....	538-540
Mapping from the Air.....	*990	Vohemar.....	*909	Coal Commission.....	344
Population.....	606; *780	Volcanoes.....	*861, 981	Coalfields.....	*990
Province (C. of E.).....	459	Volea, The.....	198; *973	College of Medicine.....	482
Schools.....	496	Voio.....	*917	Counties.....	687, 688-9
Time.....	175	VOLUNTARY:—		Customs and Excise.....	348
		Aid Det.....	416	Cymrodorion.....	510
		Hospitals.....	531-3		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

WALES—continued.	PAGE
Domestic Science Sch.	479
Education	350, 409
Educational Settlements	470
Educational Institutes	486
Extra Mural Studies	471
Fishery Board	330
Food Officers	357
Football	*1020, 1021
Forestry	359
Gorsedd	513, 686
High Sheriffs	688
Highest Railway	641
History	666
H.M.S.O.	407
Illegitimacy	104
Immigration Officers	307
Insurance Companies	562-6
Judges' Circuits	427
Labour Ministry	378
Lakes	660
Languages	688
Lord Mayor	603, 689
Lords Lieutenant	688
Mayors	687
Medical Officers of Health	689
Medical Schools	482
M.P.'s for	206, 332-3
Mines Inspectorate	360
Ministry of Agriculture	336-8
Mountains	686
Municipalities	687
National Insurance	*1080
National Library	386
National Museum	386
National Sch. of Medicine	474, 482
Natural Increase	194
New Wales Union	520
Newspapers	547
Norman Conquest	686
Physiography	686
Plant Breeding Station	339
Pneumokoniosis	381
Population	611, 686
Ports	645, 646
Postal Region	396-7
Presbyterian Church	463
Price of Bread	191
Prices Regulation	398
Princes of	213, 349, 686
Quarter Days	102
Rainfall	508
Rateable Values	622, 687
Recorders	428-9
Regional Transport	410
Religions	688
Rivers and Lakes	686
Road Engineers	419
Roman Catholic Church	465
Roman Occupation	686
Royal Cambrian Academy	502
St. David's Day	97, 106
School Inspectors	352
School of Architecture	478
Seaports	645, 646
Societies	502-530
Sovereigns	213
Stationery Office	407-8
Stipendiaries	429
Sunshine	598
Technical Colleges	489
Temperance Assocs.	527-8
Theological Colleges	480, 400
Town Clerks	687, 689
Training Colleges	490-1

WALES—continued.	PAGE
University of	469, 474
University Extension	474
War Damage Region	417
Welsh Broadcasts	342
Walking Records	*1009
Wall of Pius	691
Wallace Collection	386, 619
Wallace, William	691
Wallachia	*950
Wallaroo	*779
Wallasey	684
Member of Parliament	325
School of Art	478
Wallis Archipelago	*909
Wallons	*875
Walsend	684
Member of Parliament	325
Walsall	684
Clubs	540
Member of Parliament	325
Recorder	429
Technical College	488
Walthamstow	684
Member of Parliament	325
Technical College	488
Walton (L'pool), M.P.	323
Walls Bay	*789, 794, 795
Wansworth	663
Members of Parliament	320
Penny Race	622
Wanganui	*788
Newspapers	551
Wangaratta, Bishop	459
Wansien	*889
Wankner	*744
Wankie	*835
Wano	*731
Wansbeck, M.P.	330
Wansstead	685
Waqf	*831, (Note) 897
WAR (1914-19):—	
Armistice Day	138
Debt	613
Losses	450
Official End	450
Official Historian	343
Pensions	623
Von Kluck	592
War Graves Commission	418
Warship losses	450
WAR (1939-1945):—	
Air Mails	656
Air-Raid Victims	441
Air Raid warnings ended	582
Allied Casualties	202
Atomic Bomb	*884
Baedeker Raids	441
Birth Rates	194
Battle of Britain	659
Blind Workers	*985
Books published	*1001
British Empire Casualties	204
Cabinet	304-5
Chronicle (1939-1945)	*1031-1068
Civil Service Bonus	598
Civilian victims	204, 441
Claims Commission	444
Coinage	552
Contributions	616
Control of Railways	639
Cost of the	201, 311
D Day	*1054
Demobilisation Department	376

WAR (1939-1945)—continued.	PAGE
Doodlebug	*300
Effect on Wealth	*1076
Finance	616
Foreign Capitals	*980
From War to Peace	308
General Claims Tribunal	426
German Casualties	300
Impact on Civilians	*980
Loans	616
Medals	266
Merchant Navy Losses	203
Museum	384-5
Nuremberg Trials	580-7
Occupations	442
Potsdam Conference	582, 590
Radar	*992
Recruiting Dept.	376
Red Cross & St. John	523
Repairing bombed areas	308
Rocket Attacks	300
Savings	630
Second Front	*1046
Secretary	443
Service Grants	389
Shipbuilding	441, 645
Shipping Claims Tribunal	426
Thanksgiving Services	581
Treason Trials	585
U-Boats destroyed	300
Union Jack Club	*1068
U.S.A. Losses	*851
VE Day	312
VJ Day	*1068
Victoria Cross awards	295-7
War Damage Commission	414, 416-7
War Damage Fund	616
War Risks Insurance	410
War Transport	418-9, 620
War Works Commission	310, 419
Wartime Meals	356
Year of Victory	*1059-1068
War Museum	384-5
WAR OFFICE	443
War Pensions	620, 623
WAR SECRETARY	303, 443
(1852-1945)	304
War Service Grants	389
War Transport	303, 414, 418-9
Canal Committee	633
Wardens of Cinque Ports	*1087
Wareham	685
Warnambool	*782
Warren Hastings	*711
Warrington	685
Bishop (Liverpool)	457
Member of Parliament	326
Technical College	488
Wars, Dates of (1775-1945)	441
Warsaw	188, 193, *948
Distance by Air	657
Jewish Population	195
Warspite, The	484, 517
Warwick	685
Clubs	540
Member of Parliament	331
Recorder	429
(Queensland)	*777
Warwickshire	660-1, 662
Members of Parliament	331
Wassa	*903
Washington, George	208
Birthday	102
Sulgrave Manor Board	527

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Washington (D.C.)	2102	Welsh Language	698, 699	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued.	
British Embassy	210; *805	Plays (Examiner)	220	Government	605; *782
Distance by Air	657	Societies	520	London Office	604
Population	193, 209	Welshmen, Heights	*1081	Schools	496
Time	175	Wembley	685	Time	175
Washington Island	*829	Member of Parliament	326	Western Circuit	427
Washington State	209	Wenchow	193; *889	India States	606; *706, 731
Indian Population	*859	Wends, King of the	*698	Islands	690-1
Water Board, Metropolitan		Wenlock	685	Member of Parliament	334
Colours (Inst. and Soc.)	521	Recorder	429	Ophthalmic Hospital	533
Measures	*1087	Wentworth, M.P.	332	Pacific	*829
Pollution Research	403	Wesley, Rev. J. & C.	463	Sarona	606; *764, 788
Polo	*1024	Historical Society	529	Skin Hospital	533
Transport Museum	384	Wesleyan Church	463	Westfield College	472
Underakings Receipts	621	Reform Union	463	Westnoughton, M.P.	329
Waterburg	*789	Wesleyans, see Methodists		Westnann Islands	*915
Waterfalls of the World	*881	Wessex	659	Westmeath	697
Gt. Britain	689	WEST AFRICA, British	190	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF	663
Waterford	697	Governors' Conference		Cardinal Archbishop	465
Waterguard	347-8		*824-5	Hospital	482, 511, 531
Waterloo (Lancs.) M.P.	329	WEST AFRICA, French	190; *908	Members of Parliament	320
Waterloo Cup	*1016	Portuguese	190; *950	Ophthalmic Hospital	533
Day	118	Spanish	*957	Penny Rate	622
Hospital (Royal)	532	West Bromwich	685	Police Court	431
Waterways, inland	632	Member of Parliament	326	Westminster Abbey	452
Waterworks, Cost of	621	Recorder	429	Confession	461
Watford	685	Technical College	488	Dean and Chapter	452
Member of Parliament	328	West Derby, M.P.	323	Group	529
Watling Street	659	West End Hospital	532, 533	Westminster Coll., Cambridge	
Watling's Island	*805	WEST HAM	685	School	489
Wau	*770	Archdeacon	453	Westmorland	660-1, 662
Wavertree, M.P.	323	Magistrates	431	Farm School	471
Waves	*851	Members of Parliament	326	Member of Parliament	331
Wax Pencils	*996-7	Rates	622	Weston Super Mare	685
Wazir	*746	Recorder	429	Member of Parliament	330
WEATHER, Clerk of the	448	Stipendiary	429	Wetar	*637
Buchan's	593	Technical College	488	Westest Place in World	176
Records	176	West Hartlepool	685	Wewak	*770
Weddell Sea	*815	Newspapers	544	Wexford	697
Wednesbury	685	West Highland Survey	405	WYMOUTH	685
Commercial College	479	West Houghton, M.P.	311	Clubs	540
Member of Parliament	326	West India Committee	604	Newspapers	544
Technical College	488	"West India" Islands	*891, 918	Shipping	643
Weedkilling (Methoxone)	*997	WEST INDIES, British	*804-811	Whaling Industry	*815
Week, The	179	Anglo-American Commis-		Methods	*983
Weekly Newspapers	545-7	sion	*804	WHEAT—	
Weekly Wages Table	*1072	Archbishop	460	Acreage (U.K.)	600
Increase (1938-1944)	688	Area	191, 601; *804	(British Empire)	*600
Weight-Lifting	*1022	Bishops	460	Average Price	632, 633
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		British Council	*804	Bread, Price of	*798
Conversion Table	*1084-7	Cricket	*1014, 1015	Commission	419
Metric	*1086	Cultivation	600	Council	335
Society	529	Education	*804	Harvest Months	*1087
Weihaiwei	*886	Schools	497	Harvest of 1945	631
Weimar	187; *915	Social Welfare	*804	Harvests (1913-45)	628
Welfare Expenditure	621, 629	Time	175	Measures	*1087
Council	407	Trade Commissioners	604	Subsidies	631
Officers	377	(French)	*804, 909	Target	600
Welland Canal	199	(Netherlands)	*804, 938	(U.S.A.)	*854
Wellingtonborough	685	(U.S.A.)	191; *804, 862-3	World Crop	*1087
Member of Parliament	330	(Venezuelan)	*804	Yield per Acre	600
Technical College	488	West London Hospital	482, 531	Whig Party (1833-47)	297, 592
WELLINGTON (N.Z.)	*788	Magistrate	431	Whipple's Comet	*997
Archbishop	468	Mission	529	"Whips," Government	
Bishop	460	West Lothian	692-3	(Note)	413
Newspapers	551	West Riding	660-1, 662	Whipsnade	530
Trade Commissioner	604	West Suffolk	660-1, 662	Whistles from Ether	*997
Wellington College	495	West Sussex	660-1, 662	Whit Sunday	97, 128, 183
Wells	685	West Toxeth, M.P.	323	(1946-1955)	182
Bishop	235, 452	West Virginia	209	Whitsunday (Scotland)	114, 550
Member of Parliament	330	Westbury, M.P.	331	Whitby, Bishop of (York)	456
Recorder	429	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	*782-3	Member of Parliament	331
Theological College	489	Agent-General	604; *782	White Rainbow	697
"Welsh" Meaning of	686	Archbishops	459, 467	WHITE RUSSIA	*974
		Area, &c.	606; *782	Whitechapel, M.P.	328
		Bishops	459, 467		

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Whitehaven.....	685	WINDWARD ISLANDS.....	*809-811	WOMEN—continued.	
Clubs.....	540	Area.....	191; *809	Land Army.....	632
Member of Parliament.....	327	Bishop.....	460	Medical Schools.....	462
Whittington, Major.....	664	Government.....	605; *809	Members of Parliament.....	307
Whyalla.....	*777, 779	(Cape Verde).....	*950	Metropolitan Magistrate	
Wiche Islands.....	*940	Wine, Receipts from.....	617		431, 586
Wick.....	694	Wingfield Sculls.....	*1019	Newspapers.....	547
Wicklow.....	697	Winnabah.....	*818, 819	Number of (Gt. Britain).....	610
Widnes.....	685	Winners of Races.....	*1011, 1012	Number employed.....	442
Member of Parliament.....	329	Winnipeg.....	*757	Occupations of.....	442
Technical College.....	468	Archbishop.....	405	of the Bedchamber.....	223, 224
Widower's Income Tax.....	*1078	Distance by Air.....	657	Peers.....	247
Widows in India.....	*758	Newspapers.....	550	Physical Training Coll.....	485
Income Tax.....	*1078	Trade Commissioner.....	604	Police Superintendent.....	430
Pensions.....	619, 623	WINTER begins.....	97, 180	Political Organizations.....	530
Relief Societies.....	529	Distruss League.....	529	Precedence of.....	262
Wiesbaden.....	*915	Solstice.....	97, 180	Royal Free Hospital.....	482, 531
Wife's Earned Income.....	*1078	WINTERthur.....	*961	School of Horticulture.....	477
Wigan.....	685	WIRRELLS:—		School of Medicine.....	482
Member of Parliament.....	326	B.B.C.....	341-2	Settlements.....	492
Recorder.....	129	Licences.....	341	Societies.....	530
WIGHT, ISLE OF.....	658, 660-1, 662	Telegraphy.....	392, 654	Squash Racquets.....	*1020
Archdeacon.....	455	Wiffral, M.P.....	327	Students, Societies of.....	527
Member of Parliament.....	328	Wilsom.....	209	Swimming.....	*1023-4
Sunshine.....	593	Indian Population.....	*859	Teachers.....	469
Wightman Cup.....	*1018	Wisle (Horticulture).....	477	Technical Education.....	486
Wigtownshire.....	692-3	Withington, M.P.....	323	Temperance Societies.....	527-8
Sheriff.....	433	Wittenburg.....	*915	Training Colleges.....	480-1, 485
Willemsstad.....	191; *938	Witu Protectorate.....	821	Transport Service.....	530
Willenden.....	685	Witwatersrand.....	*797	Unemployment Statistics.....	626
Bishop (London).....	452	School of Architecture.....	478	Union Jack Hostel.....	*1068
Hospital.....	531	Woking.....	685	University Settlements.....	492
Members of Parliament.....	326	Rates.....	622	Victoria and Albert Order.....	265
Technical College.....	489	Wolfe, General.....	*750	Voluntary Service.....	368
William the Conqueror.....	212, 213, 659	Wollaton Hall.....	678	War Employment.....	442
Wilmcote.....	678	WOLFRHAMPTON.....	685	Widows Pensions.....	623
Wilmslow, Adult Educa.....	476	Building Societies.....	580	W.V.S.....	530
Wilno.....	*948	Clubs.....	540	Y.W.C.A.....	476, 530
Wiltshire.....	660-1, 662	Members of Parliament.....	326	Wonders of the World.....	199
Members of Parliament.....	331	Newspapers.....	544	Wood Green.....	685
WIMBLEDON.....	685	Recorder.....	429	Member of Parliament.....	329
Lawn Tennis.....	*1017	Stipendiary.....	429	Woodbridge, M.P.....	330
Members of Parliament.....	326	Technical College.....	489	Woodbrooke Settlement.....	492
School of Art.....	478	WOMEN:—		Wooderson, S. C. (Mile)	
Winchelsea.....	685; *1087	A.A.A.....	*1027		*1009, 1010
WINCHESTER.....	659, 685	Annuity Rates.....	504	Woodford, M.P.....	326
Bishop of.....	235, 452	Agricultural Colleges.....	476-7	Woodlark Islands.....	*770
Clubs.....	540	Altitude Record.....	655	Woodside Hospital.....	533
College.....	495	Athletic Records.....	*1010	Woodwork Museum.....	384
Member of Parliament.....	328	ATS.....	423	Wool Disinfection.....	367
Recorder.....	429	Aviation.....	655-6	Wool, next the skin.....	*997
School of Art.....	478	Billiards.....	*1016	Woolen Imports, &c.....	636
Traffing College.....	492	Botanists.....	338	WOOLWICH.....	663
Winchester bushel.....	*860	Bovls.....	*1016	Bishop of (Southwark).....	456
WIND PRESSURE.....	176	Burnham Scale Salaries.....	469	Hospital.....	531
Windau.....	*976	Casualties.....	204	Magistrates' Court.....	431
Windermere.....	658	Channel Swimming.....	*6024	Members of Parliament.....	320
Clubs.....	540	Clubs.....	536-541	R.M.A.....	482
Windhoek.....	190; *795	Colleges.....	470, 471, 472	Woolworth Building.....	199
Winding-up Companies.....	425	Companions of Honour.....	205	WORCESTER.....	685
WINDSOR, H.R.H. DUKE OF.....	218, 581, 682	Cricketer.....	*1014	Bishop of.....	235, 456
WINDSOR (Royal Borough).....	682	Crown of India.....	205	Clubs.....	540
Castle.....	658	Dames Commanders.....	293	Member of Parliament.....	326
Constable.....	221	Dames Grand Cross.....	293	Newspapers.....	544
Deanery.....	455	Electors (Parliament).....	307	Recorder.....	429
Domestic Chaplain.....	221	Fencing.....	*1025	Technical College.....	489
Herald.....	340	Gymnastics.....	*1024	(Massachusetts).....	209
House of.....	213, 218, 608	Hockey.....	*1022	(S. Africa).....	*796
Librarian.....	221	Horticultural Colleges.....	477	Worcester, H.M.S.....	484
M.P. for.....	326	Hospitals for.....	533	Worcestershire.....	660-1, 662
Parks and Woods.....	346	Inspectors (Schools).....	351-2	Association.....	530
Recorder.....	429	Insurance benefits (1911-1944).....	625, 626	Members of Parliament.....	331
Windsor (Ontario).....	*753, 759	Insurance benefits (1945).....	629	Workers, Number of.....	442, 620
		Insured Workers.....	625	Workers' Educational Assoc.....	476
		Journalists.....	530	Working Class Houses.....	621
				Working Lads Institute.....	492

* Pages 705-1088 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Working Men's Clubs	530, 627	Yanina	*924	Youngstown	209
Working Men's College	492	Yap	*930	Industries	*856
Workington	635	Yard, The (Measure)	*1004	Youth Hostels	530
Member of Parliament	327	"Yard, The" (Metropolitan Police)	430-1	World Parliament	*826
Newspapers	544	Yardley, M.P.	321	Ypoa, Lac	*042
Technical College	489	Yards and Metres	92; *1086	Ysrael Island	*829
Workmen's Compensation	909, 637; *1080	Yarmouth	685	Yucatan	*932
WORKS, Ministry	303, 419-422	Clubs	540	YUGOSLAVIA	*978-980
Workshop College	495	Member of Parliament	322	Area, &c.	188; *978
Technical College	489	Recorder	429	British Embassy	210; *980
WORLD, THE	286-199	Technical College	429	Coinage	196; *980
Age of	177	Yarmouth (N.S.)	*758	Education	*979
Area	185	YEAR, Calendar (1946-1947)	97	Embassy	211; *978
Chronology	179-185	Anomalistic	156	Events (1944-45)	590; *979
Circumference	186	Beginning of	179	Government	207; *978, 980
Coldest place	*973	Bisextile	179, 181	Jewish Population	195
Continents	186	Calendar	179	King	207; *978
Creation of the	177	Eclipse	155	Language & Literature	*979
Density of Population	187-192; *885	Embolismic	184	Marshal Tito	*978, 979
Increase of Population	194	Equinoctial	179	Queen of	216
Islands	198	Financial	(Note) 106	Regency Council	*978
Lakes	199	Hebrew	183-4	Religion	*979
Languages	199	Hejira	185	Republic established	202
Meteorology	176	Historical	179	Yalta Plan	202
Mountains	198	Income Tax	278; *1078	Yukon, The	606; *749, 761
Oceans and Seas	198	Leap	179, 180	Bishop	459, 466
Oldest City	*955, 993	Length of	156	River	198
Population	286, 187-192	Light Year	156	Yunnan	*748, 885
Rainfall Records	176	(6,000,000,000 miles)	155	Y.W.C.A.	476, 530
Rivers	198	Moslem	185	ZACAPA	*927
Seasons	180	New	98, 146, 179	Zagreb	*980
Seven Wonders	199	Of Confusion	181	Zakathal	*974
Vital Statistics	194	Regnal	(Note) 142, 179, 224	Zambesi River	(Note) 198; *835
Volcanoes	*981	Sidereal	156	Zamboanga	*862
Waterfalls	*961	Tropical	156, 179	Zante	*916, 917
Weather Records	176	Yedo	*930	ZANZIBAR	*842-3
Wonders of the	179	Yellow River	*886	Area, &c.	190; *842
World Affairs (Boo's)	*1001	Yemen	195; *871	Bishop	460, 466
WORTHING	684	Yen, The	190; *929	British Resident	*843
Members of Parliament	331	Yenisei	198; *973	Government	207, 602, 605
Rates	622	Yeoman Usher	302	Governors' Conference	*814
Sunshine	598	Yeomen of the Guard	222	Sultan	207; *843
Wrecks	436, 645	Yeovil	685	Time	175
Wrekin	658	Member of Parliament	330	Water Supply	*843
Member of Parliament	330	Yezd	*944	Zaporozhe	*974
Wren's Churches	664	Yield on Investments	599	Zapotecan language	*933
Wrestling	*1017	Per Acre (U.K.)	630	Zeberzed Island	*897
Wrexham	687	Per Acre (World)	600	Zeeland	*894
Member of Parliament	332	Y.M.C.A.	476, 530	Zenana Societies	509, 530
Writ Department	425	Yokohama	193; *930	Zetland, Sheriff, &c.	433
Writers to the Signet	481	Yom Kippur	(Note) 134, 184	Zero, Absolute	*1086
WRNS	530	YORK, DUKE OF (1895-1936)	218	Meridian	*1085
Wroxeter	659	Duke of (1763-1827)	214	Zhob	*732
WURTTEMBERG	187; *915	YORK	659, 662, 685	Zhukoff, Marshal	*910, 912, 971
W.V.S.	368	Adult Education	476	Zimbabwe	*833
Wybe Jansz Water	*940	Archbishop of	225, 456	Zionist Federation	530
Wycliffe Hall	489	Assay Office	*1082	Zlory (Coin)	196; *947
Wycliffe, M.P.	326	Chancery Court	428	Zodiac, Signs of the	98, 102, 106, 155
Technical College	489	Clubs	540	Zodiacal Light	171-2
Wycombe Abbey School	501	Convocation	451	Zomba	190; *828
Wye, The	686	Herald	340	Zone Standard Time	175
Wyoming	209	House of	212	Zone, Torrid	*1085
XAYMACA	*806	Lord Mayor	603, 685	Zoological Gardens	530
Xingu River	*879	Member of Parliament	326	Museum	383
Xochimilco Lake	*932	Newspapers	544	Societies	530
YACHT CLUBS (U.K.)	536-41	Province of	456-8	Zoology, Keeper of	383
Yachting	*1019	Vicar-General	428	Zulu Kingdom	*790
Newspapers	547	Recorder	429	Zululand	*796-7
Yale University	*853	Technical College	489	Bishop of	460
Yalta Plan	202; *1061	Training College	492	Zungaria	*889
Yanaon (French)	*907	York Island	838	Zurich, Lake	*961
Yangtze River	198; *888	Yorkshire	660-1, 662	Town	*961
		Cricket Championship	*1013	Zuyder Zee	*937
		Members of Parliament	331-2		
		Societies	530		

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	100	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	48	48	46	47	41	24 25	20 55	17 66	13 38	13 56
2	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	21 02	17 77	13 46	13 61
3	1 01	1 00	1 00	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	13 52	13 65
4	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 62	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	13 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 67	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	13 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	13 71	13 77
7	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 43	18 26	13 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 30	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	13 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	13 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	13 90	13 89
11	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	13 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 54	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	13 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	14 03	13 96
14	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	14 06	13 98
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	14 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	14 13	14 02
17	12 57	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	14 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	14 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	14 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	14 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	14 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	14 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 01	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	14 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 85	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	14 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	14 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	14 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	14 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	14 40	14 17
29	18 78	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	14 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	14 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	14 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	14 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	14 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	14 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	14 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	14 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 05	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	14 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 30	23 95	19 61	14 52	14 23
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	82	30 40	24 00	19 63	14 53	14 24
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	83	30 50	24 04	19 65	14 54	14 25
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	84	30 60	24 08	19 67	14 55	14 26
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39	85	30 70	24 12	19 69	14 56	14 27
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45	86	30 80	24 16	19 71	14 57	14 28
44	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51	87	30 90	24 20	19 73	14 58	14 29
							IN PERPETUITY.				
							33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? Answer:—19 14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 35 in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to consult that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 3 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life, it will be seen that the expectation for age 35 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent, is worth 12 27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,227 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Uie.	Norwegian Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Prussian Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile.....	1'000	0'868	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile.....	1'253	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometre.....	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile.....	4'800	4'240	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'938	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst.....	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile.....	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'672	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Uie.....	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'157
Norwegian Mile.....	7'021	6'091	11'299	1'523	10'589	1'499	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile.....	6'644	5'764	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile.....	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stunde.....	2'997	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures, in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Exemples*—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Centi- metres	Inches	Metres	Yards	Kilo- metres	Mile	Hectares	Acres	Kilometres	Square Miles
2.540	1	0.394	0.914	1	0.621	0.404	1	2.590	1
5.080	2	0.787	1.829	2	1.242	0.809	2	5.180	2
7.620	3	1.181	2.743	3	1.864	1.214	3	7.770	3
10.160	4	1.575	3.658	4	2.485	1.629	4	10.360	4
12.700	5	1.969	4.572	5	3.107	2.043	5	12.950	5
15.240	6	2.362	5.486	6	3.728	2.458	6	15.540	6
17.780	7	2.756	6.401	7	4.350	2.873	7	18.130	7
20.320	8	3.150	7.315	8	4.971	3.287	8	20.720	8
22.860	9	3.543	8.230	9	5.592	3.702	9	22.310	9
25.400	10	3.937	9.144	10	6.214	4.116	10	24.900	10
50.800	20	7.874	18.288	20	12.427	8.094	20	49.800	20
76.200	30	11.811	27.432	30	18.641	12.140	30	74.730	30
101.600	40	15.748	36.576	40	24.855	16.187	40	99.630	40
127.000	50	19.685	45.720	50	31.068	20.234	50	124.550	50
152.400	60	23.622	54.863	60	37.282	24.281	60	149.460	60
177.800	70	27.559	64.007	70	43.495	28.328	70	174.370	70
203.200	80	31.496	73.151	80	49.709	32.374	80	199.280	80
228.600	90	35.433	82.295	90	55.923	36.421	90	224.190	90
254.000	100	39.370	91.439	100	62.136	40.468	100	249.100	100

Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards	Kilograms	Pounds	Square Metres	Square Yards	Metre Tonnes	Long Tons	Metre Tonnes	Short Tons
0.765	1	1.308	0.454	1	2.205	0.836	1	1.196	1
1.530	2	2.616	0.907	2	4.409	1.672	2	2.392	2
2.294	3	3.924	1.361	3	6.614	2.508	3	3.588	3
3.058	4	5.232	1.814	4	8.818	3.344	4	4.784	4
3.823	5	6.540	2.268	5	11.023	4.180	5	5.980	5
4.587	6	7.848	2.722	6	13.228	5.016	6	7.176	6
5.352	7	9.156	3.175	7	15.432	5.852	7	8.372	7
6.116	8	10.464	3.629	8	17.637	6.688	8	9.568	8
6.881	9	11.772	4.082	9	19.842	7.524	9	10.764	9
7.645	10	13.080	4.536	10	22.046	8.361	10	11.960	10
15.291	20	26.159	9.072	20	44.092	16.722	20	23.920	20
22.937	30	39.239	13.608	30	66.139	25.083	30	35.880	30
30.582	40	52.318	18.144	40	88.185	33.444	40	47.840	40
38.228	50	65.398	22.680	50	110.231	41.805	50	59.800	50
45.873	60	78.477	27.215	60	132.277	50.166	60	71.760	60
53.519	70	91.557	31.751	70	154.323	58.527	70	83.720	70
61.164	80	104.636	36.287	80	176.370	66.887	80	95.680	80
68.810	90	117.716	40.823	90	198.416	75.249	90	107.640	90
76.455	100	130.795	45.359	100	220.462	83.612	100	119.600	100

Litres.	Pints.	Litres.	Gallons	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	Imperial Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.	Hecto- litres per Hectare	Imperial Bushels, per Acre
0.568	1	1.760	4.546	1	0.833	1.032	1	0.960	1
1.136	2	3.520	9.092	2	1.666	2.063	2	1.920	2
1.705	3	5.279	13.638	3	2.499	3.093	3	2.880	3
2.273	4	7.039	18.184	4	3.332	4.126	4	3.878	4
2.842	5	8.799	22.730	5	4.165	5.158	5	4.847	5
3.409	6	10.559	27.276	6	4.998	6.189	6	5.817	6
3.978	7	12.319	31.822	7	5.831	7.221	7	6.786	7
4.546	8	14.078	36.368	8	6.664	8.252	8	7.755	8
5.114	9	15.838	40.914	9	7.497	9.284	9	8.725	9
5.682	10	17.598	45.460	10	8.330	10.315	10	9.694	10
11.365	20	35.196	90.919	20	16.661	20.630	20	19.389	20
17.047	30	52.794	136.379	30	24.991	30.945	30	29.083	30
22.730	40	70.392	181.838	40	33.321	41.260	40	38.778	40
28.412	50	87.990	227.298	50	41.652	51.575	50	48.472	50
34.094	60	105.588	272.757	60	49.982	61.891	60	58.167	60
39.777	70	123.186	318.217	70	58.312	72.206	70	67.861	70
45.459	80	140.784	363.677	80	66.642	82.521	80	77.556	80
51.142	90	158.382	409.136	90	74.973	92.836	90	87.250	90
56.824	100	175.980	454.596	100	83.303	103.151	100	96.944	100

A

A 1, First class.
 A.A., Automobile Association.
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
 A.A.F., Auxiliary Air Force.
 A.A.L., Association of the Auctioneers' Institute.
 A.A.L.P.A., — of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 A.B.A., Amateur Boxing Association.
 A.B.C.A., Army Bureau of Current Affairs.
 A.B.S., Associate of Boot and Shoe Industry.
 A.C.A., — Do. Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
 A.C.C.S., — of the Corp'n. of Certified Secretaries.
 A.C.G.I., — of City and Guilds Institute.
 A.C.I.A., — of Corp'n. of Insurance Agents.
 A.C.I.B., — of Corp'n. of Insurance Brokers.
 A.C.I.S., — of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 A.C.R.A., — of Corporation of Accountants.
 A.F.A.S., — of Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
 A.H.W.C., — of the Heriot-Watt College.
 A.I.A., — of the Institute of Actuaries.
 A.I.A.A., — Architect (A.I.A.S. = Surveyor) Member of Incorp. Assn. of Architects and Surveyors.
 A.I.A.C., — Associate of the Institute of Company Accountants.
 A.I.C., — Do. of Chemistry.
 A.I.C.S., — Do. Chartered Shipbrokers.
 A.I.I.A., — of Industrial Administration.
 A.I.Loco.E., — of Institute of Locomotive Engineers.
 A.I.M.T.A., — of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 A.Inst.P., — Do. Physics.
 A.I.O.B., — Do. Builders.
 A.K.C., — of King's College.
 A.L.A., — of the Library Association.
 A.L.A.A., — of the Assoc. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 A.M.I.A.E., — of the Institute of Automobile Engineers.
 A.M.I.Loco.E., — of Institute of Locomotive Engineers.
 A.R.A., — of Royal Academy.
 A.R.A.M., — of Royal Academy of Music.
 A.R.C.A., — of Roy. Coll. of Arts.
 A.R.C.M., — of Royal College of Music.
 A.R.C.O., — Do. Organists.
 A.R.C.S., — Do. Science.
 A.R.I.B.A., — of Royal Institute of British Architects.
 A.R.L.C., — Roy. Inst. of Chemistry.
 A.R.P.S., — of Royal Photographic Society.
 A.R.R.C., — of Royal Red Cross.

A.R.S.M., — of the Royal School of Music.
 A.R.San.L., — of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 A.R.T.C., — of the Royal Technical Coll. (Glasgow).
 A.K.W.S., — of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
 A.S.A.A., — of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 A.T.I., — of Textile Institute.
 A.V.A., — of Valuers' Assn.
 Assoc.M.I.C.E., — Associate Member Institution of Civil Engrs.
 A.M.I.Chem.E., — Do. Chemical Engineers.
 A.M.I.E.E., — Do. Electrical Engineers.
 A.M.I.Mech.E., — Do. Mechanical.
 A.M.Inst.T., — Do. Institute of Transport.
 A.B., Able-bodied seaman.
 a.c., Account.
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*) = B.C.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
 A.E.A., — Air Efficiency Award.
 A.E.C., Army Education Corps.
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
 A.F.S., Auxiliary Fire Service.
 A.H. (*Anno Hegiræ*), In the year of the Hegira.
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
 A.M.C., Art Master's Certificate.
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
 AMGOT. Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.
 A.M.S., Army Medical Service or Staff.
 A.R.P., Air Raid Precautions.
 A.S. (*Anno Salvatoris or Salutis*), In the year of Salvation.
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Assn.
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
 A.T.S., Auxiliary Territorial Service.
 A.U.C. (*Anno urbis conditæ*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.

B

B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
 B.A.O., — of Obstetrics.
 B.Arch., — of Architecture.
 b.C.L., — of Civil Law.
 b.Ch. (or Ch.B.), — of Surgery.
 B.Com., — of Commerce.
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.), — of Dental Surgery.
 B.D., — of Divinity.
 B.Ed., — of Education.
 B.Eng., — of Engineering.
 B.Litt., — of Literature.
 B.Phil., — of Philosophy.
 B.Sc., — of Science.
 B.Sc.Tech., — of Technical Science.

B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
 B.C., Before Christ.
 B.D.A., British Dental Assn.
 B.L.A., British Liberation Army.
 B.M.A., British Medical Assn.
 B.S.T., British Summer Time.
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C.A., Chartered Accountant (and, in English Counties, County Alderman).
 C., Conservative.
 c. & b., Caught and bowled.
 Cantab., Cambridge.
 Cantuar., Canterbury.
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
 C.C., Common or County Council.
 C.D.A., College Diploma in Agriculture.
 C.D.H., Do. in Horticulture.
 C.E., Civil Engineer.
 C.E.M.A., Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (Pilgrim Trust).
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second.
 C.H., Companion of Honour.
 C.I.E., Order of Ind. Empire.
 C.M.G., St. Michael and St. George.
 C.S.I., Star of India.
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I., Channel Islands.
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.D., Committee of Imperial Defence.
 CIF. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
 C-in.-C., Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.)
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 Con. (contra), Against.
 C.O.P.E.C., Conference on Politics, Economics and Christianity.
 C.O.S., Charity Organisation Society.
 C.R.U., Civil Resettlement Units.
 C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
 C.S.M.M.G., Chartered Soc. of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.
 C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
 C.V.O., Commander of Royal Victorian Order.
 cwt., Hundredweight.

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
 D.B.E., Dame of Order of British Empire.
 D.B.S.T., Double British Summer Time.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.V.O., Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D.—of Divinity.
 Dr.Hy.—of Hygiene.
 D.L.C.—of Celtic Literature.
 D.Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
 D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.
 D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.C.L.I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
del. (delinquit), He (she) drew it.
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.I.G., Deputy Inspector General.
 D.M.R.E.—Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology.
 D.O.E.C.—in Economics.
 D.O.M.S.—in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
 D.P.H.—Public Health.
 D.P.M.—Psychological Medicine.
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
 D.V.S.M.—in Veterinary State Medicine.
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 D.O., Diploma of Ophthalmology.
 Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister* (Motto of Benedictine Order).
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for the sake of example."
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 E.N.S.A., Entertainments National Services Association.
et al. (*et alibi*), And elsewhere.
etc. (*et cetera*), And the other things.
et seq. (*et sequentia*), And the following.

F

F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.A., Fleet Air Arm.
 F.A.N.V., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
 F.A.I., Fellow of Auctioneers' Institute.
 F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers, etc.

F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
 F.B.A.A.—of Brit. Assoc. of Accountants and Auditors.
 F.B.O.A.—of British Optical Association.
 F.B.S.I.—of Boot and Shoe Industry.
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
 F.C.C.S.—of Corp'n. of Certified Secretaries.
 F.C.C.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.—of Corp'n. of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.—of Corp'n. of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.R.A.—of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
 F.C.W.A.—of Inst. of Cost and Works Accountants.
 F.E.I.S.—of Educational Institute of Scotland.
 F.F.A.—of Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.
 F.F.A.S.—of Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
 F.F.L.A.—of Fire Loss Adjusters.
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
 F.H.A.S.—of Highland and Agricultural Soc. of Scotland.
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.A.S.—Surveyor Member Do.
 F.I.A.C.—of the Inst. of Company Accountants.
 F.I.Arb.—of the Institute of Arbitrators.
 F.I.C.S.—Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.H.—Hygiene.
 F.I.I.A.—of Institute of Industrial Administration.
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.—of the Institute of Physics.
 F.I.O.B.—of Inst. of Builders.
 F.I.O.—of Ophthalmic Opticians.
 F.I.W.T.—Wireless Technology.
 F.J.I.—of Institute of Journalists.
 F.L.A.—of Library Association.
 F.L.A.A.—of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.G.A.—of Local Government Association.
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
 F.M.S.—of the Medical Society.
 F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.—Fellow of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
 F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geological Society.
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist. Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 F.R.M.S., ditto Microscopical.
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.E., ditto Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
 F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
 F.R.San.I.—Do. Sanitary Inst.
 F.R.V.A.—of Inc. Assoc. of Rating and Valuation Officers.
 F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.A.A.—Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 F.S.I.—of Chartered Surveyors Institution.
 F.S.M.C.—of the Spectacle-Makers Company.
 F.S.S., Do. Statistical Society.
 F.T.I.—of Textile Institute.
 F.V.A.—of Valuers' Assoc.
 F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
 fcp., Foolscap.
 F.D. (*Fidel Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
 Fec. (*feci*), He did it.
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
 F.M.S., Federated Malay States.
 FOB., Free on board.

G

G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G. C. George Cross.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G. M. George Medal.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.

G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Cmpy.
 H.E., His Excellency.
 H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness (British India).
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.
 H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.
 H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
 H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. cf. H.S.E.
 H.L.L., Highland Light Infantry.
 H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
 H.M.A.S., His Majesty's Australian Ship.
 H.M.O.W., His Majesty's Office of Works.
 H.M.S., His Majesty's Ship.
 H.M.S.O., His Majesty's Stationary Office.
 h.p., Half pay.
 hp., horse power.
 H.R.P., His [Her] Royal Highness.
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. cf. H.J.S.
 H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.
 I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Ib. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
 I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
 Id. (*idem*), The same.
 I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
 I.e. (*id est*), That is.
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHX.
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
 In loc. (*in loco*), In its place.
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
 Inst. (instant), current month.
 I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.

J

J., Judge.
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
 K.C.B., Do. the Bath.
 K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
 K.C.M.G., Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
 K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
 K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order.

K.C., King's Counsel.
 K.G., Knight of the Garter.
 K.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the King; K.H.P., ditto Physician; K.H.S., ditto Surgeon; K.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon.
 K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 K.O.Y.L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
 K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
 K.R.R.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
 K.S.L.I., King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
 K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
 Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.
 Lab., Labour.
 L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
 L.A.H., *Licentiat*, or Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
 L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
 L.M.S.S.A., Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
 L.R.A.M., Do. of Roy. Acad. of Music.
 L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
 L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
 L.R.C.P.I., ditto Ireland.
 L.R.C.S.Ed., of Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinb.
 L.R.C.S.I., ditto Ireland.
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
 Lat., Latitude.
 lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.
 lb.w., Leg before wicket.
 l.c., "Lower case," i.e. small letter.
 L.C.C., London County Council.
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
 L.D.V., Local Defence Volunteers (afterwards Home Guard).
 L.G.U., Ladies' Golf Union.
 Lit., Literally.
 Litt.D.—Doctor of Literature.
 L.J., Lord Justice.
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
 LL.M., Master of ditto.
 loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
 L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
 L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.
 Ltd., Limited Liability.
 LXX., Septuagint.

M

M. and B. (May and Baker) Curative Drug.
 M.A., Master of Arts.
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.
 M.Ch.Orth.—of Orthopaedic Surgery.

M.Hy., Master of Hygiene.
 M.S.—of Surgery.
 M.Sc.—of Science.
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine; M.D., doctor of ditto.
 M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.
 M.B.S.I.—of Boot and Shoe Industry.
 M. Cons. E.—of Assocn. of Consulting Engineers.
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.
 M.I.A.E.—Member of Institute of Automobile Engineers.
 M.Inst.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.
 M.I.Chem.E.—of Institute of Chemical Engineers.
 M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I. Mech.E., ditto Electrical, Marine, and Mechanical Engineers.
 M.I.Loco.E.—of Institute of Locomotive Engineers.
 M.I.Min.E.—of Institute of Mining Engineers.
 M.Inst.M.M.—of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
 M.Inst.Met., ditto of Metals.
 M.Inst.N.A.—of Inst. of Naval Architects.
 M.Inst.T.—of Institute of Transport.
 M.I.O.B.—of Inst. of Builders.
 M.I.W.T., Do. Wireless Technology.
 M.J.I.—of Institute of Journalists.
 M.L.A.—of Legislative Assembly.
 M.L.C., ditto Council.
 M.P.—of Parliament.
 M.P.S.—of Pharmaceutical Society.
 M.R.A.C.—of Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester.
 M.R.A.S.—of Royal Asiatic Society.
 M.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 M.R.I.—of the Royal Institution.
 M.R.I.A.—of Royal Irish Academy.
 M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.
 M.R.San.I.—of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 M.S.A.—of Society of Architects.
 M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.
 M.C., Military Cross.
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
 M.C.S., Malayan Civil Service.
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
 M.G. Corps, Machine Gun Corps.
 Mgr., Monsignor.
 Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.

Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor] of Mus.
M.W.B., Metropolitan Water Bd.

N

NAAFL, Naval, Army and Air Force Institutes.
N.A.S., Nursing Auxiliary Service.
N.B., North Britain.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date (of books).
N.D.A., National Diploma in Agriculture.
N.D.D., Do. Dairying.
Nem. con. (*Nimine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
No. (Num-er), Number.
Non seq. (*nou sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.R.A., National Recovery Administration (U.S.A.).
N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.U.R., National Union of Railwaymen.
N.W.P.(T.), North-West Provinces [Territory].
N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob., or obit., died.
O.C.T.U., Officer Cadet Training Unit.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.H.M.S., On His Majesty's Service.
O.K., "Orl Korrekt."
O.M., Order of Merit.
O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books), Old Prices (Club).
Orse (*legal*), Otherwise.
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P

P.A.S.I., Professional Associate of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.
P.C., Privy Counsellor.
P.C. —, Police-constable —, p.c., per centum.
P.E.N. (Club), Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors and Novelists.
Ph.C., Pharmaceutical Chemist.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), After noon.
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.
P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or per pro. (*per procuratorem*)—by proxy.
P.P.C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.

Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
P.S.A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
P.W.D., Public Works Dept.
P.W.R., Police War Reserve.

Q

Q.A.L.A.S., Qualified Associate, Land Agents' Society.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."

R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
R.A.F., — Air Force.
R.A.M., — Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N., — Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C., — Army Pay Corps.
R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.
R.C.N., — Canadian Navy.
R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
R.C.S., — Corps of Signals.
R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E., — Engineers.
R.E.M.E., — Electrical and Mechanical do.
R.F.A., — Field Artillery.
R.H.A., — Horse Artillery, or — Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A., — Irish Academy.
R.I.N., — Indian Navy.
R.L.S.S.—Life Saving Society.
R.M., — Marines.
R.M.A., — Military Academy.
R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.
R.N., — Navy; R.N.R., ditto Reserve; R.N.V.R., ditto Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I., — Institute of Oil Painters.
R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.
R.T.R., — Tank Regt.
R.U. Rif., — Ulster Rifles.
R.W.S., — Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.E.C.C.E., Reconnaissance Corps.
R.F.U., Rugby Football Union.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page. (See Vo.)
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.

R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.

S

Sc. (*select*), Namely.
Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
S.C.M. State Certified Midwife.
Sic, So written.
S.J. (Society of Jesus), Jesuit.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*slip sole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
S.S.C., Solicitor of the Supreme Court.
Stet, Let it stand.
S.T.P. (=D.D.) *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.

T

Toc H., Tailor House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
U.M.C.A., Universities Mission to Central Africa.
U.N.I.O., United Nations Information Organization.
U.N.R.R.A., United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
U.S.S.R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
Voz. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (See Ro.)

W

W.A.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W.A.F.S., Women's Auxiliary Fire Service.
W.L.A., Women's Land Army.
W.P., Weather permitting.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.T.S., Women's Transport Service.
W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

or Tables for finding the day of the week for any date A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR.—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month, in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the Day of the Week.

(1)

Century.					Index No.
001-099	700-799	1400-1499	1752 [†] -1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800-899	1500-1599	...	...	4
200-299	900-999	1600-1699	1800-1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752 [†]	2
400-499	1100-1199	...	1900-1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	...	2000-2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive.

‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote.)

(2)

Year (last two figures)			Index No.s	
			A	B
00*			6	0
00**			0	0
01	29	57	1	1
02	30	58	2	2
03	31	59	3	3
04	32	60	4	5
05	33	61	6	6
06	34	62	0	0
07	35	63	1	1
08	36	64	2	3
09	37	65	4	4
10	38	66	5	5
11	39	67	6	6
12	40	68	0	1
13	41	69	2	2
14	42	70	3	3
15	43	71	4	4
16	44	72	5	6
17	45	73	0	0
18	46	74	1	1
19	47	75	2	2
20	48	76	3	4
21	49	77	5	5
22	50	78	6	6
23	51	79	0	0
24	52	80	1	2
25	53	81	3	3
26	54	82	4	4
27	55	83	5	5
28	56	84	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February, and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, &c.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, &c.

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February ...	3	August ...	2
March	3	September ...	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November ...	3
June	4	December ...	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, August 4th	Index No. 1	1215, June 19th	Index No. 0
Table 1 ... 1900-1999	...	Table 1 ... 1200-1299	...
Table 2 ... 14 (B)	...	Table 2 ... 15 (B)	...
Table 3 ... August	...	Table 3 ... June	...
4th ...	...	19th ...	...
Sum 10			
Table 4 ... 10 = Tuesday.			
Sum 27			
Table 4 ... 27 = Friday			

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1923. (See p. 185.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g. 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 10 AND 11 OF KING GEORGE VI.

Golden Number	IX	Union Day, South Africa	May 31
Era	27	Whit Sunday	June 9
Dominical Letter	F	The King's Birthday (Official Date)	" 13
Solar Cycle	23	Trinity Sunday	" 16
Roman Indiction	14	Corpus Christi	" 20
Julian Period (Year of)	6659	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,432,822	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan. 1	The Queen's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
Foundation Day, Australia	" 26	Dominion Day, New Zealand (1907)	Sept. 26
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 17	Jewish New Year (5707)	" 26
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Ash Wednesday	" 6	Muhammadan New Year (1366)	" 25
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Good Friday	Apr. 19	Sundays after Trinity	" 23
Princess Elizabeth's Birthday (1926)	" 21	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3
Easter Day	" 21	Accession of King George VI	" 11
St. George's Day	" 23	The King's Birthday (1895)	" 14
Queen Mary's Birthday (1867)	May 26	Christmas Day (Wednesday)	" 25
Ascension Day	" 30		

The Year 1946.



Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d. 06h.
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 22d. 01h.
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept. 23d. 16h.
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec. 22d. 11h.

Calendar for the Year 1946.

January.	April.	July.	October.
Su. 6 13 20 27	Su. 7 14 21 28	Su. 7 14 21 28	Su. 6 13 20 27
Mo. 7 14 21 28	Mo. 8 15 22 29	Mo. 8 15 22 29	Mo. 7 14 21 28
Tu. 8 15 22 29	Tu. 9 16 23 30	Tu. 9 16 23 30	Tu. 8 15 22 29
We. 9 16 23 30	We. 10 17 24 31	We. 10 17 24 31	We. 9 16 23 30
Th. 10 17 24 31	Th. 11 18 25	Th. 11 18 25	Th. 10 17 24 31
Fr. 11 18 25	Fr. 12 19 26	Fr. 12 19 26	Fr. 11 18 25
Sa. 12 19 26	Sa. 13 20 27	Sa. 13 20 27	Sa. 12 19 26
February.	May.	August.	November.
Su. 3 10 17 24	Su. 5 12 19 26	Su. 4 11 18 25	Su. 3 10 17 24
Mo. 4 11 18 25	Mo. 6 13 20 27	Mo. 5 12 19 26	Mo. 4 11 18 25
Tu. 5 12 19 26	Tu. 7 14 21 28	Tu. 6 13 20 27	Tu. 5 12 19 26
We. 6 13 20 27	We. 8 15 22 29	We. 7 14 21 28	We. 6 13 20 27
Th. 7 14 21 28	Th. 9 16 23 30	Th. 8 15 22 29	Th. 7 14 21 28
Fr. 8 15 22	Fr. 10 17 24 31	Fr. 9 16 23 30	Fr. 8 15 22 29
Sa. 9 16 23	Sa. 11 18 25	Sa. 10 17 24 31	Sa. 9 16 23 30
March.	June.	September.	December.
Su. 3 10 17 24	Su. 2 9 16 23 30	Su. 1 8 15 22 29	Su. 1 8 15 22 29
Mo. 4 11 18 25	Mo. 3 10 17 24	Mo. 2 9 16 23 30	Mo. 3 10 17 24
Tu. 5 12 19 26	Tu. 4 11 18 25	Tu. 3 10 17 24	Tu. 4 11 18 25
We. 6 13 20 27	We. 5 12 19 26	We. 4 11 18 25	We. 5 12 19 26
Th. 7 14 21 28	Th. 6 13 20 27	Th. 5 12 19 26	Th. 6 13 20 27
Fr. 8 15 22 29	Fr. 7 14 21 28	Fr. 6 13 20 27	Fr. 7 14 21 28
Sa. 9 16 23 30	Sa. 8 15 22 29	Sa. 7 14 21 28	Sa. 8 15 22 29

Calendar for the Year 1947.

January.	April.	July.	October.
Su. 5 12 19 26	Su. 6 13 20 27	Su. 6 13 20 27	Su. 5 12 19 26
Mo. 6 13 20 27	Mo. 7 14 21 28	Mo. 7 14 21 28	Mo. 6 13 20 27
Tu. 7 14 21 28	Tu. 8 15 22 29	Tu. 8 15 22 29	Tu. 7 14 21 28
We. 8 15 22 29	We. 9 16 23 30	We. 9 16 23 30	We. 8 15 22 29
Th. 9 16 23 30	Th. 10 17 24 31	Th. 10 17 24 31	Th. 9 16 23 30
Fr. 10 17 24 31	Fr. 11 18 25	Fr. 11 18 25	Fr. 10 17 24 31
Sa. 11 18 25	Sa. 12 19 26	Sa. 12 19 26	Sa. 11 18 25
February.	May.	August.	November.
Su. 2 9 16 23	Su. 4 11 18 25	Su. 3 10 17 24	Su. 2 9 16 23 30
Mo. 3 10 17 24	Mo. 5 12 19 26	Mo. 4 11 18 25	Mo. 3 10 17 24
Tu. 4 11 18 25	Tu. 6 13 20 27	Tu. 5 12 19 26	Tu. 4 11 18 25
We. 5 12 19 26	We. 7 14 21 28	We. 6 13 20 27	We. 5 12 19 26
Th. 6 13 20 27	Th. 8 15 22 29	Th. 7 14 21 28	Th. 6 13 20 27
Fr. 7 14 21 28	Fr. 9 16 23 30	Fr. 8 15 22 29	Fr. 7 14 21 28
Sa. 8 15 22	Sa. 10 17 24 31	Sa. 9 16 23 30	Sa. 8 15 22 29
March.	June.	September.	December.
Su. 2 9 16 23	Su. 1 8 15 22 29	Su. 7 14 21 28	Su. 7 14 21 28
Mo. 3 10 17 24	Mo. 2 9 16 23 30	Mo. 8 15 22 29	Mo. 8 15 22 29
Tu. 4 11 18 25	Tu. 3 10 17 24	Tu. 9 16 23 30	Tu. 9 16 23 30
We. 5 12 19 26	We. 4 11 18 25	We. 10 17 24	We. 10 17 24
Th. 6 13 20 27	Th. 5 12 19 26	Th. 11 18 25	Th. 11 18 25
Fr. 7 14 21 28	Fr. 6 13 20 27	Fr. 12 19 26	Fr. 12 19 26
Sa. 8 15 22 29	Sa. 7 14 21 28	Sa. 13 20 27	Sa. 13 20 27

Month	Day or Week	
		 <i>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</i> 
1	Tu.	Circumcision. Sir James Frazer born, 1854.
2	W.	Sir Philip Broke (<i>H.M.S. Shannon</i>) died, 1841.
3	Th.	C. R. Attlee b. 1883. Herbert Morrison b. 1883.
4	F.	H. G. Bohn b. 1796. Linley Sanbourne b. 1844.
5	S.	Catherine de Medici died, 1589.
6	S.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	M.	Plow Monday. Lord Cunningham b. 1883.
8	Tu.	Paul Verlaine died, 1896. John Curtin born, 1885.
9	W.	Earl St. Vincent born, 1735.
10	Th.	Linnaeus died, 1778; born May 23, 1707.
11	F.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.
12	S.	Edmund Burke b. 1729. Sir Charles Oman b. 1860.
13	S.	1st S. after Epiphany. Chillianwallah, 1849.
14	M.	Jean de Reszke born, 1850.
15	Tu.	Henry Labouchère died, 1912.
16	W.	Coruña, 1809. Sir Ian Hamilton born, 1853.
17	Th.	Abu Klea, 1885. Earl Lloyd George born, 1863.
18	F.	Misurata, 1943. Rudyard Kipling died, 1936.
19	S.	Robert E. Lee born, 1807. Sir F. Maurice b. 1871.
20	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. George V died, 1936.
21	M.	Sophia Jex-Blake born, 1840. Lenin died, 1924.
22	Tu.	Francis Bacon born, 1560. Byron born, 1788.
23	W.	Tripoli, 1943. De la Motte Fouqué died, 1843.
24	Th.	Lord Randolph Churchill died, 1895.
25	F.	Conversion of St. Paul. Lord Leighton died,
26	S.	FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA (1788). [1896.
27	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
28	M.	Aliwal, 1846. Charlemagne died, 814.
29	Tu.	George III died, 1820. Earl Haig died, 1928.
30	W.	President F. D. Roosevelt b. 1882; died April 12,
31	Th.	Charles Haddon Spurgeon died, 1892. [1945.

PHENOMENA

Jan. 1d 15h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0°.2 N.

2. Earth in perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,300,000 miles) from the Sun.

3d 12h. Partial eclipse of the Sun, visible only in southern and Antarctic regions. See page 158.

12. Saturn in opposition.

14. Mars in opposition.

17d 04h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

17d 07h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

22d 17h. Mars in conjunction with Saturn. Mars 4½° N.

24d 11h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

32. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Dec. 1 24	Dec. 16 23	
Jan. 1 22	Jan. 16 21	
Feb. 1 20	Feb. 15 19	

Draco (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	3 12 30
☾ First Quarter.....	10 20 27
○ Full Moon.....	17 14 46
☾ Last Quarter.....	25 05 00
	d h
Perigee (227, 530 miles) ..	14 12
Apogee (251,330 ") ..	26 07
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 89°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day. Holiday on London Stock Exchange. Bank Holiday in Scotland. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, etc. due.

6. Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.

10. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

23. Luxemburg's National Day.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	18 43 24	23 04	— 3 15	6 40 10	17 17 00	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 59	15 36
2	18 47 50	22 59	— 3 43	6 44 06	17 13 04	8 08	8 32	12 04	16 00	15 37
3	18 52 14	22 54	— 4 11	6 48 03	17 09 08	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 01	15 38
4	18 56 39	22 48	— 4 39	6 51 59	17 05 12	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 39
5	19 01 03	22 42	— 5 07	6 55 56	17 01 16	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 41
6	19 05 26	22 36	— 5 34	6 59 53	16 57 20	8 07	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42
7	19 09 49	22 29	— 6 00	7 03 49	16 53 24	8 07	8 29	12 06	16 06	15 44
8	19 14 12	22 21	— 6 26	7 07 46	16 49 29	8 07	8 29	12 07	16 07	15 45
9	19 18 34	22 13	— 6 52	7 11 42	16 45 33	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 08	15 47
10	19 22 56	22 05	— 7 17	7 15 39	16 41 37	8 06	8 27	12 07	16 10	15 48
11	19 27 17	21 56	— 7 42	7 19 35	16 37 41	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 11	15 50
12	19 31 37	21 47	— 8 05	7 23 32	16 33 45	8 04	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 52
13	19 35 57	21 37	— 8 29	7 27 28	16 29 49	8 04	8 25	12 09	16 14	15 53
14	19 40 16	21 27	— 8 51	7 31 25	16 25 53	8 03	8 24	12 09	16 16	15 55
15	19 44 35	21 16	— 9 13	7 35 22	16 21 57	8 02	8 23	12 09	16 17	15 57
16	19 48 52	21 05	— 9 34	7 39 18	16 18 01	8 01	8 22	12 10	16 19	15 59
17	19 53 10	20 54	— 9 55	7 43 15	16 14 05	8 00	8 20	12 10	16 20	16 01
18	19 57 26	20 42	— 10 15	7 47 11	16 10 09	8 00	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 02
19	20 01 42	20 30	— 10 34	7 51 08	16 06 14	7 59	8 18	12 11	16 24	16 04
20	20 05 57	20 18	— 10 53	7 55 04	16 02 18	7 58	8 16	12 11	16 25	16 06
21	20 10 11	20 05	— 11 10	7 59 01	15 58 22	7 56	8 15	12 11	16 27	16 08
22	20 14 25	19 52	— 11 27	8 02 57	15 54 26	7 55	8 14	12 12	16 29	16 10
23	20 18 37	19 38	— 11 43	8 06 54	15 50 30	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 30	16 12
24	20 22 49	19 24	— 11 59	8 10 51	15 46 34	7 53	8 10	12 12	16 32	16 15
25	20 27 01	19 10	— 12 14	8 14 47	15 42 38	7 52	8 09	12 12	16 34	16 17
26	20 31 11	18 55	— 12 28	8 18 44	15 38 42	7 50	8 07	12 13	16 36	16 19
27	20 35 21	18 40	— 12 41	8 22 40	15 34 46	7 49	8 06	12 13	16 38	16 21
28	20 39 30	18 25	— 12 53	8 26 37	15 30 50	7 48	8 04	12 13	16 39	16 23
29	20 43 38	18 09	— 13 05	8 30 33	15 26 54	7 46	8 02	12 13	16 41	16 25
30	20 47 45	17 53	— 13 16	8 34 30	15 22 58	7 45	8 00	12 13	16 43	16 27
31	20 51 52	17 36	— 13 25	8 38 26	15 19 03	7 43	7 59	12 14	16 45	16 29

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1m 10s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is too far south to be seen from this country.

VENUS is too close to the Sun for observation. It is in superior conjunction on February 1.

MARS, retrograding in Gemini, is in opposition on January 14, in the high northern declination of 25°, so that it is well placed for observation in this hemisphere. When the opposition falls in August, Mars approaches to within 35,000,000 miles of the Earth; at this opposition it is 59,000,000 miles away—nearly as far as it can be at opposition. During its retrograding, Mars overtakes Saturn on January 22, passing 4½° to the north. After Mars begins to advance on February 22, it again passes Saturn on March 19, this time 3° N. Mag.—1.2.

JUPITER is a morning star in Virgo. It is moving southwards, and for the next four or five years is

better placed for observers in the southern hemisphere than in the northern. Magnitude —1.6.

SATURN, in Gemini, reaches opposition on January 12, so is high on the southern meridian at midnight. The rings, which have been opening for several years, are now beginning to close again, and will continue to do so for the next six years or so. They are divided into two portions by the so-called Cassini division, named after its discoverer. The apparent width of this division is just one fiftieth of the total diameter of the rings, and so is just about 1" in the extreme east and west portions, and (at present) about 0.4" in the direction of the poles of Saturn. The division can be seen with a telescope of 3 inches or more in aperture, provided the telescope is steady. Eastern elongations of the eighth magnitude satellite Titan occur on the mornings of January 3 and 19, and western on the evenings of January 10 and 26. Magnitude —0.2.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	h ^c	Hor. Par	Semi-Alt.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
					Long	P.A.						
	h m	°		°	°			d	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 42	-20.3	54.5	14.9	-64	11	6	27.2	6 14	6 36	10 22	14 26
2	17 33	-21.7	54.0	15.0	-70	4	2	28.2	7 18	7 44	11 12	15 03
3	18 27	-23.9	55.3	15.1	-88	352	0	29.2	8 16	8 43	12 04	15 52
4	19 21	-25.8	55.7	15.2	-80	9	0	0.5	9 05	9 31	12 57	16 52
5	20 17	-22.6	56.2	15.3	-68	356	2	2.5	9 45	10 08	13 50	17 39
6	21 11	-20.1	56.7	15.5	-55	349	6	2.5	10 17	10 34	14 42	18 59
7	22 05	-16.6	57.3	15.6	-43	345	13	3.5	10 42	10 55	15 32	20 33
8	22 57	-12.1	57.7	15.7	-31	341	21	4.5	11 03	11 12	16 21	21 45
9	23 47	-7.1	58.1	15.8	-19	339	30	5.5	11 22	11 26	17 09	23 11
10	0 58	-1.6	58.6	16.0	-7	338	40	6.5	11 40	11 39	17 58	...
11	1 29	-4.1	59.0	16.1	-5	338	52	7.5	11 59	11 53	18 47	0 31
12	2 21	+9.6	59.4	16.2	-18	340	63	8.5	12 20	12 09	19 39	1 53
13	3 10	+14.7	59.7	16.3	-30	343	74	9.5	12 46	12 30	20 35	3 17
14	4 14	-19.0	59.9	16.3	-42	348	83	10.5	13 18	12 57	21 33	4 41
15	5 14	+22.1	59.9	16.3	-54	354	91	11.5	14 01	13 36	22 34	6 02
16	6 17	-23.8	59.7	16.3	-66	3	97	12.5	14 57	14 30	23 35	7 13
17	7 20	-23.8	59.3	16.2	-78	19	100	13.5	15 05	15 39	...	8 10
18	8 21	+22.4	58.7	16.0	-90	344	100	14.5	17 20	16 59	0 35	8 54
19	9 19	+10.6	58.0	15.8	+78	6	98	15.5	18 38	18 22	1 31	9 27
20	10 14	+15.8	57.3	15.6	-65	13	93	16.5	19 54	19 43	2 23	9 52
21	11 04	+11.4	56.5	15.4	+53	17	87	17.5	21 08	21 02	3 11	10 12
22	11 54	-6.5	55.8	15.2	+41	20	79	18.5	22 19	22 17	3 56	10 29
23	12 37	+1.6	55.2	15.0	+29	21	71	19.5	23 28	23 30	4 38	10 45
24	13 22	-3.4	54.7	14.9	-17	21	61	20.5	...	...	5 20	11 00
25	14 06	-8.1	54.4	14.8	-5	20	52	21.5	0 35	0 43	6 01	11 16
26	14 51	-12.5	54.2	14.8	-7	18	43	22.5	1 43	1 55	6 44	11 34
27	15 37	-16.4	54.3	14.8	-20	14	33	23.5	2 51	3 08	7 28	11 56
28	16 25	-19.7	54.5	14.8	-2	10	25	24.5	3 59	4 20	8 14	12 33
29	17 15	-22.2	54.8	14.9	-44	5	17	25.5	5 05	5 29	9 03	12 58
30	18 08	-23.7	55.3	15.1	-56	359	10	26.5	6 05	6 33	9 55	13 43
31	19 03	-2.0	55.8	15.2	-68	351	5	27.5	6 59	7 26	10 48	14 39

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
	h m	°	°	°	h m	h m	h m		h m	°	°	°	h m	h m	h m
1	17 10	21.7	6	75	7 15	7 46	10 31	16	18 41	23.8	5	92	11 03	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
2	17 27	22.4	6	80	7 26	7 59	10 36	19	19 01	23.7	5	91	11 11		
3	17 44	23.0	5	83	7 36	8 11	10 41	22	19 21	23.5	5	94	11 19		
10	18 03	23.4	5	86	7 47	8 23	10 48	25	19 41	23.0	5	95	11 28		
13	18 21	23.7	5	88	7 56	8 33	10 55	28	20 01	22.3	5	97	11 36		
16	18 41	23.8	5	91	8 05	8 42	11 03	31	20 22	21.4	5	98	11 45		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high W.	
					52°	56°
	h m	°	°	°	h m	h m
1	18 11	23.6	10	99	11 31	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation
6	18 38	23.5	10	99	11 39	
11	19 05	23.1	10	100	11 46	
16	19 33	22.5	10	100	11 54	
21	19 59	21.5	10	100	12 01	
26	20 26	20.3	10	100	12 08	
31	20 52	18.8	10	100	12 14	

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°	
	h m	°	°	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 05	24.3	14	99	17 39	17 19	25 19
6	7 57	24.9	15	100	17 08	16 47	24 52
11	7 49	25.3	15	100	16 37	16 15	24 24
16	7 40	25.8	15	100	16 06	15 44	23 55
21	7 32	26.1	14	100	15 36	15 14	23 27
26	7 24	26.3	14	99	15 07	14 44	23 00
31	7 17	26.5	14	99	14 39	14 16	22 34

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 48	3 55	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 05	8 16	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11
5	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
6	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 20	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 29	3 57	8 45	4 03	8 45	4 17
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 15	4 13	8 22	4 10	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
10	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 15	4 15	8 22	4 12	8 27	4 00	8 43	4 06	8 43	4 20
11	8 03	4 13	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 16	8 21	4 13	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 22
12	8 02	4 14	8 12	4 25	8 13	4 17	8 20	4 14	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 10	8 4	4 24
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 27	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 11	8 41	4 25
14	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 28	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 24	4 07	8 40	4 13	8 4	4 27
15	8 00	4 19	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 22	8 18	4 19	8 23	4 09	8 39	4 15	8 39	4 29
16	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 31	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 22	4 10	8 3	4 17	8 38	4 30
17	7 58	4 22	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 25	8 16	4 22	8 21	4 12	8 36	4 19	8 37	4 32
18	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 34	8 09	4 27	8 16	4 24	8 20	4 14	8 35	4 20	8 36	4 34
19	7 57	4 26	8 07	4 36	8 08	4 29	8 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 34	4 22	8 34	4 36
20	7 56	4 27	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 30	8 13	4 27	8 17	4 17	8 32	4 24	8 33	4 37
21	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	8 05	4 32	8 12	4 29	8 16	4 19	8 31	4 26	8 32	4 39
22	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 11	4 31	8 15	4 21	8 30	4 28	8 31	4 41
23	7 52	4 32	8 02	4 42	8 03	4 35	8 09	4 33	8 13	4 23	8 28	4 30	8 29	4 43
24	7 51	4 34	8 01	4 44	8 02	4 37	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
25	7 50	4 36	8 00	4 46	8 01	4 39	8 07	4 37	8 10	4 28	8 25	4 35	8 27	4 47
26	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
27	7 47	4 40	7 57	4 50	7 58	4 43	8 04	4 41	8 07	4 32	8 22	4 39	8 24	4 51
28	7 46	4 41	7 56	4 51	7 57	4 44	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 41	8 22	4 53
29	7 44	4 43	7 54	4 53	7 55	4 46	8 01	4 45	8 04	4 36	8 18	4 43	8 20	4 55
30	7 43	4 45	7 53	4 55	7 54	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 45	8 18	4 57
31	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	8 00	4 40	8 15	4 47	8 17	4 59

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	13 33.8	8 26	2 10	2 21	6 53	7 36.5	21 29	17 30	17 13	24 52
11	13 37.8	8 47	1 37	1 48	6 17	7 33.0	21 38	16 46	16 30	24 09
21	13 40.9	9 02	1 02	1 13	5 41	7 29.6	21 47	16 02	15 46	23 26
31	13 42.8	9 11	0 25	0 37	5 04	7 26.3	21 55	15 19	15 02	22 44

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 36"; of Saturn 21". Diameters of Saturn's rings 46" and 18"



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	4 52.5	22 34	22 08	29 00	29 13	12 33.9	2 04	25 06	25 14	29 49
11	4 51.0	22 32	21 28	28 19	28 32	12 34.0	2 04	24 26	24 35	29 10
21	4 49.7	22 30	20 47	27 38	27 51	12 33.9	2 03	23 47	23 56	28 30
31	4 48.8	22 28	20 07	26 58	27 11	12 33.6	2 00	23 07	23 16	27 50

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Day or		 <i>Februa</i> , Roman festival of Purification. 	PHENOMENA
Month	Week		
		<i>Sun's Longitude</i> $330^{\circ} \pm 19^{\circ} 06''$	
1	F.	Air Training Corps founded, 1941.	
2	S.	Justification. Candlemas.	Feb. 1. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.
3	S.	4th S after Epiphany. Lord Trenchard b. 1873.	11. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
4	M.	W. Harrison Ainsworth born, 1805.	13 ^h 02 ^m . Mars in conjunction with the Moon.
5	Tu.	Sir Arthur Keith born, 1806.	Mars 3° N.
6	W.	Queen Anne born, 1665. Sir Henry Irving b. 1838.	13 ^h 09 ^m . Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.
7	Th.	Charles Dickens born, 1812. Sinclair Lewis b. 1885.	Saturn 2° S.
8	F.	Jules Verne b. 1828. Rev. S. A. Barnett b. 1844.	20 ^h 20 ^m . Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.
9	S.	Canon Ainger b. 1837. St. Loe Strachey b. 1860.	Jupiter 3° S.
10	S.	5th Sunday after Epiphany. Sobraon, 1846.	
11	M.	Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847.	
12	Tu.	Abraham Lincoln b. 1809. Charles Darwin b. 1809.	
13	W.	Lord Randolph Churchill born, 1849.	
14	Th.	Valentine Day. Izrael Zangwill born, 1864.	
15	F.	Chahapin b. 1873. Visct. Cardwell d. 1886. [1876.	
16	S.	Kharkov recaptured, 1943. G. M. Trevelyan b.	
17	S.	Septuagesima. Henrich Heine died, 1856.	
18	M.	Martin Luther died, 1546. Wilson Barrett b. 1846.	
19	Tu.	Nicolaus Copernicus born, 1473.	
20	W.	Lord Rawlinson born, 1864.	
21	Th.	Gujerat, 1849. Cardinal Newman born, 1801.	
22	F.	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (1732).	
23	S.	Samuel Pepys b. 1633. Norman Lindsay b. 1879.	
24	S.	Scragesima. St. Matthias.	
25	M.	Mogadishu, 1941. Wallenstein died, 1634.	
26	Tu.	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.	
27	W.	Longfellow born, 1807. Ellen Terry born, 1848.	
28	Th.	Viscount Simon born, 1873.	

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Jan. 1 24	Jan. 16 23	
Feb. 1 22	Feb. 15 21	
Mar. 1 20	Mar. 16 19	

Draco (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	2 04 43
☾ First Quarter.....	9 04 28
○ Full Moon.....	16 04 28
☾ Last Quarter.....	24 02 36

	d h
Perigee (230,090 miles)...	9 10
Apogee (251,230 ")...	23 04
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 88°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
2. Scottish Term Day.
8. Half-Quarter Day.
20. Old Half-Quarter Day.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....	March 25	Michaelmas.....	September 29
Midsummer.....	June 24	Christmas.....	December 25

HALF-QUARTER DAYS are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas.....	February 2	Lammas.....	August 1
Whitsunday.....	May 15	Martumas.....	November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	h m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	20 55 58	17 20	-13 35	8 42 23	15 15 07	7 42	7 57	12 14	16 47	16 32
2	21 00 03	17 03	-13 43	8 46 20	15 11 11	7 40	7 55	12 14	16 48	16 34
3	21 04 07	16 46	-13 51	8 50 16	15 07 15	7 38	7 53	12 14	16 50	16 36
4	21 08 10	16 28	-13 57	8 54 13	15 03 19	7 37	7 51	12 14	16 52	16 38
5	21 12 12	16 10	-14 03	8 58 09	14 59 23	7 35	7 49	12 14	16 54	16 40
6	21 16 14	15 51	-14 08	9 02 06	14 55 27	7 33	7 47	12 14	16 56	16 42
7	21 20 13	15 34	-14 12	9 06 02	14 51 31	7 32	7 45	12 14	16 58	16 45
8	21 24 15	15 15	-14 16	9 09 59	14 47 35	7 30	7 43	12 14	17 00	16 47
9	21 28 14	14 56	-14 18	9 13 55	14 43 39	7 28	7 41	12 14	17 02	16 49
10	21 32 12	14 37	-14 20	9 17 52	14 39 44	7 26	7 39	12 14	17 03	16 51
11	21 36 10	14 17	-14 21	9 21 49	14 35 48	7 24	7 36	12 14	17 05	16 53
12	21 40 06	13 58	-14 21	9 25 45	14 31 52	7 23	7 34	12 14	17 07	16 56
13	21 44 02	13 38	-14 21	9 29 42	14 27 56	7 21	7 32	12 14	17 09	16 58
14	21 47 58	13 18	-14 19	9 33 38	14 24 00	7 19	7 30	12 14	17 11	17 00
15	21 51 52	12 57	-14 17	9 37 35	14 20 04	7 17	7 28	12 14	17 13	17 02
16	21 55 46	12 37	-14 14	9 41 31	14 16 08	7 15	7 25	12 14	17 14	17 04
17	21 59 39	12 16	-14 11	9 45 28	14 12 12	7 13	7 23	12 14	17 16	17 07
18	22 03 31	11 55	-14 07	9 49 24	14 08 16	7 11	7 21	12 14	17 18	17 09
19	22 07 23	11 34	-14 02	9 53 21	14 04 20	7 09	7 18	12 14	17 20	17 11
20	22 11 13	11 13	-13 56	9 57 18	14 00 24	7 07	7 16	12 14	17 22	17 13
21	22 15 04	10 51	-13 50	10 01 14	13 56 29	7 05	7 14	12 14	17 24	17 15
22	22 18 53	10 30	-13 43	10 05 11	13 52 33	7 03	7 11	12 14	17 26	17 18
23	22 22 42	10 08	-13 35	10 09 07	13 48 37	7 01	7 09	12 14	17 27	17 20
24	22 26 31	9 46	-13 27	10 13 04	13 44 41	6 59	7 06	12 13	17 29	17 22
25	22 30 18	9 24	-13 18	10 17 00	13 40 45	6 56	7 04	12 13	17 31	17 24
26	22 34 06	9 01	-13 09	10 20 57	13 36 49	6 54	7 01	12 13	17 33	17 26
27	22 37 52	8 39	-12 59	10 24 53	13 32 53	6 52	6 59	12 13	17 35	17 28
28	22 41 38	8 16	-12 48	10 28 50	13 28 57	6 50	6 56	12 13	17 36	17 30

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout February subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in superior conjunction with the Sun on Feb. 11. As it then proceeds to move north of the Sun rapidly, it may perhaps be seen as an evening star towards the end of the month.

VENUS, being in superior conjunction with the Sun on February 1, is not visible this month.

MARS, retrograding in Gemini, was in opposition last month and so is now well placed for observation; retrograding ceases on Feb. 22. It fades rapidly during the month, from magnitude -0.8 at the beginning to 0.0 at the end.

JUPITER is still a morning star in Virgo, and now rises before midnight. On Feb. 12 it begins to retrograde. Magnitude -1.8.

SATURN, retrograding in Gemini, was in opposition last month, and is now an evening star in the east after sunset. Of its many satellites (nine have well-determined orbits) only the largest, Titan (discovered by Huyghens), which has a diameter of

about 3,500 miles, and is of the eighth magnitude, can be seen in a small telescope. Its orbit lies very nearly in the plane of the rings, and it takes almost exactly 16 days to make a complete circuit round Saturn—four from eastern elongation to inferior conjunction south (at present) of the planet, four more to western elongation, another four to superior conjunction to the north, and finally four more to eastern elongation again. At elongations its distance from Saturn is ten times the diameter of Saturn or four times the diameter of the rings; at conjunctions during this opposition the distance is rather less than half of this. Eastern elongations occur on the evenings of Feb. 3 and 19, and western on Feb. 11 and 27. See also notes in January. Magnitude 0.1.

URANUS, which was in opposition on Dec. 7 is about 2° to the east of the star τ Tauri, which may be identified by Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 250). It is just on the borderline of naked eye visibility, but shows a distinct disc in a small telescope.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.			h m	h m	h m	h m
1	19 59	-23.1	55.4	15.4	-81	339	2	28.5	7 42	8 07	15 46	15 22
2	20 5	-21.0	57.0	15.5	+87	290	0	29.5	8 17	8 37	17 00	16 41
3	21 49	-17.6	57.6	15.7	+75	3	1	0.8	8 45	9 00	18 19	18 06
4	22 42	-13.3	58.1	15.8	+63	349	4	1.8	9 08	9 13	19 39	19 31
5	23 35	-8.3	58.5	15.9	+51	344	9	2.8	9 28	9 33	20 59	20 56
6	0 26	-2.7	58.8	16.0	+38	341	17	3.8	9 46	9 47	22 20	22 22
7	1 17	+3.0	59.0	16.1	+26	341	26	4.8	10 05	10 01	23 42	23 49
8	2 09	+8.6	59.1	16.1	+14	342	37	5.8	10 25	10 16	...	...
9	3 03	+13.7	59.2	16.1	+2	344	48	6.8	10 48	10 34	1 04	1 17
10	3 59	+18.1	59.2	16.1	-10	348	59	7.8	11 17	10 58	2 27	2 45
11	4 57	+21.5	59.1	16.1	-22	353	70	8.8	11 55	11 31	3 47	4 10
12	5 58	+23.5	59.0	16.1	-35	360	80	9.8	12 44	12 17	5 00	5 26
13	6 59	+24.1	58.7	16.0	-47	7	88	10.8	13 46	13 19	6 01	6 28
14	7 59	+23.1	58.3	15.9	-59	16	94	11.8	14 58	14 34	6 49	7 13
15	8 58	+20.8	57.9	15.8	-71	29	98	12.8	16 14	15 56	7 25	7 45
16	9 53	+17.4	57.3	15.6	-83	81	100	13.8	17 31	17 18	8 07	8 24
17	10 45	+13.1	56.7	15.5	+85	357	99	14.8	18 47	18 38	8 14	8 34
18	11 34	+8.3	56.1	15.3	+73	11	96	15.8	19 59	19 56	8 33	8 48
19	12 20	+3.3	55.6	15.1	+61	16	92	16.8	21 10	21 11	8 49	8 50
20	13 06	-1.8	55.0	15.0	+48	18	85	17.8	22 19	22 25	9 04	9 01
21	13 50	-6.7	54.6	14.9	+36	18	78	18.8	23 28	23 38	9 20	9 13
22	14 35	-11.2	54.4	14.8	+24	17	69	19.8	...	...	9 37	9 26
23	15 21	-15.4	54.2	14.8	+12	14	60	20.8	0 36	0 51	9 57	9 41
24	16 08	-18.9	54.3	14.8	0	11	51	21.8	1 44	2 03	10 21	10 02
25	16 57	-21.6	54.5	14.9	-12	6	42	22.8	2 50	3 14	10 53	10 28
26	17 49	-23.4	54.9	15.0	-25	1	32	23.8	3 53	4 20	11 32	11 05
27	18 43	-24.2	55.5	15.1	-37	355	24	24.8	4 49	5 17	12 23	11 55
28	19 38	-23.7	56.1	15.3	-49	348	16	25.8	5 37	6 02	13 25	13 00

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
1	20 29	21.1	98	11 48	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			16	22 13	12.9	5	99	12 33	16 54	16 39
4	20 50	19.9	99	11 57				19	22 34	10.7	5	97	12 42	17 17	17 04
7	21 11	18.5	99	12 06				22	22 55	8.2	5	94	12 51	17 39	17 29
10	21 34	16.8	100	12 15				25	23 15	5.7	5	90	12 59	18 02	17 54
13	21 52	15.0	99	12 24				28	23 34	3.1	6	83	13 06	18 22	18 11
16	22 13	12.9	99	12 33				31	23 51	0.5	6	73	13 12	18 41	18 38

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
1	20 57	18.5	100	12 15	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation		
6	21 22	16.8	100	12 20			
11	21 47	14.8	100	12 26			
16	22 11	12.7	100	12 30			
21	22 35	10.5	100	12 34			
26	22 58	8.1	99	12 38			
31	23 22	5.7	99	12 41			

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
1	7 16	26.5	14	98	22 29	30 23	30 46
6	7 10	26.6	13	98	22 04	29 59	30 22
11	7 07	26.6	13	97	21 41	29 36	29 59
16	7 04	26.5	12	96	21 19	29 13	29 36
21	7 03	26.4	11	95	20 58	28 52	29 15
26	7 03	26.2	11	94	20 39	28 32	28 55
31	7 05	26.0	10	93	20 21	28 13	28 35

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G M T)

Day	London		L. (L)		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	am pm		am pm		am pm		am pm		am pm		am pm		am pm	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 49	7 50	4 59	7 54	4 52	7 56	4 51	7 59	4 42	8 13	4 50	8 15	5 02
2	7 39	4 50	7 48	5 00	7 49	4 54	7 54	4 53	7 57	4 44	8 11	4 52	8 13	5 04
3	7 37	4 52	7 46	5 02	7 47	4 56	7 52	4 52	7 55	4 46	8 09	4 54	8 11	5 06
4	7 36	4 53	7 45	5 04	7 46	4 58	7 51	4 57	7 53	4 48	8 07	4 56	8 10	5 08
5	7 34	4 56	7 43	5 06	7 44	5 00	7 49	4 59	7 51	4 50	8 05	4 58	8 08	5 10
6	7 32	4 58	7 42	5 08	7 42	5 02	7 47	5 01	7 49	4 52	8 03	5 00	8 06	5 12
7	7 31	4 59	7 40	5 09	7 40	5 04	7 45	5 03	7 47	4 55	8 01	5 03	8 04	5 14
8	7 29	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 38	5 06	7 43	5 05	7 45	4 57	7 59	5 05	8 02	5 16
9	7 27	5 03	7 37	5 13	7 36	5 08	7 41	5 07	7 43	4 59	7 57	5 07	8 00	5 18
10	7 25	5 04	7 35	5 14	7 34	5 09	7 39	5 08	7 41	5 01	7 55	5 09	7 58	5 20
11	7 23	5 06	7 33	5 16	7 32	5 11	7 37	5 10	7 39	5 03	7 53	5 11	7 56	5 22
12	7 22	5 08	7 32	5 18	7 31	5 13	7 36	5 12	7 37	5 05	7 51	5 13	7 54	5 24
13	7 20	5 10	7 30	5 20	7 29	5 15	7 34	5 14	7 35	5 07	7 49	5 15	7 52	5 26
14	7 18	5 12	7 28	5 22	7 27	5 17	7 32	5 16	7 33	5 09	7 47	5 17	7 50	5 28
15	7 16	5 14	7 26	5 24	7 25	5 19	7 30	5 18	7 31	5 11	7 45	5 19	7 48	5 30
16	7 14	5 15	7 24	5 25	7 23	5 20	7 28	5 20	7 28	5 13	7 42	5 21	7 46	5 32
17	7 12	5 17	7 22	5 27	7 21	5 22	7 26	5 22	7 26	5 16	7 40	5 24	7 44	5 34
18	7 10	5 19	7 20	5 29	7 19	5 24	7 24	5 24	7 24	5 18	7 38	5 26	7 42	5 36
19	7 08	5 21	7 18	5 31	7 17	5 26	7 21	5 26	7 21	5 20	7 35	5 28	7 39	5 38
20	7 06	5 23	7 16	5 33	7 15	5 28	7 19	5 28	7 19	5 22	7 33	5 30	7 37	5 40
21	7 04	5 25	7 14	5 35	7 13	5 30	7 17	5 30	7 17	5 24	7 31	5 32	7 35	5 42
22	7 02	5 27	7 12	5 37	7 11	5 32	7 15	5 32	7 15	5 26	7 28	5 35	7 32	5 44
23	7 00	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 09	5 33	7 12	5 34	7 12	5 28	7 26	5 37	7 30	5 47
24	6 58	5 30	7 08	5 40	7 07	5 35	7 10	5 36	7 10	5 30	7 23	5 39	7 27	5 49
25	6 55	5 32	7 05	5 42	7 04	5 37	7 08	5 38	7 08	5 32	7 21	5 41	7 25	5 51
26	6 53	5 34	7 03	5 44	7 02	5 39	7 06	5 40	7 05	5 34	7 18	5 43	7 23	5 53
27	6 51	5 36	7 02	5 46	7 00	5 41	7 03	5 42	7 03	5 36	7 16	5 45	7 20	5 55
28	6 49	5 37	6 59	5 47	6 58	5 43	7 01	5 44	7 00	5 38	7 13	5 47	7 18	5 57

JUPITER ♃

Day	R A	Dec		5° high in East		Souths	
		—		52°			56°
		h m	s	l m	h m		h m
1	13 43 0	9 11	24 16	24 29	28 56		
11	13 43 7	9 13	23 30	23 51	28 17		
21	13 43 2	9 08	22 59	23 10	27 37		
31	13 41 5	8 56	22 16	22 28	26 56		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40 of Saturn 20"

SATURN ♄

Day	R A	Dec +	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
				h m	h m
1	7 26 0	21 56	22 40	30 05	30 21
11	7 23 1	22 03	21 57	29 23	29 40
21	7 20 7	22 08	21 16	28 43	28 59
31	7 19 0	22 13	20 35	28 02	28 19

Diameter of Saturn's rings 45" and 18".

URANUS ♅



Day	R A	Dec +	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
				h m	h m
1	4 48 7	22 28	20 03	26 54	27 07
11	4 48 2	22 27	19 23	26 14	26 27
21	4 48 0	22 27	18 44	25 35	25 47
31	4 48 2	22 27	18 05	24 56	25 08

Diameter 4"

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R A	Dec -	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°	
			h m	h m	
1	12 33 5	2 00	23 03	23 12	27 47
11	12 33 0	1 56	22 23	22 31	27 07
21	12 32 3	1 51	21 42	21 51	26 27
31	12 31 5	1 45	21 02	21 10	25 46

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 Mars, Roman god of battle. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 0° 7' 21" 06"		PHENOMENA
Month	Week			
1	F.	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Adowah, 1896.		March 4 ^d 05h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N.
2	S.	John Wesley d. 1791. Horace Walpole d. 1797.		4 ^d 20h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 6° N.
3	S.	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.		9. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (18°).
4	M.	Sir Henry Raeburn born, 1756.		12 ^d 11h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° N.
5	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. Pancake Day. [1806.		12 ^d 14h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.
6	W.	Ash Wednesday. Elizabeth Barrett Browning b.		18 ^d 05h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 5° N.
7	Th.	Sir E. Landseer b. 1802. Maurice Ravel b. 1875.		19 ^d 01h. Mars in conjunction with Saturn. Mars 3° N.
8	F.	William III d. 1702. Rev. H. W. Beecher d. 1887.		20 ^d 01h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.
9	S.	Amerigo Vespucci b. 1451. Wm. Cobbett b. 1763.		21 ^d 06h. Sun enters sign Aries (<i>Equinox</i>).
10	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.		26. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.
11	M.	Tasso born, 1544. William Huskisson born 1770.		28. Neptune in opposition.
12	Tu.	Bishop Berkeley b. 1685. Sir W. H. Perkin b. 1838.		
13	W.	Ember Day. Sir Hugh Walpole born, 1884.		
14	Th.	Johann Strauss b. 1804. Karl Marx d. 1883.		
15	F.	Ember Day. <i>Empress of Canada</i> lost, 1943.		
16	S.	Ember Day. Matthew Flinders born, 1774.		
17	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.		
18	M.	Rimsky-Korsakov born, 1844.		
19	Tu.	David Livingstone b. 1813. Sir R. Burton b. 1821.		
20	W.	Mandalay recaptured, 1945. Sir E. J. Poynter b.		
21	Th.	Spring commences. H. A. L. Fisher b. 1865. [1836.		
22	F.	Randolph Caldecott b. 1846. Tom Hughes d. 1896.		
23	S.	Sir Muirhead Bone born, 1876.		
24	S.	3rd S. in Lent. Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.		
25	M.	Annunciation. Lady Day. Michael Davitt born,		
26	Tu.	First cremation in England, 1885. [1846.		
27	W.	Last V2 fell in England, 1945.		
28	Th.	Thomas Clarkson born, 1760.		
29	F.	Sir Edwyn Lutyens born, 1869.		
30	S.	Goya born, 1746. Paul Verlaine born, 1844.		
31	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Duke of Gloucester b. 1900.		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	3	18	01
☾ First Quarter.....	10	12	03
○ Full Moon.....	17	19	11
☾ Last Quarter.....	25	22	37

	d	h
Perigee (227,840 miles)...	7	01
Apogee (251,600 ")...	22	23
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 86°.		

MONTHLY NOTES

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.
- Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes, Eng. and W., to take place during this month.
6. Lent begins (ends at midnight, April 20).
8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops.
25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Qr. Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.
25. Greek Independence Day (1821).
31. Financial Year 1945-46 ends.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	22 45 24	-7 54	-12 37	10 32 47	13 25 01	6 48	6 54	12 13	17 38	17 32
2	22 49 09	-7 31	-12 26	10 36 43	13 21 05	6 46	6 51	12 12	17 40	17 35
3	22 52 54	-7 08	-12 14	10 40 40	13 17 09	6 43	6 49	12 12	17 42	17 37
4	22 56 38	-6 45	-12 01	10 44 36	13 13 14	6 41	6 46	12 12	17 44	17 39
5	23 00 21	-6 22	-11 48	10 48 33	13 09 18	6 39	6 44	12 12	17 45	17 41
6	23 04 04	-5 59	-11 35	10 52 29	13 05 22	6 37	6 41	12 11	17 47	17 43
7	23 07 47	-5 36	-11 21	10 56 26	13 01 26	6 34	6 39	12 11	17 49	17 45
8	23 11 29	-5 12	-11 07	11 00 22	12 57 30	6 32	6 36	12 11	17 51	17 47
9	23 15 11	-4 49	-10 52	11 04 19	12 53 34	6 30	6 33	12 11	17 52	17 49
10	23 18 53	-4 26	-10 37	11 08 15	12 49 38	6 28	6 31	12 10	17 54	17 51
11	23 22 34	-4 02	-10 22	11 12 12	12 45 42	6 25	6 28	12 10	17 56	17 54
12	23 26 15	-3 39	-10 06	11 16 09	12 41 46	6 23	6 26	12 10	17 58	17 56
13	23 29 55	-3 15	-9 50	11 20 05	12 37 50	6 21	6 23	12 10	18 00	17 58
14	23 33 35	-2 51	-9 33	11 24 02	12 33 54	6 19	6 21	12 09	18 01	18 00
15	23 37 15	-2 28	-9 17	11 27 58	12 29 59	6 16	6 18	12 09	18 03	18 02
16	23 40 55	-2 04	-9 00	11 31 55	12 26 03	6 14	6 15	12 09	18 05	18 04
17	23 44 34	-1 40	-8 43	11 35 51	12 22 07	6 12	6 13	12 09	18 07	18 06
18	23 48 13	-1 17	-8 25	11 39 48	12 18 11	6 09	6 10	12 08	18 08	18 08
19	23 51 52	-0 53	-8 08	11 43 44	12 14 15	6 07	6 07	12 08	18 10	18 10
20	23 55 31	-0 29	-7 50	11 47 41	12 10 19	6 05	6 05	12 08	18 12	18 12
21	23 59 09	-0 05	-7 32	11 51 38	12 06 23	6 02	6 02	12 07	18 14	18 14
22	0 02 48	+0 18	-7 14	11 55 34	12 02 27	6 00	5 59	12 07	18 15	18 16
23	0 06 26	+0 42	-6 56	11 59 31	11 58 31	5 58	5 57	12 07	18 17	18 18
24	0 10 05	+1 06	-6 38	12 03 27	11 54 35	5 56	5 54	12 06	18 19	18 20
25	0 13 43	+1 29	-6 19	12 07 24	11 50 39	5 53	5 52	12 06	18 20	18 22
26	0 17 21	+1 53	-6 01	12 11 20	11 46 44	5 51	5 49	12 06	18 22	18 24
27	0 21 00	+2 16	-5 43	12 15 17	11 42 48	5 48	5 46	12 06	18 24	18 26
28	0 24 38	+2 40	-5 24	12 19 13	11 38 52	5 46	5 43	12 05	18 25	18 28
29	0 28 16	+3 03	-5 06	12 23 10	11 34 56	5 44	5 41	12 05	18 27	18 30
30	0 31 55	+3 27	-4 48	12 27 07	11 31 00	5 42	5 38	12 05	18 29	18 32
31	0 35 33	+3 50	-4 30	12 31 03	11 27 04	5 39	5 36	12 04	18 30	18 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout March subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY should be visible as an evening star during the first half of the month. Later it is too close to the Sun for observation, as it is in inferior conjunction on March 26.

VENUS may possibly become visible as an evening star towards the end of the month. Magnitude -3.4.

MARS, now advancing in Gemini, is an evening star, still fading rapidly. It overtakes Saturn on the evening of March 18-19, passing 3° to the north. Magnitude 0.3.

JUPITER, retrograding in Virgo near the star *Spica*, may be favourably observed in the late evening. During this and the next three or four

months, the satellites, with their ever-changing positions, can be seen in a small telescope, or even with binoculars. Eclipses may be seen (especially in May and later) while a well-mounted clock-driven telescope will show the transits of the shadows of the satellites. The elliptical shape of the planet is easily seen, as well as its surface features, known as belts. Details of satellite phenomena are given on page 162. Magnitude -1.9.

SATURN, in Gemini, now attains its meridian altitude of some 66° in the early evening, which is convenient for those who do not cultivate late hours. This is a good month for identifying Titan (see also notes in January and February) which is at eastern elongation on the evenings of March 7 and 23, and at western on March 15 and 31. Magnitude 0.2.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°		56°	
					Long	P.A.								
	h m	°	'		°	'		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	20 33	-22.0	56.9	15.5	-61	341	9	26.8	6 15	6 37	10 23	14 37	14 16	
2	21 28	-19.1	57.6	15.7	-73	332	4	27.8	6 46	7 03	11 16	15 55	15 39	
3	22 23	-15.0	58.3	15.9	-86	314	1	28.8	7 11	7 22	12 08	17 17	17 06	
4	23 17	-10.0	59.0	16.1	+82	333	0	0.2	7 32	7 39	12 58	18 39	18 34	
5	0 09	-4.4	59.4	16.2	+70	353	2	1.2	7 51	7 53	13 49	20 03	20 03	
6	1 02	+1.4	59.7	16.3	+58	346	7	2.2	8 09	8 07	14 39	21 27	21 33	
7	1 55	+7.3	59.8	16.3	+46	344	14	3.2	8 29	8 21	15 31	22 52	23 03	
8	2 49	+12.7	59.7	16.3	+33	345	23	4.2	8 51	8 39	16 24			
9	3 46	+17.4	59.5	16.2	+21	348	33	5.2	9 19	9 00	17 20	0 16	0 33	
10	4 44	+21.1	59.2	16.1	+9	353	44	6.2	9 54	9 30	18 18	1 38	2 00	
11	5 44	+23.4	58.8	16.0	-3	358	56	7.2	10 39	10 12	19 17	2 53	3 20	
12	6 44	+24.3	58.4	15.9	-15	5	66	8.2	11 36	11 09	20 15	3 57	4 25	
13	7 44	+23.7	58.0	15.8	-28	12	76	9.2	12 44	12 19	21 12	4 48	5 14	
14	8 42	+21.7	57.5	15.7	-40	18	85	10.2	13 58	13 37	22 05	5 27	5 48	
15	9 37	+18.6	57.0	15.5	-52	25	92	11.2	15 14	14 58	22 55	5 56	6 13	
16	10 29	+14.5	56.5	15.4	-64	33	96	12.2	16 29	16 19	23 41	6 19	6 31	
17	11 18	+9.9	56.0	15.3	-76	51	99	13.2	17 42	17 37		6 38	6 45	
18	12 05	+4.9	55.6	15.1	-88	319	100	14.2	18 54	18 53	0 26	6 54	6 57	
19	12 50	-0.2	55.1	15.0	+80	4	98	15.2	20 04	20 08	1 08	7 10	7 08	
20	13 35	-5.2	54.7	14.9	+67	12	95	16.2	21 13	21 22	1 50	7 25	7 19	
21	14 20	-10.0	54.4	14.8	+55	14	90	17.2	22 22	22 35	2 32	7 41	7 31	
22	15 05	-14.3	54.2	14.8	+43	13	84	18.2	23 31	23 49	3 15	7 59	7 45	
23	15 52	-18.0	54.2	14.8	+31	11	76	19.2			4 00	8 21	8 03	
24	16 41	-21.1	54.2	14.8	+19	7	68	20.2	0 30	1 00	4 46	8 49	8 26	
25	17 31	-23.2	54.5	14.8	+7	3	59	21.2	1 42	2 08	5 35	9 24	8 58	
26	18 24	-24.3	54.9	15.0	-6	358	49	22.2	2 40	3 09	6 25	10 10	9 42	
27	19 17	-24.3	55.5	15.1	-18	352	40	23.2	3 31	3 58	7 17	11 07	10 39	
28	20 12	-23.0	56.2	15.3	-30	346	30	24.2	4 12	4 36	8 10	12 14	11 49	
29	21 06	-20.6	57.0	15.5	-42	340	21	25.2	4 45	5 05	9 02	13 28	13 09	
30	22 01	-16.9	57.9	15.8	-54	335	13	26.2	5 12	5 26	9 54	14 48	14 34	
31	22 54	-12.3	58.8	16.0	-67	329	7	27.2	5 34	5 44	10 45	16 10	16 03	

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	23 40	-22.2	6	80	13 08	18 29	18 24	16	0 32	6.9	9	19	12 58		
2	23 57	-19.3	6	69	13 13	18 47	18 44	19	0 31	7.1	10	10	13 44		
3	0 11	+2.7	7	57	13 15	19 00	19 00	22	0 26	6.6	10	4	12 27		
4	0 22	+4.6	7	45	13 14	19 09	19 08	25	0 18	5.5	11	1	12 07		
5	0 30	+6.1	8	30	13 08	19 09	19 10	28	0 09	4.1	11	0	11 46		
6	0 32	+6.9	0	19	12 58	19 02	19 04	31	0 01	2.5	11	3	11 27		

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	23 12	-6.7	10	99	12 40	17 35	17 26
2	23 35	-4.2	10	99	12 43	17 52	17 46
3	23 58	-1.6	10	99	12 46	18 08	18 04
4	0 21	+0.9	10	98	12 49	18 25	18 23
5	0 44	+3.5	10	98	12 52	18 41	18 41
6	1 06	+6.0	10	98	12 55	18 57	18 59
7	1 29	+8.5	10	97	12 58	19 13	19 17

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	7 04	26.1	11	93	20 28	28 20	28 43
2	7 07	25.9	10	93	20 11	28 02	28 24
3	7 10	25.7	10	92	19 55	27 45	28 06
4	7 15	25.4	9	92	19 40	27 28	27 49
5	7 20	25.1	9	91	19 26	27 11	27 32
6	7 26	24.8	9	91	19 13	26 56	27 16
7	7 33	24.4	8	90	19 00	26 41	27 01

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 47	5 39	6 57	5 49	6 56	5 45	6 59	5 46	6 58	5 40	7 11	5 49	7 16	5 59
2	6 45	5 41	6 55	5 51	6 53	5 47	6 56	5 48	6 55	5 42	7 08	5 52	7 13	6 01
3	6 43	5 43	6 52	5 53	6 51	5 48	6 54	5 49	6 53	5 44	7 06	5 54	7 11	6 02
4	6 41	5 45	6 50	5 55	6 49	5 50	6 52	5 51	6 51	5 46	7 03	5 56	7 09	6 04
5	6 39	5 46	6 48	5 56	6 46	5 52	6 49	5 53	6 48	5 48	7 01	5 58	7 06	6 06
6	6 37	5 48	6 46	5 58	6 44	5 54	6 47	5 55	6 46	5 50	6 58	6 00	7 04	6 08
7	6 34	5 50	6 44	6 00	6 41	5 56	6 44	5 57	6 43	5 52	6 56	6 02	7 01	6 10
8	6 32	5 51	6 42	6 01	6 39	5 58	6 42	5 59	6 41	5 54	6 53	6 04	6 59	6 12
9	6 30	5 53	6 40	6 03	6 37	5 59	6 40	6 00	6 38	5 56	6 50	6 06	6 56	6 14
10	6 28	5 55	6 37	6 05	6 35	6 01	6 38	6 02	6 36	5 58	6 48	6 08	6 54	6 16
11	6 25	5 56	6 35	6 06	6 32	6 03	6 35	6 04	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 11	6 51	6 19
12	6 23	5 58	6 33	6 08	6 30	6 05	6 33	6 06	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 13	6 49	6 21
13	6 21	6 00	6 31	6 10	6 28	6 07	6 31	6 08	6 28	6 05	6 40	6 15	6 46	6 23
14	6 19	6 01	6 29	6 11	6 26	6 08	6 29	6 10	6 26	6 07	6 38	6 17	6 44	6 25
15	6 16	6 03	6 26	6 13	6 23	6 10	6 26	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 35	6 19	6 41	6 26
16	6 14	6 05	6 24	6 15	6 21	6 12	6 24	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 32	6 21	6 39	6 28
17	6 12	6 07	6 22	6 17	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 15	6 18	6 12	6 30	6 23	6 36	6 30
18	6 09	6 08	6 19	6 18	6 16	6 15	6 19	6 17	6 16	6 14	6 27	6 25	6 34	6 32
19	6 07	6 10	6 17	6 20	6 14	6 17	6 16	6 19	6 13	6 16	6 24	6 27	6 31	6 34
20	6 05	6 12	6 15	6 22	6 12	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 11	6 18	6 22	6 29	6 29	6 36
21	6 03	6 14	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 21	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 20	6 19	6 31	6 26	6 38
22	6 00	6 15	6 10	6 25	6 07	6 22	6 09	6 25	6 06	6 22	6 16	6 33	6 24	6 40
23	5 58	6 17	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 24	6 06	6 27	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 35	6 21	6 42
24	5 56	6 19	6 06	6 29	6 02	6 26	6 04	6 28	6 01	6 25	6 11	6 37	6 19	6 43
25	5 53	6 20	6 03	6 30	6 00	6 27	6 01	6 30	5 58	6 27	6 09	6 39	6 16	6 45
26	5 51	6 22	6 01	6 32	5 58	6 29	5 59	6 32	5 56	6 29	6 06	6 41	6 14	6 47
27	5 49	6 24	5 59	6 34	5 55	6 31	5 56	6 34	5 53	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 12	6 49
28	5 46	6 25	5 56	6 35	5 53	6 32	5 54	6 35	5 50	6 33	6 00	6 45	6 08	6 51
29	5 44	6 27	5 54	6 37	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 37	5 48	6 35	5 58	6 47	6 06	6 53
30	5 42	6 29	5 52	6 38	5 49	6 36	5 50	6 39	5 45	6 37	5 55	6 49	6 03	6 55
31	5 40	6 30	5 50	6 40	5 46	6 37	5 47	6 40	5 43	6 39	5 53	6 51	6 01	6 57

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec.		5° high in East		Souths
		—		52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	h m	h m	h m
1	13 41.9	8 59	22 25	22 36	27 05	
11	13 39.4	8 42	21 41	21 52	26 22	
21	13 35.9	8 20	20 56	21 07	25 40	
31	13 31.6	7 55	20 10	20 21	24 56	

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.		5° high in West	
		+		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	h m	h m
7 19.3	22 12	20 43	28 10	28 27	
7 18.2	22 15	20 03	27 30	27 47	
7 17.8	22 17	19 23	26 50	27 07	
7 18.3	22 17	18 44	26 12	26 28	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 43" and 28".

URANUS ♅



Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	'	h m	h m
1	4 48.2	22 27	18 12	25 04	25 16
11	4 48.7	22 28	17 34	24 25	24 38
21	4 49.6	22 30	16 55	23 47	23 59
31	4 50.8	22 32	16 17	23 09	23 22

Diameter 4"

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	h m	h m
12 31.7	1 46	21 10	21 18	25 55	
12 30.8	1 40	20 29	20 37	25 14	
12 29.8	1 34	19 48	19 56	24 34	
12 28.8	1 27	19 07	19 15	23 54	

Diameter 2"

Day of		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Aperire</i> , to open. Earth opens to receive seed.  <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 30° 0' 20" 17"
1	M.	All Fools' Day. William Harvey born, 1578.
2	Tu.	Copenhagen, 1801. Sir John Squire born, 1884.
3	W.	Murillo died, 1682. John Abernethy born, 1764.
4	Th.	Bratislava, 1945. Earl of Derby born, 1865.
5	F.	Addis Ababa, 1941. Swinburne born, 1837.
6	S.	Badajoz, 1812. Victor Gollancz born, 1893.
7	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday.
8	M.	Atbara, 1898. <i>Admiral Scheer</i> sunk, 1945.
9	Tu.	Germany invaded Denmark, 1940.
10	W.	Hanover captured, 1945.
11	Th.	American Civil War began, 1861.
12	F.	F. D. Roosevelt died, 1945.
13	S.	Vienna captured, 1945. Joseph Bramah b. 1748.
14	S.	*6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.
15	M.	S.S. <i>Titanic</i> lost, 1912. S. M. Bruce born, 1883.
16	Tu.	Culloden, 1746. J. H. Mansard born, 1646.
17	W.	HILARY LAW S. END. Mdme. de Sévigné d. 1696.
18	Th.	Maundy Thursday. Madame Chaminade d. 1944.
19	F.	Good Friday. Primrose Day.
20	S.	Relief of Chitral, 1895. W. H. Davies b. 1871.
21	S.	Easter Day. PRINCESS ELIZABETH BORN (1926).
22	M.	Easter Monday. George du Maurier died, 1896.
23	Tu.	Easter Tuesday. ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
24	W.	Marcus Clarke b. 1846. Hon. Sir S. Cripps b. 1889.
25	Th.	St. Mark. San Francisco Conference opened, 1945.
26	F.	David Hume b. 1711. Jeremy Collier d. 1726.
27	S.	Allied Forces joined hands at Torgau, 1945.
28	S.	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
29	M.	Sir Thomas Beecham born, 1879.
30	Tu.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.

PHENOMENA

April 3d 04h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N.

8d 19h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

9d 07h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0° 2 S. An occultation is visible in China and Japan.

13. Jupiter in opposition.

16d 01h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

23. Mercury at greatest western elongation (27°).

29d 15h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Mar. 1 24	Mar. 16 23	
April 1 22	April 15 21	
May 1 20	May 16 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	2 04 37
) First Quarter.....	8 20 04
○ Full Moon.....	16 10 47
(Last Quarter.....	24 15 18

	d h
Perigee (224,590 miles)...	3 22
Apogee (252,130 ")...	19 13
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 85°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

6. Old Lady Day.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

14. Parish Councils, Eng. and W., to hold their annual meeting on or within fourteen days after this date. Cuckoo Day.

*Summer Time 1946 should begin (in accordance with the Summer Time Act, 1925) at 2 a.m. April 14. In these pages G.M.T. (Greenwich Mean Time) is used throughout the year. To convert this to Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

16. 1st day of Jewish Passover.

20. Lent ends at midnight.

22. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W.

23. Shakespeare born, 1564.

25. Gallipoli Day (1915).

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	0 39 11	4 13	-4 12	12 35 00	11 23 08	5 37	5 33	12 04	18 32	18 36
2	0 42 50	4 36	-3 54	12 38 56	11 19 12	5 35	5 30	12 04	18 34	18 39
3	0 46 29	5 00	-3 36	12 42 53	11 15 16	5 32	5 28	12 03	18 36	18 41
4	0 50 08	5 23	-3 18	12 46 49	11 11 20	5 30	5 25	12 03	18 37	18 43
5	0 53 47	5 45	-3 01	12 50 46	11 07 25	5 28	5 22	12 03	18 39	18 45
6	0 57 26	6 08	-2 43	12 54 42	11 03 29	5 26	5 20	12 03	18 41	18 47
7	1 01 05	6 31	-2 26	12 58 39	10 59 33	5 23	5 17	12 02	18 42	18 49
8	1 04 44	6 54	-2 09	13 02 36	10 55 37	5 21	5 15	12 02	18 44	18 51
9	1 08 24	7 16	-1 52	13 06 32	10 51 41	5 19	5 12	12 02	18 46	18 53
10	1 12 04	7 38	-1 35	13 10 29	10 47 45	5 16	5 10	12 01	18 48	18 55
11	1 15 44	8 01	-1 19	13 14 25	10 43 49	5 14	5 07	12 01	18 49	18 57
12	1 19 25	8 23	-1 03	13 18 22	10 39 53	5 12	5 04	12 01	18 51	18 59
13	1 23 05	8 45	-0 47	13 22 18	10 35 57	5 10	5 02	12 01	18 53	19 01
14	1 26 46	9 06	-0 31	13 26 15	10 32 01	5 07	4 59	12 00	18 54	19 03
15	1 30 28	9 28	-0 16	13 30 11	10 28 05	5 05	4 57	12 00	18 56	19 05
16	1 34 09	9 50	-0 01	13 34 08	10 24 10	5 03	4 54	12 00	18 58	19 07
17	1 37 51	10 11	+0 13	13 38 05	10 20 14	5 01	4 52	12 00	19 00	19 09
18	1 41 34	10 32	+0 27	13 42 01	10 16 18	4 59	4 49	11 59	19 01	19 11
19	1 45 16	10 53	+0 41	13 45 58	10 12 22	4 56	4 47	11 59	19 03	19 13
20	1 49 00	11 14	+0 55	13 49 54	10 08 26	4 54	4 44	11 59	19 05	19 15
21	1 52 43	11 34	+1 08	13 53 51	10 04 30	4 52	4 42	11 59	19 06	19 17
22	1 56 27	11 55	+1 20	13 57 47	10 00 34	4 50	4 39	11 59	19 08	19 19
23	2 00 12	12 15	+1 32	14 01 44	9 56 38	4 48	4 37	11 58	19 10	19 21
24	2 03 57	12 35	+1 44	14 05 40	9 52 42	4 46	4 34	11 58	19 11	19 23
25	2 07 42	12 55	+1 55	14 09 37	9 48 46	4 44	4 32	11 58	19 13	19 25
26	2 11 28	13 15	+2 06	14 13 34	9 44 50	4 42	4 30	11 58	19 15	19 27
27	2 15 14	13 34	+2 16	14 17 30	9 40 55	4 40	4 27	11 58	19 16	19 29
28	2 19 01	13 53	+2 25	14 21 27	9 36 59	4 38	4 25	11 58	19 18	19 31
29	2 22 49	14 12	+2 34	14 25 23	9 33 03	4 36	4 22	11 57	19 20	19 33
30	2 26 37	14 31	+2 43	14 29 20	9 29 07	4 34	4 20	11 57	19 22	19 35

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'-0; in time 16 m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From April 1-16 apply as in March (see page 107) and for the remainder of the month as in May (see page 115).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY, although a morning star, is not sufficiently high before sunrise to be seen.

VENUS, being north of the Sun, should now be visible as an evening star, although it is still six months before it attains its greatest brilliancy as such. Magnitude -3.3.

MARS, in Gemini and Cancer, just south of *Castor* and *Pollux*, is an evening star, but has now lost two magnitudes, or more than five-sixths of its opposition brilliancy in January; this is due to the rapid increase in its distance from the Earth, which passed the 100,000,000 miles mark late in March. Magnitude 0.9.

JUPITER, still retrograding in Virgo, comes to opposition on April 13, several degrees to the north of the first magnitude zodiacal star *Spica*. The meridian altitude during this opposition is only about 30°. Magnitude -2.0.

SATURN is still an evening star in Gemini, visible from sunset till after midnight. On the evening of April 8, when the Moon is at its first quarter, it passes less than 2° to the north of Saturn, i.e. above Saturn as seen in the sky. Eastern elongations of Titan occur on the evenings of April 8 and 24, and western on April 16. See also notes in January and February. Magnitude 0.3.

NEPTUNE. See notes in May and July.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par	Semi-diam	Luminator		Phase	Age	52°		56°	52°	56°
					Long	P.A.							
	h m	°				°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	23 47	- 68	59.6	10.2	-79	320	2	28.2	5 54	5 58	11 36	17 34	17 32
2	0 41	- 09	60.2	10.4	89	276	0	29.2	6 12	6 12	12 28	19 00	19 04
3	1 35	- 52	60.6	16.5	-77	360	1	0 8	6 32	6 26	13 20	20 28	20 37
4	2 30	-11.1	60.7	16.5	+64	349	5	1.8	6 53	6 42	14 15	21 56	22 11
5	3 27	-16.3	60.5	16.5	+52	349	11	2.8	7 19	7 02	15 12	23 23	23 44
6	4 27	+20.4	60.1	16.4	+40	352	20	3 8	7 51	7 29	16 11	..	..
7	5 28	+23.2	59.6	16.2	+28	357	30	4.8	8 34	8 07	17 11	0 43	1 10
8	6 30	+24.5	59.6	16.1	+16	3	41	5.8	9 28	9 00	18 11	1 53	2 22
9	7 31	+14.2	58.3	15.9	+3	9	52	6.8	10 34	10 07	19 08	2 49	3 16
10	8 29	-22.5	57.6	15.7	-9	15	63	7.8	11 46	11 24	20 02	3 31	3 54
11	9 25	+19.6	57.0	15.5	-21	20	73	8.8	13 02	12 45	20 52	4 02	4 30
12	10 17	+15.7	56.4	15.4	-33	25	81	9.8	14 17	14 05	21 39	4 26	4 29
13	11 06	+11.2	55.9	15.2	-45	29	89	10.8	15 30	15 23	22 23	4 45	4 54
14	11 52	+6.3	55.4	15.1	-57	33	94	11.8	16 41	16 39	23 06	5 01	5 06
15	12 38	+1.3	55.0	15.0	-70	40	98	12.8	17 51	17 53	23 40	5 16	5 16
16	13 22	-3.8	54.6	14.9	-82	64	100	13.8	19 00	19 07	..	5 31	5 27
17	14 07	-8.7	54.4	14.8	+86	348	100	14.8	20 10	20 21	0 29	5 47	5 38
18	14 52	-13.2	54.2	14.8	+74	7	98	15.8	21 19	21 35	1 12	6 04	5 51
19	15 38	-17.2	54.1	14.7	+62	9	94	16.8	22 27	22 48	1 56	6 24	6 07
20	16 26	-20.5	54.1	14.7	+50	8	89	17.8	23 33	23 58	2 41	6 49	6 27
21	17 16	-22.9	54.2	14.8	+37	4	82	18.8	..	..	3 29	7 21	6 55
22	18 08	-24.3	54.4	14.8	+25	360	75	19.8	0 34	1 02	4 19	8 02	7 33
23	19 00	-24.7	54.8	14.9	+13	355	66	20.8	1 26	1 55	5 09	8 53	8 25
24	19 54	-23.8	55.4	15.1	+1	349	56	21.8	2 10	2 37	6 01	9 55	9 29
25	20 47	-21.8	56.1	15.3	-11	344	46	22.8	2 46	3 08	6 52	10 06	10 44
26	21 41	-18.6	56.9	15.5	-24	340	36	23.8	3 14	3 31	7 43	11 22	12 06
27	22 33	-14.4	57.8	15.8	-36	336	26	24.8	3 37	3 49	8 33	12 41	13 30
28	23 25	-9.4	58.8	16.0	-48	332	17	25.8	3 56	4 04	9 22	15 03	14 57
29	0 17	-3.6	59.7	16.3	-60	320	9	26.8	4 15	4 17	10 13	16 27	16 28
30	1 11	+2.5	60.5	16.5	-73	326	4	27.8	4 33	4 30	11 04	17 54	18 00

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m		h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	23 59	+2.0	11	5	5 44	5 46	11 21	16	0 01	-1.6	9	33	5 07	5 11	10 26
4	23 54	+0.5	11	9	5 35	5 38	11 04	19	0 09	-1.3	9	38	5 01	5 05	10 23
7	23 51	-0.6	10	15	5 27	5 30	10 51	22	0 19	-0.6	8	43	4 56	4 59	10 21
10	23 52	-1.3	10	22	5 19	5 24	10 40	25	0 30	+0.3	8	48	4 50	4 53	10 21
13	23 55	-1.7	9	28	5 13	5 17	10 32	28	0 43	+1.5	7	52	4 45	4 46	10 22
16	0 01	-1.6	9	33	5 07	5 11	10 26	31	0 57	+2.9	7	57	4 40	4 40	10 24

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths		5° high W.	
					52°	56°	52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m	h m
1	1 34	9.0	10	97	12 59	19 16	19 20	19 20
4	1 57	11.3	10	96	13 03	19 32	19 38	19 38
11	2 21	13.6	10	96	13 06	19 47	19 56	19 56
16	2 44	15.7	10	95	13 11	20 03	20 14	20 14
21	3 09	17.7	11	94	13 15	20 19	20 31	20 31
26	3 34	19.4	12	94	13 20	20 34	20 48	20 48
31	3 59	21.0	11	93	13 26	20 49	21 04	21 04

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths		5° high W.	
					52°	56°	52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 34	24.3	8	90	18 58	26 38	26 58	26 58
6	7 42	23.9	8	90	18 45	26 23	26 42	26 42
11	7 50	23.5	7	90	18 34	26 09	26 27	26 27
16	7 59	23.0	7	90	18 23	25 54	26 12	26 12
21	8 07	22.5	7	90	18 12	25 40	25 57	25 57
26	8 17	21.9	7	90	18 02	25 26	25 43	25 43
31	8 26	21.3	6	90	17 51	25 12	25 28	25 28

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	5	38	6	32	5	48	6	41	5	44	6	39	5	58
2	5	36	6	34	5	46	6	43	5	42	6	41	5	56
3	5	33	6	36	5	43	6	45	5	39	6	43	5	53
4	5	31	6	37	5	41	6	46	5	37	6	45	5	51
5	5	29	6	39	5	39	6	43	5	35	6	47	5	48
6	5	27	6	40	5	37	6	50	5	33	6	52	5	46
7	5	24	6	42	5	34	6	51	5	29	6	50	5	43
8	5	22	6	43	5	32	6	53	5	27	6	52	5	41
9	5	20	6	45	5	30	6	55	5	25	6	54	5	39
10	5	17	6	47	5	27	6	57	5	22	6	56	5	36
11	5	15	6	48	5	25	6	58	5	20	6	57	5	34
12	5	13	6	50	5	23	7	00	5	18	6	59	5	31
13	5	11	6	52	5	21	7	02	5	16	7	01	5	29
14	5	08	6	53	5	18	7	03	5	13	7	02	5	26
15	5	06	6	55	5	16	7	05	5	11	7	04	5	24
16	5	04	6	57	5	14	7	07	5	09	7	06	5	21
17	5	02	6	59	5	12	7	09	5	07	7	08	5	19
18	5	00	7	00	5	10	7	10	5	05	7	09	5	16
19	4	57	7	02	5	07	7	12	5	02	7	11	5	14
20	4	55	7	04	5	05	7	14	5	00	7	13	5	12
21	4	53	7	05	5	03	7	15	4	58	7	14	4	59
22	4	51	7	07	5	01	7	17	4	56	7	16	4	57
23	4	49	7	09	4	59	7	19	4	54	7	18	4	55
24	4	47	7	10	4	57	7	20	4	52	7	19	4	51
25	4	45	7	12	4	55	7	22	4	50	7	21	4	49
26	4	43	7	14	4	53	7	24	4	48	7	23	4	47
27	4	41	7	15	4	51	7	25	4	46	7	25	4	45
28	4	40	7	17	4	50	7	27	4	44	7	26	4	43
29	4	38	7	19	4	48	7	28	4	42	7	28	4	41
30	4	36	7	21	4	46	7	30	4	40	7	30	4	38

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. —	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°						52°	56°
	h	m		°	h		m	h			m	h	m	h	m
x	13	31.2	7 52	20 06	20 16	24 52	7 18.4	22 17	18 40	26 08	26 25	
11	13	26.5	7 24	19 19	19 29	24 08	7 19.7	22 15	18 02	25 30	25 47	
21	13	21.7	6 56	18 33	18 42	23 24	7 21.7	22 12	17 25	24 52	25 09	
31	13	17.2	6 30	17 46	17 55	22 40	7 24.4	22 08	16 49	24 15	24 32	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 17".


URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West			R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West		
	h	m			52°	56°	h				m	h	m	52°	56°
1	4	50.9	22 32	16 13	23 05	23 18	12 28.7	1 27	23 50	28 36	28 28		
11	4	52.5	22 35	15 36	22 28	22 40	12 27.7	1 20	23 09	27 56	27 48		
21	4	54.3	22 38	14 58	21 50	22 03	12 26.8	1 14	22 29	27 17	27 09		
31	4	56.4	22 41	14 21	21 13	21 26	12 25.9	1 09	21 49	26 37	26 29		

Diameter 3"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	
		 <i>Maia, goddess of growth and increase.</i>  <i>Sun's Longitude 60° II 21^d 17^h</i>
1	W.	St. Philip and St. James. Hitler died, 1945.
2	Th.	German surrender in Italy, 1945.
3	F.	Rangoon reoccupied, 1945. Machiavelli b. 1469.
4	S.	<i>Daily Mail</i> founded, 1896. W. H. Prescott b. 1796.
5	S.	2nd S. after Easter. Viscount Wavell b. 1883.
6	M.	Edward VII died, 1910. Sigmund Freud b. 1856.
7	Tu.	Robert Browning b. 1812. Tchaikowsky b. 1840.
8	W.	VE DAY (1945). A. R. Le Sage born, 1668.
9	Th.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE (1945).
10	F.	Rouget de Lisle born, 1760.
11	S.	Oveind Gunney failure, 1866.
12	S.	3rd S. after Easter. CORONATION DAY (1937).
13	M.	U.S. declared war on Mexico, 1846.
14	Tu.	Home Guard founded, 1940.
15	W.	J. Whitaker, F.S.A., d. 1896; b. May 4, 1820.
16	Th.	Albuera, 1811. Felicia Hemans died, 1835.
17	F.	Ruhr dams, 1943. Edward Jenner born, 1749.
18	S.	George Meredith died, 1909.
19	S.	4th S. after Easter. W. E. Gladstone d. 1898.
20	M.	Columbus died, 1506. von Kluck born, 1846.
21	Tu.	Daylight Saving in operation, 1916.
22	W.	Thomas Southerne died, 1746.
23	Th.	Coalition Ministry dissolved, 1945.
24	F.	EMPIRE DAY. Field Marshal J. C. Smuts b. 1870.
25	S.	H.M.S. <i>Hood</i> lost, 1941. Tom Sayers born, 1826.
26	S.	5th S. after Easter. Queen Mary born (1867).
27	M.	Rogation Day. <i>Bismarck</i> sunk, 1941.
28	Tu.	Rogation Day. Dr. Benes born, 1884.
29	W.	Rogation Day. Oak Apple Day.
30	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
31	F.	UNION DAY, SOUTH AFRICA.

PHENOMENA

May 3^d 02h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.

6d 05h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

7d 10h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° S.

13d 01h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

30. Partial eclipse of the Sun, visible only in the Southern Pacific. See page 158.

31. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
April 1 24	April 15 23	
May 1 22	May 16 21	
June 1 20	June 15 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater Corvus and Hydra.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	1 13 16
☾ First Quarter.....	8 05 13
○ Full Moon.....	16 02 52
☾ Last Quarter.....	24 04 02
● New Moon.....	30 20 49
Perigee (222,470 miles)...	2 06
Apogee (252,430 ")...	16 19
Perigee (222,050 ")...	30 16
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 83°.	

See Note on *Summer Time*, p. 110.

MONTHLY NOTES

- May 3. Poland's National Day.
 6. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
 6. Royal Academy opens.
 9. Half-Quarter Day.
 13. Old May Day.
 15. Scottish Term Day. (Whitsunday.)
 17. Norway's National Day.
 21. Old Half-Quarter Day.
 25. Argentina's Independence Day.
 28. Removal Day, Scotland.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 30 25	14 49	+2 51	14 33 16	9 25 11	4 32	4 18	11 57	19 23	19 37
2	2 34 14	15 08	+2 59	14 37 13	9 21 15	4 30	4 16	11 57	19 25	19 39
3	2 38 04	15 26	+3 06	14 41 09	9 17 19	4 28	4 13	11 57	19 26	19 41
4	2 41 54	15 43	+3 12	14 45 06	9 13 23	4 26	4 11	11 57	19 28	19 43
5	2 45 45	16 01	+3 18	14 49 02	9 09 27	4 24	4 09	11 57	19 30	19 45
6	2 49 36	16 18	+3 23	14 52 59	9 05 31	4 22	4 07	11 57	19 32	19 47
7	2 53 27	16 35	+3 28	14 56 56	9 01 35	4 21	4 05	11 56	19 33	19 49
8	2 57 20	16 52	+3 32	15 00 52	8 57 39	4 19	4 03	11 56	19 35	19 51
9	3 01 13	17 08	+3 36	15 04 49	8 53 44	4 17	4 00	11 56	19 36	19 53
10	3 05 06	17 24	+3 39	15 08 45	8 49 48	4 16	3 58	11 56	19 38	19 55
11	3 09 00	17 40	+3 42	15 12 42	8 45 52	4 14	3 56	11 56	19 40	19 57
12	3 12 54	17 55	+3 44	15 16 38	8 41 56	4 12	3 54	11 56	19 41	19 59
13	3 16 50	18 11	+3 45	15 20 35	8 38 00	4 10	3 52	11 56	19 43	20 01
14	3 20 45	18 26	+3 46	15 24 31	8 34 04	4 09	3 51	11 56	19 44	20 03
15	3 24 41	18 40	+3 47	15 28 28	8 30 08	4 07	3 49	11 56	19 46	20 05
16	3 28 38	18 54	+3 46	15 32 25	8 26 12	4 06	3 47	11 56	19 48	20 07
17	3 32 35	19 08	+3 46	15 36 21	8 22 16	4 04	3 45	11 56	19 49	20 08
18	3 36 33	19 22	+3 44	15 40 18	8 18 20	4 03	3 43	11 56	19 51	20 10
19	3 40 32	19 35	+3 42	15 44 14	8 14 25	4 01	3 42	11 56	19 52	20 12
20	3 44 31	19 48	+3 40	15 48 11	8 10 29	4 00	3 40	11 56	19 54	20 14
21	3 48 30	20 01	+3 37	15 52 07	8 06 33	3 59	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 16
22	3 52 31	20 13	+3 33	15 56 04	8 02 37	3 57	3 36	11 56	19 56	20 17
23	3 56 31	20 25	+3 29	16 00 01	7 58 41	3 56	3 35	11 57	19 58	20 19
24	4 00 32	20 37	+3 25	16 03 57	7 54 45	3 55	3 33	11 57	19 59	20 21
25	4 04 34	20 48	+3 19	16 07 54	7 50 49	3 54	3 32	11 57	20 00	20 22
26	4 08 37	20 59	+3 14	16 11 50	7 46 53	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 24
27	4 12 39	21 09	+3 07	16 15 47	7 42 57	3 51	3 29	11 57	20 03	20 26
28	4 16 43	21 20	+3 01	16 19 43	7 39 01	3 50	3 28	11 57	20 04	20 27
29	4 20 46	21 29	+2 53	16 23 40	7 35 05	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 29
30	4 24 51	21 39	+2 46	16 27 36	7 31 09	3 48	3 25	11 57	20 07	20 30
31	4 28 55	21 48	+2 38	16 31 33	7 27 14	3 47	3 24	11 57	20 08	20 32

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout May add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY, although a morning star, is too close to the Sun for observation. It is in superior conjunction on May 31.

VENUS, in Taurus, is steadily improving as an evening star, and is now visible for more than an hour after sunset. Magnitude -3.3.

MARS, in the barren constellation of Cancer, is an evening star from sunset till midnight. On the evenings of May 5-8 it will be seen in the same binocular field as *Praesepe* or the Bee-hive cluster, which is a cloudy patch easily seen with the naked eye, but is resolved into individual stars with the least optical aid. Unfortunately the presence of the Moon, especially on May 7, may make the cluster a little difficult to see as Mars passes through its northern portion. Magnitude 1.3.

JUPITER, still retrograding in Virgo, was in

opposition last month, and is now favourably placed for observation for several hours after sunset. Magnitude -1.9.

SATURN is an evening star in Gemini, and is already setting when it becomes visible after sunset. This is about the last month in which the satellite Titan may be seen; it is at eastern elongation on the evenings of May 10 and 26, and at western on May 2 and 18. Magnitude 0.4.

NEPTUNE was in opposition on March 28, and so is favourably placed for telescopic observation in April, May and June. It is of the eighth magnitude and, with sufficient magnification, may be distinguished from neighbouring stars by its 2" disc. It is about half-way between the well-known double star γ Virginis and the fourth magnitude star η Virginis, which may be identified by Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 150). See also note in July.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			MOONSET		
	R. A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	P. A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°	Moon Souths	52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 05	8-6	61-0	16-6	-85	314	1	28 8	4 53	4 45	11 58	19 24	19 36
2	3 03	-14-2	61-2	16-7	+83	8	0	0-4	5 17	5 03	12 50	20 54	21 13
3	4 03	-19-0	61-2	16-7	+71	353	3	1-0	5 46	5 26	13 56	22 22	22 46
4	5 06	-23-5	60-8	16-6	+58	355	9	2-4	6 25	6 00	14 58	23 40	..
5	6 10	-24-4	60-1	16-4	+46	0	17	3-4	7 10	6 48	16 00	..	0 08
6	7 13	-24-6	59-4	16-2	+34	6	26	4-4	8 20	7 52	17 01	0 44	1 12
7	8 14	-23-3	58-5	15-9	+22	12	37	5-4	9 33	9 09	17 58	1 32	1 57
8	9 11	-20-6	57-6	15-7	+10	17	48	6-4	10 50	10 31	18 50	2 07	2 27
9	10 05	-16-0	56-8	15-5	-3	21	58	7-4	12 06	11 52	19 38	2 33	2 48
10	10 55	-12-5	56-1	15-3	-15	25	68	8-4	13 20	13 11	20 23	2 53	3 03
11	11 42	-7-6	55-5	15-1	-27	27	77	9-4	14 32	14 28	21 06	3 10	3 16
12	12 27	+2-6	55-0	15-0	-39	28	85	10-4	15 41	15 42	21 47	3 25	3 27
13	13 11	-2-5	54-6	14-9	-51	29	91	11-4	16 50	16 55	22 28	3 39	3 37
14	13 55	-7-4	54-3	14-8	-64	30	96	12-4	17 59	18 09	23 10	3 54	3 47
15	14 40	-12-1	54-1	14-7	-76	33	99	13-4	19 08	19 23	23 53	4 10	3 59
16	15 26	-16-2	54-0	14-7	-88	76	100	14-4	20 17	20 37	..	4 29	4 13
17	16 13	-19-7	54-0	14-7	+80	2	99	15-4	21 24	21 40	0 38	4 42	4 32
18	17 03	-22-4	54-0	14-7	+68	5	97	16-4	22 27	22 55	1 25	5 21	4 56
19	17 54	-24-2	54-2	14-8	+55	2	93	17-4	23 23	23 52	2 14	5 59	5 31
20	18 47	-24-6	54-5	14-8	+43	357	87	18-4	..	..	3 05	6 47	6 17
21	19 40	-24-3	54-9	14-9	+31	352	80	19-4	0 10	0 38	3 56	7 45	7 17
22	20 33	-22-6	55-4	15-1	+19	348	71	20-4	0 47	1 12	4 46	8 51	8 28
23	21 25	-19-8	56-0	15-3	+7	343	62	21-4	1 17	1 37	5 36	10 03	9 45
24	22 16	-16-0	56-8	15-5	-6	339	52	22-4	1 41	1 56	6 25	11 20	11 07
25	23 07	-11-3	57-6	15-7	-18	336	42	23-4	2 01	2 11	7 13	12 38	12 30
26	23 58	-6-0	58-6	16-0	-30	334	31	24-4	2 19	2 24	8 01	13 58	13 56
27	0 49	-0-1	59-5	16-2	-42	333	21	25-4	2 37	2 37	8 51	15 22	15 25
28	1 41	-5-9	60-3	16-4	-54	334	12	26-4	2 55	2 49	9 42	16 48	16 57
29	2 37	+11-7	60-9	16-6	-67	335	5	27-4	3 16	3 05	10 37	18 18	18 33
30	3 35	+17-0	61-3	16-7	-79	336	1	28-4	3 41	3 25	11 36	19 48	20 10
31	4 38	+21-2	61-3	16-7	-91	18	0	0-1	4 15	3 53	12 38	21 14	21 41

MERCURY ♿

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.			Souths	Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'		52°	56°	h m			h m	°	'			52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m			h m	°	'			h m	h m
1	0 57	2-9	7	57	4 40	4 40	10 24		16	2 24	12-4	6	81	10 53	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	1 12	4-5	7	61	4 35	4 34	10 27		19	2 45	14-2	5	86	11 03		
7	1 28	6-3	6	66	4 30	4 28	10 32		22	3 08	16-5	5	91	11 14		
10	1 45	8-1	6	70	4 26	4 23	10 38		25	3 33	18-6	5	95	11 27		
13	2 04	10-2	6	76	4 22	4 17	10 44		28	3 59	20-5	5	99	11 41		
16	2 24	12-2	6	81	4 20	4 13	10 53		31	4 26	22-2	5	100	11 57		

VENUS ♀

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high W.		
	h m	°	'		52°	56°	h m
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	3 59	21-0	11	93	13 26	20 49	21 04
4	4 24	22-3	11	92	13 32	21 02	21 20
11	4 50	23-4	11	91	13 38	21 15	21 34
16	5 17	24-2	11	90	13 45	21 26	21 46
21	5 43	24-7	12	88	13 52	21 36	21 57
26	6 10	24-9	12	87	13 59	21 44	22 05
31	6 36	24-8	12	86	14 06	21 50	22 10

MARS ♂

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high W.		
	h m	°	'		52°	56°	h m
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	8 26	21-3	6	90	17 51	25 12	25 28
6	8 36	20-6	6	90	17 41	24 58	25 13
11	8 46	19-9	6	90	17 32	24 44	24 58
16	8 56	19-1	6	90	17 22	24 30	24 44
21	9 06	18-3	6	90	17 12	24 16	24 28
26	9 16	17-5	6	91	17 03	24 02	24 14
31	9 27	16-6	6	91	16 54	23 48	23 58

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 34	7 22	4 44	7 31	4 37	7 32	4 36	7 37	4 28	7 39	4 36	7 53	4 47	7 56
2	4 32	7 24	4 42	7 33	4 35	7 34	4 34	7 39	4 26	7 41	4 34	7 55	4 45	7 58
3	4 30	7 25	4 40	7 34	4 33	7 35	4 32	7 41	4 23	7 43	4 31	7 57	4 43	8 00
4	4 28	7 27	4 38	7 36	4 31	7 37	4 30	7 43	4 21	7 45	4 29	7 59	4 41	8 02
5	4 26	7 28	4 36	7 38	4 29	7 39	4 28	7 44	4 19	7 47	4 27	8 01	4 39	8 03
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 17	7 49	4 25	8 03	4 37	8 05
7	4 23	7 31	4 33	7 41	4 26	7 42	4 24	7 48	4 15	7 51	4 23	8 05	4 35	8 07
8	4 21	7 33	4 31	7 43	4 24	7 41	4 22	7 50	4 13	7 53	4 21	8 07	4 33	8 09
9	4 19	7 34	4 29	7 44	4 22	7 45	4 20	7 51	4 11	7 54	4 18	8 09	4 30	8 11
10	4 18	7 36	4 28	7 46	4 21	7 47	4 18	7 53	4 09	7 56	4 16	8 11	4 28	8 13
11	4 16	7 38	4 26	7 48	4 19	7 49	4 17	7 55	4 07	7 58	4 14	8 13	4 27	8 15
12	4 14	7 39	4 24	7 49	4 17	7 50	4 15	7 57	4 05	8 00	4 12	8 15	4 25	8 17
13	4 12	7 41	4 22	7 51	4 15	7 52	4 13	7 58	4 03	8 02	4 10	8 17	4 23	8 18
14	4 11	7 42	4 21	7 52	4 14	7 53	4 11	8 00	4 02	8 04	4 09	8 19	4 21	8 20
15	4 09	7 44	4 19	7 54	4 12	7 55	4 09	8 02	4 00	8 06	4 07	8 21	4 19	8 22
16	4 08	7 46	4 18	7 56	4 11	7 57	4 08	8 03	3 58	8 07	4 05	8 23	4 18	8 23
17	4 06	7 47	4 16	7 57	4 09	7 59	4 06	8 05	3 56	8 09	4 03	8 24	4 16	8 25
18	4 05	7 49	4 15	7 59	4 08	8 00	4 05	8 07	3 55	8 11	4 01	8 26	4 15	8 27
19	4 03	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 06	8 01	4 03	8 08	3 53	8 12	4 00	8 28	4 13	8 28
20	4 02	7 52	4 13	8 02	4 05	8 03	4 02	8 10	3 51	8 14	3 58	8 30	4 11	8 30
21	4 01	7 53	4 11	8 03	4 04	8 04	4 01	8 11	3 50	8 16	3 56	8 32	4 10	8 32
22	3 59	7 54	4 10	8 04	4 02	8 05	3 59	8 12	3 48	8 17	3 54	8 33	4 08	8 33
23	3 57	7 56	4 09	8 06	4 01	8 07	3 58	8 14	3 47	8 19	3 53	8 35	4 07	8 35
24	3 58	7 57	4 08	8 07	4 00	8 08	3 57	8 15	3 45	8 21	3 51	8 37	4 05	8 37
25	3 56	7 58	4 07	8 08	3 59	8 10	3 56	8 17	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 38	4 04	8 38
26	3 55	8 00	4 05	8 09	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 40	4 02	8 40
27	3 54	8 01	4 04	8 11	3 56	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 42	4 01	8 42
28	3 53	8 02	4 03	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 46	8 43	4 00	8 43
29	3 52	8 04	4 02	8 13	3 54	8 15	3 51	8 22	3 39	8 28	3 44	8 45	3 59	8 44
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 14	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 30	3 43	8 46	3 58	8 46
31	3 50	8 06	4 00	8 15	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 25	3 36	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 56	8 47

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	13 17.2	6 30	22 40	27 33	27 24	7 24.4	22 08	16 49	24 15	24 32
11	13 13.2	6 07	21 57	26 52	26 44	7 27.8	22 01	16 13	23 38	23 55
21	13 10.0	5 50	21 14	26 11	26 03	7 31.6	21 54	15 37	23 02	23 19
31	13 07.8	5 39	20 33	25 31	25 23	7 35.9	21 45	15 02	22 26	22 43

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 16".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	4 56.4	22 41	14 21	21 13	21 26	12 25.9	1 09	21 49	26 37	26 29
11	4 58.7	22 45	13 44	20 37	20 50	12 25.2	1 04	21 09	25 57	25 50
21	5 01.1	22 48	13 07	20 00	20 13	12 24.6	1 01	20 29	25 18	25 10
31	5 03.6	22 52	12 30	19 24	19 37	12 24.1	0 58	19 49	24 38	24 31

Diameter 3"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	Month Week	 <i>Junius, Roman gens</i> (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° E 22° 02'</i> 	PHENOMENA
1	S.	Shannon captured <i>Chesapeake</i> , 1813.	June 2d ooh. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° 2 S. An occultation is visible in parts of U.S.A.
2	S.	Sunday after Ascension.	2d 18h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.
3	M.	George V born, 1865.	4d 19h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.
4	Tu.	Allied Armies entered Rome, 1944.	9. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.
5	W.	Allied Control of Germany inaugurated, 1945.	9d 03h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.
6	Th.	"D" DAY, 1944. R. C. Sherriff born, 1896.	12d 13h. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 1° 7 N.
7	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END.	14. Total eclipse of the Moon. See page 158.
8	S.	Schumann born, 1810. Sir J. Millais born, 1829.	22d 01h. Sun enters sign Cancer (Solstice).
9	S.	White Sunday. Pentecost.	24d 03h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 1° 5 N.
10	M.	Luis de Camoens died, 1580.	29. Partial eclipse of the Sun, visible only in Arctic regions. See page 158.
11	Tu.	St. Barnabas. John Constable born, 1776.	30d 10h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.
12	W.	Ember Day. Anthony Eden born, 1897.	30d 23h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° S.
13	Th.	KING'S BIRTHDAY (Official), 1946.	CONSTELLATIONS
14	F.	Ember Day. First Atlantic flight, 1919.	The following constellations are near the meridian at
15	S.	Ember Day. <i>Magna Carta</i> sealed, 1215.	
16	S.	Trinity Sunday. R.S.P.C.A. founded, 1824.	d h d h
17	M.	<i>Diamond Castle</i> lost, 1896.	May 1 24 May 16 23
18	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. WATERLOO DAY	June 1 22 June 15 21
19	W.	James VI and I born, 1566. [(1815)]	July 1 20 July 16 19
20	Th.	<i>Corpus Christi</i> . Perugia captured, 1944.	Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.
21	F.	Summer commences. Battle of Okinawa won,	
22	S.	Hitler invaded U.S.S.R., 1941. [1945]	
23	S.	1st S. after Trinity. Duke of Windsor b. 1894.	
24	M.	St. John Baptist. Marlborough born, 1650.	
25	Tu.	Diet of Augsburg, 1530.	
26	W.	United Nations Charter signed, 1945.	
27	Th.	Dettingen, 1743. C. S. Parnell born, 1846.	
28	F.	W.A.A.F. founded, 1939.	
29	S.	St. J. Mortimer Collins born, 1827.	
30	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ First Quarter.....	6	16	06
☾ Full Moon.....	14	18	42
☾ Last Quarter.....	22	13	12
● New Moon.....	29	04	06

	d	h
Apogee (252,350 miles)...	12	22
Perigee (223,350 ..)...	28	00

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 82°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 110.

MONTHLY NOTES

- June 4. Eton celebration day (George III's Birthday).
5. Constitution Day, Denmark.
5. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.
10. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. & W.
22. Longest day.
24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day, Eng. & W. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.
- County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	u n	h m
1	4 33 01	21 56	+2 29	16 35 30	7 23 18	3 46	3 23	11 58	20 09	20 33
2	4 37 06	22 05	+2 20	16 39 26	7 19 22	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 10	20 34
3	4 41 12	22 13	+2 11	16 43 23	7 15 26	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 11	20 36
4	4 45 18	22 20	-2 01	16 47 19	7 11 30	3 44	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 37
5	4 49 25	22 27	+1 51	16 51 16	7 07 34	3 43	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 38
6	4 53 32	22 34	+1 40	16 55 12	7 03 38	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39
7	4 57 39	22 40	+1 30	16 59 09	6 59 42	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 15	20 40
8	5 01 47	22 46	+1 19	17 03 05	6 55 46	3 42	3 16	11 59	20 16	20 42
9	5 05 55	22 52	+1 07	17 07 02	6 51 50	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 43
10	5 10 03	22 57	+0 56	17 10 59	6 47 54	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44
11	5 14 11	23 02	+0 44	17 14 55	6 43 59	3 40	3 14	11 59	20 19	20 44
12	5 18 20	23 06	+0 32	17 18 52	6 40 03	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 45
13	5 22 28	23 10	-0 20	17 22 48	6 36 07	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 20	20 46
14	5 26 37	23 13	+0 08	17 26 45	6 32 11	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47
15	5 30 46	23 17	-0 05	17 30 41	6 28 15	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48
16	5 34 55	23 19	-0 18	17 34 38	6 24 19	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 22	20 48
17	5 39 05	23 22	-0 30	17 38 34	6 20 23	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 49
18	5 43 14	23 23	-0 43	17 42 31	6 16 27	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49
19	5 47 24	23 25	-0 56	17 46 28	6 12 31	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50
20	5 51 33	23 26	-1 09	17 50 24	6 08 35	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 23	20 50
21	5 55 43	23 27	-1 22	17 54 21	6 04 39	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 24	20 50
22	5 59 52	23 27	-1 35	17 58 17	6 00 44	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
23	6 04 02	23 27	-1 48	18 02 14	5 56 48	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
24	6 08 11	23 26	-2 01	18 06 10	5 52 52	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
25	6 12 21	23 25	-2 14	18 10 07	5 48 56	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51
26	6 16 30	23 24	-2 27	18 14 03	5 45 00	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51
27	6 20 40	23 22	-2 40	18 18 00	5 41 04	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
28	6 24 49	23 19	-2 52	18 21 57	5 37 08	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
29	6 28 58	23 17	-3 05	18 25 53	5 33 12	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50
30	6 33 07	23 14	-3 17	18 29 50	5 29 16	3 43	3 17	12 03	20 24	20 50

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 09s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From June 1-14 apply as in May (see page 115) and for the remainder of the month as in July (see page 123).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY was in superior conjunction with the Sun on May 31, but becomes visible as an evening star towards the end of the month. On the evening of June 23 it will be less than 2° north of Saturn.

VENUS, in Gemini and later in Cancer, is steadily drawing further from the Sun, and becoming easier to observe as an evening star. On the evening of June 1 there is a close approach to the Moon. Magnitude -3.4.

MARS is an evening star in Leo. On June 18 it passes less than a degree to the north of the first

magnitude star *Regulus*, which now outshines it. The 5-day old Moon passes 3° to the north on the evening of June 4. Magnitude 1.6.

JUPITER, still in Virgo, is visible from sunset till a little after midnight. By the end of the month it has ceased to retrograde and begun to advance once more. Magnitude -1.8.

SATURN, an evening star in Gemini, is now getting so close to the Sun that it will cease to be observable before the end of the month. Magnitude 0.4.

On June 14 the Full Moon will rise partly eclipsed. See page 118.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R. A.	Dec	Hor. Par.	Semi diam	Termination Long	Phase P. A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	"	"	°	°		i	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 42	+23.9	01.1	16.6	+77	357	2	1.1	5 01	4 33	13 42	22 28	22 57
2	6 48	+24.8	00.5	16.5	+64	2	7	2.1	6 00	5 32	14 46	23 25	23 52
3	7 52	+24.0	59.7	16.3	+52	8	14	3.1	7 13	6 40	15 46		
4	8 53	+21.7	58.8	16.0	+40	13	23	4.1	8 31	8 10	16 42	0 07	0 20
5	9 49	+18.2	57.9	15.8	+28	18	33	5.1	9 50	9 34	17 34	0 37	0 54
6	10 41	+13.8	56.9	15.5	+15	21	43	6.1	11 07	10 57	18 20	1 00	1 12
7	11 30	+9.0	56.1	15.3	+3	24	53	7.1	12 20	12 15	19 04	1 18	1 25
8	12 16	+3.9	55.4	15.1	-9	25	63	8.1	13 31	13 31	19 46	1 33	1 36
9	13 00	-1.2	54.9	15.0	-21	25	72	9.1	14 41	14 45	20 28	1 48	1 46
10	13 44	-6.2	54.5	14.8	-33	24	81	10.1	15 49	15 58	21 09	2 02	1 56
11	14 29	-10.9	54.2	14.8	-46	23	88	11.1	16 58	17 11	21 52	2 18	2 08
12	15 14	-15.2	54.0	14.7	-58	20	93	12.1	18 07	18 25	22 36	2 35	2 21
13	16 01	-18.9	54.0	14.7	-70	16	97	13.1	19 15	19 38	23 22	2 57	2 38
14	16 50	-21.8	54.1	14.7	-82	11	99	14.1	20 20	20 47		3 24	3 00
15	17 41	-23.8	54.2	14.8	+86	12	100	15.1	21 19	21 48	0 11	3 58	3 31
16	18 34	-24.8	54.4	14.8	+73	3	99	16.1	22 09	22 37	1 01	4 43	4 14
17	19 27	-24.5	54.7	14.9	+61	357	95	17.1	22 49	23 15	1 52	5 38	5 10
18	20 20	-23.1	55.1	15.0	+49	352	90	18.1	23 21	23 42	2 43	6 42	6 17
19	21 12	-20.6	55.6	15.1	+37	347	84	19.1	23 47		3 33	7 52	7 32
20	22 04	-17.1	56.2	15.3	+25	342	76	20.1	...	0 02	4 22	9 07	8 52
21	22 54	-12.7	56.8	15.5	+12	339	66	21.1	0 07	0 19	5 09	10 23	10 13
22	23 43	-7.6	57.5	15.7	0	337	56	22.1	0 25	0 32	5 56	11 41	11 36
23	0 32	-2.0	58.3	15.9	-12	336	45	23.1	0 42	0 44	6 43	13 00	13 01
24	1 23	+3.8	59.1	16.1	-24	336	34	24.1	0 59	0 56	7 32	14 22	14 28
25	2 15	+9.6	59.8	16.3	-37	338	24	25.1	1 18	1 09	8 23	15 47	16 00
26	3 11	+14.9	60.4	16.5	-49	342	14	26.1	1 40	1 26	9 18	17 16	17 34
27	4 10	+19.5	60.9	16.6	-61	347	7	27.1	2 09	1 49	10 17	18 43	19 07
28	5 13	+22.9	61.0	16.6	-73	355	2	28.1	2 47	2 22	11 20	20 03	20 32
29	6 19	+24.6	60.9	16.6	-86	29	0	29.1	3 39	3 11	12 25	21 10	21 38
30	7 24	+24.6	60.4	16.5	+82	356	1	0.8	4 47	4 18	13 28	22 00	22 24

MERCURY ♀

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
		+				52°	56°			+				52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m				h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	4 35	22.7	5	100	12 02	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	6 50	25.0	6	77	13 18	21 04	21 24
4	5 04	24.0	5	98	12 19			19	7 13	24.4	6	71	13 29	21 10	21 30
7	5 32	24.8	5	95	12 35			22	7 34	23.5	6	65	13 38	21 13	21 31
10	5 59	25.2	5	89	12 51			25	7 54	22.4	7	60	13 45	21 13	21 30
13	6 26	25.3	6	84	13 05			28	8 11	21.3	7	54	13 50	21 10	21 26
16	6 50	25.0	6	77	13 18			31	8 26	20.0	7	49	13 53	21 05	21 19

VENUS ♀

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
		+				52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	6 42	24.7	12	86	14 07	21 51	22 11
6	7 08	24.3	12	85	14 14	21 54	22 14
11	7 34	23.5	13	83	14 20	21 55	22 14
16	7 59	22.5	13	82	14 25	21 54	22 12
21	8 24	21.3	13	80	14 31	21 52	22 07
26	8 49	19.8	14	79	14 35	21 47	22 01
31	9 13	18.1	14	77	14 39	21 41	21 53

MARS ♂

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
		+				52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	9 29	16.4	5	91	16 52	23 45	23 55
6	9 39	15.5	5	91	16 43	23 30	23 40
11	9 50	14.5	5	91	16 34	23 16	23 25
16	10 01	13.5	5	92	16 25	23 02	23 09
21	10 11	12.4	5	92	16 16	22 47	22 54
26	10 23	11.4	5	92	16 07	22 32	22 38
31	10 33	10.2	5	93	15 58	22 18	22 23

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G M T)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a m		a m		a m.		a m.		a m		a m		a m	
	p m		p m		p m.		p m		p m		p m		p m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	3 59	8 16	3 50	8 19	3 47	8 26	3 35	8 32	3 41	8 49	3 55	8 48
2	3 49	8 08	3 59	8 17	3 50	8 20	3 46	8 27	3 34	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 54	8 49
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 18	3 49	8 21	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 39	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 19	3 48	8 22	3 45	8 30	3 33	8 36	3 38	8 53	3 53	8 52
5	3 46	8 11	3 56	8 20	3 47	8 23	3 44	8 31	3 32	8 37	3 37	8 54	3 52	8 53
6	3 46	8 12	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 39	3 35	8 56	3 50	8 55
8	3 45	8 14	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 58	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 29	8 42	3 34	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 25	3 45	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 36	3 27	8 43	3 32	9 00	3 48	8 58
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 01	3 48	9 00
14	3 42	8 18	3 53	8 28	3 44	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 01
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 32	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 43	8 42	3 30	8 49	3 35	9 06	3 51	9 04

JUPITER 24

SATURN 24



Day	R A		Dec —	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West			
					52°	56°				52°	56°		
	h m	° '			h m	h m				h m	h m	h m	h m
1	13 07.6	5 38	20 29	25 27	25 19	7 36.4	21 44	14 59	22 23	22 39			
11	13 06.6	5 35	19 48	24 47	24 39	7 41.1	21 34	14 24	21 47	22 03			
21	13 06.6	5 38	19 09	24 07	23 59	7 46.1	21 23	13 50	21 12	21 28			
31	13 07.8	5 48	18 31	23 28	23 20	7 51.3	21 10	13 16	20 36	20 52			

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40' of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 15".

URANUS 24

NEPTUNE 24

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
					52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	° ′			h m	h m				h m	h m
1	5 03.9	22 52		12 26	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		12 24.1	0 58	19 45	24 34	24 27
11	5 06.4	22 55		11 50			12 23.9	0 57	19 06	23 55	23 47
21	5 09.0	22 59		11 13			12 23.8	0 57	18 26	23 16	23 08
31	5 11.5	23 02		10 36			12 24.0	0 59	17 47	22 36	22 29
Diameter 3"					Diameter 2"						

DAY OF		 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° 51' 23" 12h</i> 		PHENOMENA
Month	Week			
1	M.	DOMINION DAY, CANADA (1867). Leibnitz b. 1646.		July 14 19h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.
2	Tu.	H. M. Butler b. 1833. Sir W. H. Bragg b. 1862.		3. Earth in apheilion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,500,000 miles) from the Sun.
3	W.	Henry Grattan b. 1746; d. June 6, 1820. [1942.]		3d 07h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.
4	Th.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. Prince Michael b.		5. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (26°).
5	F.	Sir Stamford Raffles b. 1781. John Curtin d. 1945.		6d 11h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.
6	S.	Sedgemoor, 1685. John Flaxman born, 1755.		21. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.
7	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity.		28d 22h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 9° S.
8	M.	Sir John Anderson born, 1882.		3rd 15h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° S.
9	Tu.	Caen captured, 1944. Elias Howe b. 1819.		3rd 23h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.
10	W.	John Calvin born, 1509. Lord Gort born, 1886.		
11	Th.	Oudenarde, 1708. Thomas Bowdler born, 1754.		
12	F.	Josiah Wedgwood b. 1730. Earl of Birkenhead b.		
13	S.	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with Honour." 1878. [1872.]		
14	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity.		
15	M.	St. Swithin's Day. Rembrandt born, 1606.		
16	Tu.	Anne Askew died, 1546. Jean Corot born, 1796.		
17	W.	Isaac Watts b. 1674. Martin Tupper b. 1810.		
18	Th.	Gilbert White b. 1720. W. M. Thackeray b. 1811.		
19	F.	Degas born, 1834. A. J. Cronin born, 1896.		
20	S.	Petrarch born, 1304. Marconi died, 1937.		
21	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. Robert Burns d. 1796.		
22	M.	Salamanca, 1812. Napoleon II died, 1832.		
23	Tu.	Lord Brooke b. 1883. Gen. U. S. Grant d. 1885.		
24	W.	Simon Bolivar born, 1783.		
25	Th.	St. James. Dollfus assassinated, 1934.		
26	F.	Bernard Shaw born, 1856. Borrow died, 1881.		
27	S.	Killiecrankie, 1689. Sir George Airy born, 1801.		
28	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity.		
29	M.	Mussolini born, 1883; died April 28, 1945.		
30	Tu.	H. Vizetelly born, 1820. J. L. Toole died, 1906.		
31	W.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	6	05	15
○ Full Moon.....	14	09	22
☾ Last Quarter.....	21	19	52
● New Moon.....	28	11	53

d h
 Apogee (251,880 miles)... 10 08
 Perigee (225,980 ..) ... 26 03
 Mean Longitude of Ascending
 Node on July 1, 80°.

See note on Summer Time, page 110.

MONTHLY NOTES

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

- Dividends due.
- Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.
- Old Midsummer Day.
- Double Seventh Day, China.
- Fire Insurances to be paid.
- French National Holiday.
- Belgian Independence Day (1831).
- Ramadan begins.
- Gun and Game Licences expire.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
June 1	24	June 15	23
July 1	22	July 16	21
Aug. 1	20	Aug. 16	19

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° '	m s	h m s	h m s	m m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 37 15	23 10	-3 29	18 33 46	5 25 20	3 43	3 17	12 04	20 23	20 49
2	6 41 24	23 06	-3 41	18 37 43	5 21 24	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49
3	6 45 32	23 02	-3 52	18 41 39	5 17 28	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 22	20 48
4	6 49 39	22 57	-4 03	18 45 36	5 13 33	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48
5	6 53 47	22 52	-4 14	18 49 32	5 09 37	3 46	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47
6	6 57 54	22 47	-4 25	18 53 29	5 05 41	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46
7	7 02 01	22 41	-4 35	18 57 26	5 01 45	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 20	20 46
8	7 06 07	22 35	-4 45	19 01 22	4 57 49	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45
9	7 10 13	22 28	-4 54	19 05 19	4 53 53	3 50	3 25	12 05	20 19	20 44
10	7 14 19	22 21	-5 03	19 09 15	4 49 57	3 51	3 26	12 05	20 18	20 43
11	7 18 24	22 13	-5 12	19 13 12	4 46 01	3 52	3 28	12 05	20 18	20 42
12	7 22 29	22 06	-5 20	19 17 08	4 42 05	3 53	3 29	12 05	20 17	20 41
13	7 26 33	21 57	-5 28	19 21 05	4 38 09	3 54	3 30	12 06	20 16	20 40
14	7 30 37	21 49	-5 35	19 25 02	4 34 13	3 55	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 39
15	7 34 40	21 40	-5 42	19 28 58	4 30 18	3 57	3 33	12 06	20 14	20 37
16	7 38 43	21 31	-5 48	19 32 55	4 26 22	3 58	3 35	12 06	20 13	20 36
17	7 42 45	21 21	-5 54	19 36 51	4 22 26	3 59	3 36	12 06	20 12	20 35
18	7 46 47	21 11	-5 59	19 40 48	4 18 30	4 00	3 38	12 06	20 11	20 33
19	7 50 48	21 00	-6 04	19 44 44	4 14 34	4 02	3 39	12 06	20 10	20 32
20	7 54 49	20 50	-6 08	19 48 41	4 10 38	4 03	3 41	12 06	20 09	20 30
21	7 58 49	20 39	-6 12	19 52 37	4 06 42	4 04	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 29
22	8 02 49	20 27	-6 15	19 56 34	4 02 46	4 06	3 44	12 06	20 06	20 27
23	8 06 48	20 15	-6 18	20 00 31	3 58 50	4 07	3 46	12 06	20 05	20 26
24	8 10 47	20 03	-6 20	20 04 27	3 54 54	4 08	3 48	12 06	20 04	20 24
25	8 14 45	19 51	-6 21	20 08 24	3 50 58	4 10	3 49	12 06	20 02	20 22
26	8 18 42	19 38	-6 22	20 12 20	3 47 03	4 11	3 51	12 06	20 01	20 21
27	8 22 39	19 25	-6 23	20 16 17	3 43 07	4 12	3 53	12 06	19 59	20 19
28	8 26 36	19 11	-6 22	20 20 13	3 39 11	4 14	3 54	12 06	19 58	20 17
29	8 30 31	18 57	-6 22	20 24 10	3 35 15	4 16	3 56	12 06	19 56	20 15
30	8 34 27	18 43	-6 20	20 28 06	3 31 19	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 55	20 13
31	8 38 21	18 29	-6 18	20 32 03	3 27 23	4 19	4 00	12 06	19 53	20 11

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time m 08s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout July subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY, although an evening star, is not sufficiently high after sunset to be seen.

VENUS is an evening star in Leo. Although its distance from the Sun is increasing, it has a more southerly declination, and so is visible for only an hour—or less at the end of the month—after sunset. On the evening of July 12 it passes a degree north of *Regulus*. Magnitude -3.6.

MARS, an evening star in Leo, is now visible for a short while only after twilight. Magnitude 1.7.

JUPITER is an evening star in Virgo, gradually lessening its distance from *Spica*. Magnitude -1.6.

SATURN is in conjunction with the Sun on July 21, and so cannot be observed this month.

NEPTUNE.

This year marks the centenary of the discovery of the planet Neptune—one of the most dramatic triumphs of mathematical astronomy and the most startling vindication of Newton's law of universal gravitation. The ancients knew no planet beyond Saturn. The first addition to the family was in 1781 when the elder Herschel, using a telescope made with his own hands, discovered Uranus. In due course an orbit was computed for this planet, but, as time went on, it was found that this orbit did not represent observations perfectly. It is true that the departures were small, but at the same time they could not be explained away by any revision of the orbit. Similar troubles previously experienced with the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn had disappeared when the influence of Uranus

Continued on page 127.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°		56°	52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 28	+22.8	59.8	16.3	+70	6	5	1.8	6 05	5 41	14 28	22 36	22 50
2	9 28	+19.6	58.9	16.1	+58	13	11	2.8	7 26	7 08	15 23	23 02	23 16
3	10 23	+15.5	58.0	15.8	+46	17	19	3.8	8 47	8 34	16 13	23 22	23 36
4	11 14	+10.6	57.1	15.6	+33	20	28	4.8	10 04	9 57	17 00	23 39	23 44
5	12 02	+ 5.5	56.2	15.3	+21	22	38	5.8	11 18	11 15	17 43	23 55	23 55
6	12 48	+ 0.3	55.5	15.1	+ 9	23	48	6.8	12 28	12 31	18 25	...	...
7	13 32	- 4.9	54.9	15.0	- 4	22	58	7.8	13 38	13 45	19 07	0 09	0 05
8	14 17	- 9.7	54.5	14.8	-16	21	67	8.8	14 47	14 58	19 49	0 24	0 16
9	15 02	-14.1	54.2	14.8	-28	18	76	9.8	15 56	16 13	20 33	0 41	0 28
10	15 48	-18.0	54.1	14.7	-40	14	83	10.8	17 05	17 26	21 19	1 01	0 44
11	16 37	-21.1	54.1	14.7	-52	9	90	11.8	18 11	18 36	22 06	1 26	1 04
12	17 27	-23.4	54.3	14.8	-65	3	95	12.8	19 12	19 41	22 56	1 58	1 31
13	18 20	-24.6	54.5	14.8	-77	354	98	13.8	20 05	20 34	23 48	2 39	2 10
14	19 13	-24.7	54.8	14.9	-89	325	100	14.8	20 49	21 16	...	3 31	3 02
15	20 07	-23.6	55.2	15.0	+79	13	100	15.8	21 24	21 47	0 39	4 33	4 07
16	21 00	-21.3	55.6	15.2	+67	356	97	16.8	22 51	22 09	1 30	5 43	5 21
17	21 52	-17.9	56.1	15.3	+54	348	93	17.8	23 12	22 26	2 19	6 57	6 42
18	22 42	-13.7	56.6	15.4	+42	343	87	18.8	22 32	22 40	3 07	8 13	8 02
19	23 32	- 8.7	57.1	15.6	+30	340	79	19.8	22 48	22 52	3 54	9 29	9 24
20	0 20	- 3.3	57.7	15.7	+18	339	70	20.8	23 05	23 04	4 40	10 47	10 47
21	1 10	+ 2.4	58.3	15.9	+ 6	338	59	21.8	23 22	23 16	5 28	12 07	12 11
22	2 00	+ 8.1	58.9	16.0	+ 7	340	48	22.8	23 42	23 31	6 16	13 28	13 38
23	2 53	+13.4	59.4	16.2	-19	342	36	23.8	...	23 50	7 08	14 53	15 08
24	3 50	+18.2	59.8	16.3	-31	347	26	24.8	0 07	...	8 04	16 18	16 40
25	4 50	+21.9	60.2	16.4	-43	353	16	25.8	0 40	0 17	9 03	17 40	18 07
26	5 53	+24.2	60.3	16.4	-56	0	9	26.8	1 25	0 57	10 06	18 52	19 21
27	6 57	+24.8	60.2	16.4	-68	11	3	27.8	2 24	1 55	11 09	19 49	20 16
28	8 01	+23.7	59.9	16.3	-80	37	0	28.8	3 37	3 11	12 11	20 31	20 53
29	9 03	+21.1	59.4	16.2	+88	346	0	0.5	4 58	4 37	13 09	21 01	21 18
30	10 00	+17.2	58.7	16.0	+75	8	3	1.5	6 21	6 06	14 02	21 25	21 36
31	10 54	+12.5	57.9	15.8	+63	15	8	2.5	7 41	7 31	14 51	21 43	21 50

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	8 26	20.0	7	49	13 53	21 05	21 19	16	9 10	13.9	10	24	13 35	22 18	22 23
2	8 39	18.7	8	44	13 54	20 59	21 11	19	9 11	13.0	10	18	13 24	22 07	22 07
3	8 51	17.3	8	39	13 53	20 50	21 01	22	9 10	12.4	11	13	13 11	21 48	21 51
4	9 00	16.1	9	34	13 49	20 39	20 49	25	9 06	12.1	11	9	12 54	21 33	21 35
5	9 06	14.9	9	29	13 44	20 27	20 36	28	8 59	12.2	11	5	12 35	21 18	21 20
6	9 10	13.9	10	24	13 35	20 14	20 21	31	8 51	12.6	11	2	12 15	21 03	21 04

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	9 12	18.1	14	77	14 39	21 41	21 53
2	9 26	16.2	14	76	14 42	21 34	21 44
3	9 58	14.1	15	74	14 45	21 25	21 33
4	10 20	11.9	15	72	14 47	21 15	21 22
5	10 41	9.6	16	71	14 49	21 05	21 09
6	11 02	7.2	16	69	14 50	20 54	20 56
7	11 23	4.7	17	67	14 51	20 42	20 42

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	10 33	10.2	5	93	15 58	22 18	22 23
2	10 44	9.1	5	93	15 49	22 03	22 07
3	11 05	7.9	5	93	15 41	21 48	21 51
4	11 06	6.7	5	94	15 32	21 33	21 35
5	11 17	5.5	5	94	15 23	21 18	21 20
6	11 28	4.2	5	94	15 15	21 03	21 03
7	11 39	3.0	4	94	15 06	20 48	20 47

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Dunstol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 30	3 47	8 33	3 43	8 41	3 30	8 48	3 35	9 05	3 51	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 02
4	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
5	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
6	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 02	3 56	9 01
7	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 27	3 52	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 57	9 00
8	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 26	3 53	8 30	3 50	8 38	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 58	9 00
9	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 25	3 54	8 29	3 51	8 37	3 38	8 43	3 43	9 00	3 59	8 59
10	3 54	8 16	4 04	8 25	3 55	8 28	3 52	8 36	3 39	8 42	3 44	8 59	4 00	8 58
11	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 58	4 01	8 57
12	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 47	8 57	4 02	8 56
13	3 57	8 14	4 07	8 23	3 58	8 26	3 55	8 33	3 43	8 39	3 48	8 56	4 03	8 55
14	3 58	8 13	4 08	8 22	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 38	3 50	8 55	4 04	8 54
15	3 59	8 12	4 10	8 22	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 51	8 53	4 06	8 53
16	4 00	8 11	4 11	8 21	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 53	8 52	4 07	8 52
17	4 01	8 10	4 12	8 20	4 03	8 22	4 00	8 29	3 48	8 35	3 54	8 51	4 08	8 51
18	4 02	8 09	4 13	8 19	4 05	8 21	4 02	8 28	3 50	8 33	3 56	8 49	4 10	8 49
19	4 04	8 08	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 19	4 03	8 26	3 51	8 32	3 57	8 48	4 11	8 48
20	4 05	8 07	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 18	4 05	8 25	3 53	8 30	3 59	8 40	4 13	8 46
21	4 06	8 05	4 17	8 15	4 09	8 17	4 06	8 24	3 55	8 29	4 01	8 45	4 15	8 45
22	4 08	8 04	4 18	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 22	3 56	8 27	4 02	8 43	4 16	8 43
23	4 09	8 03	4 20	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 58	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 18	8 42
24	4 10	8 02	4 21	8 12	4 13	8 13	4 10	8 20	4 00	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 20	8 40
25	4 12	8 00	4 22	8 10	4 15	8 11	4 12	8 18	4 01	8 23	4 07	8 38	4 21	8 39
26	4 13	7 59	4 24	8 09	4 16	8 10	4 13	8 17	4 03	8 21	4 09	8 37	4 23	8 37
27	4 14	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 17	8 08	4 14	8 15	4 04	8 19	4 11	8 35	4 24	8 35
28	4 16	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 19	8 07	4 16	8 14	4 06	8 18	4 12	8 33	4 26	8 34
29	4 18	7 54	4 28	8 04	4 21	8 05	4 18	8 12	4 08	8 16	4 14	8 31	4 28	8 32
30	4 19	7 53	4 29	8 03	4 22	8 04	4 19	8 10	4 09	8 14	4 16	8 29	4 29	8 30
31	4 21	7 51	4 31	8 01	4 24	8 02	4 21	8 09	4 11	8 12	4 18	8 27	4 31	8 29

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	13 07.8	5 48	18 31	23 28	23 20	7 51.3	21 10	13 16	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	13 10.0	6 04	17 54	22 50	22 41	7 56.7	20 56	12 42		
21	13 13.2	6 27	17 18	22 11	22 03	8 02.1	20 42	12 08		
31	13 17.3	6 54	16 43	21 34	21 25	8 07.5	20 27	11 34		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 36"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 14".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11.5	23 02	3 42	3 28	10 36	12 24.0	0 59	17 47	22 36	22 29
11	5 13.8	23 05	3 04	2 51	9 59	12 24.3	1 02	17 08	21 57	21 49
21	5 16.1	23 07	2 27	2 14	9 22	12 24.9	1 06	16 30	21 18	21 10
31	5 18.1	23 09	1 50	1 36	8 45	12 25.6	1 11	15 51	20 39	20 31

Diameter 3"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 Julius Caesar <i>Augustus</i> , formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° 11' 23 ^d 19 ^h 
1	Th.	Minden, 1759. Queen Anne died, 1714.
2	F.	Blenheim, 1704. Mascagni died, 1945.
3	S.	King of Norway born, 1872.
4	S.	7th S. aft. Trinity. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1900).
5	M.	Grotto Day. First atomic bomb dropped, 1945.
6	Tu.	Transfiguration. Louise de la Vallière b. 1644.
7	W.	Sir Granville Bantock born, 1868.
8	Th.	Sir G. Kneller b. 1648. H. Spahlinger b. 1882.
9	F.	G. P. R. James b. 1799. Leoncavallo d. 1919.
10	S.	Otterburn, 1388. E. W. Lane died, 1876.
11	S.	8th Sunday aft. Trinity.
12	M.	F. A. Swinnerton born, 1884.
13	Tu.	Sir John Millais d. 1896. Florence Nightingale d.
14	W.	Richard Jeffries died, 1887. [1910.
15	Th.	VJ Day (1945). Robert Stephen Hawker d. 1875.
16	F.	Andrew Marvell d. 1678. T. E. Shaw b. 1888.
17	S.	Frederick the Great died, 1786.
18	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. [1746.
19	M.	Manila Conference, 1945. Madame du Barry born,
20	Tu.	MOSQUITO DAY (1897) Gino Watkins died, 1932.
21	W.	Princess Margaret Rose born (1930).
22	Th.	Sir G. Taubman Goldie d. 1925; b. April 26, 1846.
23	F.	Baron Cuvier b. 1769. C. A. Coulomb d. 1806.
24	S.	St. Bartholomew. Lord Woolton born, 1883.
25	S.	10th S. after Trinity. Paris liberated, 1944.
26	M.	Crecy, 1346. Prince Richard born, 1944.
27	Tu.	Dresden, 1813. Viscount Cranborne born, 1893.
28	W.	General Louis Botha died, 1919.
29	Th.	Hugo Grotius died, 1645. O. W. Holmes b. 1809.
30	F.	Hong Kong reoccupied, 1945.
31	S.	Queen Wilhelmina born, 1880.

PHENOMENA

Aug. 2. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

3d 01h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, Jupiter 4° S.

9d 14h. Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 0°-6 S.

20. Mercury at greatest western elongation (181°).

24d 16h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

25d 12h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

29d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.

30d 12h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6½° S.

30d 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
July	24	July 26 23
Aug.	22	Aug. 26 21
Sept.	20	Sept. 25 19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
) First Quarter.....	4 20 55
○ Full Moon.....	12 22 26
(Last Quarter.....	20 01 17
● New Moon.....	26 21 07

	d h
Apogee (251,320 miles)...	7 00
Perigee (228,980 ")...	22 10
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 78°.	

See note on *Summer Time*, page 120.

MONTHLY NOTES

August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

5. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W. Royal Academy closes.

11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W

12. Grouse shooting begins.

13. Old Lammas Day.

23. Old Half-Quarter Day.

25. Uruguayan Independence Day.

28. Ramadân ends.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascen- sion	Dec. +	Equa- tion of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	8 42 15	18 14	-6 15	20 36 00	3 23 27	4 20	4 02	12 06	19 51	20 09
2	8 46 08	17 59	-6 12	20 39 56	3 19 31	4 22	4 04	12 06	19 50	20 07
3	8 50 01	17 44	-6 08	20 43 53	3 15 35	4 23	4 06	12 06	19 48	20 05
4	8 53 53	17 28	-6 04	20 47 49	3 11 39	4 25	4 07	12 06	19 46	20 03
5	8 57 44	17 12	-5 59	20 51 46	3 07 43	4 26	4 09	12 06	19 45	20 01
6	9 01 35	16 56	-5 53	20 55 42	3 03 48	4 28	4 11	12 06	19 43	19 59
7	9 05 25	16 40	-5 46	20 59 39	2 59 52	4 30	4 13	12 06	19 41	19 57
8	9 09 15	16 23	-5 39	21 03 35	2 55 56	4 31	4 15	12 06	19 39	19 55
9	9 13 04	16 06	-5 32	21 07 32	2 52 00	4 33	4 17	12 05	19 37	19 52
10	9 16 52	15 49	-5 24	21 11 29	2 48 04	4 34	4 19	12 05	19 35	19 50
11	9 20 40	15 32	-5 15	21 15 25	2 44 08	4 36	4 21	12 05	19 33	19 48
12	9 24 27	15 14	-5 06	21 19 22	2 40 12	4 38	4 23	12 05	19 32	19 46
13	9 28 14	14 56	-4 56	21 23 18	2 36 16	4 39	4 25	12 05	19 30	19 44
14	9 32 00	14 38	-4 45	21 27 15	2 32 20	4 41	4 27	12 05	19 28	19 41
15	9 35 45	14 19	-4 34	21 31 11	2 28 24	4 42	4 29	12 04	19 26	19 39
16	9 39 30	14 01	-4 23	21 35 08	2 24 28	4 44	4 31	12 04	19 24	19 37
17	9 43 15	13 42	-4 10	21 39 04	2 20 33	4 46	4 33	12 04	19 22	19 34
18	9 46 59	13 23	-3 58	21 43 01	2 16 37	4 47	4 35	12 04	19 20	19 32
19	9 50 42	13 03	-3 45	21 46 58	2 12 41	4 49	4 37	12 04	19 18	19 29
20	9 54 25	12 44	-3 31	21 50 54	2 08 45	4 50	4 39	12 03	19 15	19 27
21	9 58 08	12 24	-3 17	21 54 51	2 04 49	4 52	4 41	12 03	19 13	19 24
22	10 01 50	12 04	-3 03	21 58 47	2 00 53	4 54	4 43	12 03	19 11	19 22
23	10 05 32	11 44	-2 48	22 02 44	1 56 57	4 55	4 44	12 03	19 09	19 20
24	10 09 13	11 24	-2 33	22 06 40	1 53 01	4 57	4 46	12 02	19 07	19 17
25	10 12 54	11 03	-2 17	22 10 37	1 49 05	4 59	4 48	12 02	19 05	19 15
26	10 16 34	10 43	-2 01	22 14 33	1 45 09	5 00	4 50	12 02	19 02	19 12
27	10 20 14	10 22	-1 44	22 18 30	1 41 13	5 02	4 52	12 02	19 00	19 10
28	10 23 54	10 01	-1 27	22 22 27	1 37 17	5 04	4 54	12 01	18 58	19 07
29	10 27 33	9 40	-1 10	22 26 23	1 33 22	5 05	4 56	12 01	18 56	19 05
30	10 31 12	9 18	-0 52	22 30 20	1 29 26	5 07	4 58	12 01	18 54	19 02
31	10 34 50	8 57	-0 34	22 34 16	1 25 30	5 08	5 00	12 00	18 52	18 59

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout August subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on Aug. 2. There is a western elongation on Aug. 20, so it may perhaps be seen as a morning star for a few days near this date.

VENUS, although about 40° from the Sun, is so much further south in declination that it will be barely observable after sunset. Magnitude -3.8.

MARS, in Virgo, is now so faint and near the Sun that it will be difficult to detect, even for a few minutes after twilight. Just after sunset on August 3 Mars will be only 5' south of the fourth magnitude star β Virginis.

JUPITER is still an evening star in Virgo, but is rapidly approaching the Sun. The closest approach

to *Specta* occurs early in the month. Magnitude -1.4.

SATURN was in conjunction with the Sun on July 21, and so will begin to be visible as a morning star in Cancer towards the end of the month. Magnitude 0.5.

NEPTUNE—Continued from page 123.

was taken into account. So what was more natural than to suppose that the trouble with Uranus was due to a still more remote planet.

In the years 1844-45 two young mathematicians, both destined to become famous astronomers, independently set themselves the difficult task of calculating where such a planet must be. The usual problem in astronomy and physics is—given

Continued on page 131.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam	Terminator Long	P.A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	n m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	n m	h m	h m	h m
1	11 44	+ 7.3	57 0	15.5	+51	18	15	3.5	8 58	8 53	15 36	21 59	22 01
2	12 31	+ 2.0	56.2	15.3	+39	20	23	4.5	10 11	10 12	16 20	22 14	22 12
3	13 17	+ 3.3	55.5	15.1	+27	20	32	5.5	11 23	11 28	17 02	22 29	22 22
4	14 02	+ 8.3	55.0	15.0	+14	19	42	6.5	12 33	12 43	17 45	22 46	22 34
5	14 47	-13.0	54.5	14.9	+ 2	17	51	7.5	13 43	13 58	18 28	23 04	22 48
6	15 34	-17.0	54.3	14.8	-10	14	61	8.5	14 52	15 11	19 13	23 27	23 07
7	16 22	-20.4	54.2	14.8	-22	10	70	9.5	15 59	16 24	20 00	23 56	23 21
8	17 12	-22.9	54.3	14.8	-35	5	78	10.5	17 02	17 31	20 50	.	...
9	18 04	-24.5	54.5	14.9	-47	359	85	11.5	17 59	18 28	21 40	0 34	0 05
10	18 57	-24.9	54.9	14.9	-59	351	92	12.5	18 47	19 15	22 32	1 22	0 53
11	19 51	-24.0	55.3	15.1	-71	342	96	13.5	19 25	19 49	23 24	2 21	1 53
12	20 44	-22.0	55.8	15.2	-83	326	99	14.5	19 54	20 14	.	3 29	3 06
13	21 37	-18.9	56.3	15.3	+84	61	100	15.5	20 18	20 32	0 14	4 43	4 25
14	22 29	-14.8	56.8	15.5	+72	359	99	16.5	20 38	20 47	1 04	6 00	5 47
15	23 19	-9.9	57.3	15.6	+60	348	95	17.5	20 55	21 00	1 52	7 18	7 11
16	0 09	- 4.5	57.8	15.7	+48	343	89	18.5	21 12	21 12	2 39	8 37	8 34
17	0 58	+ 1.3	58.2	15.9	+36	341	82	19.5	21 28	21 23	3 26	9 56	9 59
18	1 49	+ 7.0	58.6	16.0	+24	341	72	20.5	21 47	21 37	4 14	11 17	11 26
19	2 41	+12.4	58.9	16.1	+11	343	62	21.5	22 10	21 54	5 04	12 40	12 54
20	3 35	+17.3	59.2	16.1	- 1	346	51	22.5	22 39	22 18	5 57	14 03	14 24
21	4 33	+21.2	59.4	16.2	-13	351	39	23.5	23 17	22 51	6 54	15 25	15 51
22	5 34	+23.8	59.5	16.2	-25	358	28	24.5	...	23 40	7 54	16 39	17 08
23	6 36	+24.9	59.5	16.2	-38	5	19	25.5	0 10	...	8 56	17 40	18 08
24	7 39	+24.4	59.3	16.2	-50	13	10	26.5	1 16	0 48	9 57	18 26	18 51
25	8 41	+22.3	59.0	16.1	-62	23	5	27.5	2 33	2 09	10 55	19 01	19 20
26	9 39	+18.8	58.6	16.0	-74	40	1	28.5	3 54	3 37	11 50	19 26	19 40
27	10 33	+14.4	58.1	15.8	-87	309	0	0.1	5 16	5 04	12 40	19 46	19 55
28	11 25	+ 9.3	57.4	15.6	+81	4	2	1.1	6 35	6 28	13 28	20 04	20 07
29	12 13	+ 3.9	56.7	15.5	+69	14	5	2.1	7 51	7 49	14 12	20 19	20 18
30	13 00	- 1.6	56.0	15.3	+57	17	11	3.1	9 05	9 08	14 56	20 33	20 29
31	13 46	- 6.8	55.4	15.1	+45	18	18	4.1	10 17	10 24	15 39	20 49	20 40

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	8 48	12.7	11	x	12 08	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	8 29	16.8	8	24	3 57	3 45	10 53
4	8 39	13.5	11	x	11 48			19	8 37	17.2	8	35	3 51	3 39	10 50
7	8 32	14.3	11	4	11 29			22	8 49	17.3	7	47	3 51	3 39	10 50
10	8 27	15.3	10	8	11 13			25	9 04	17.0	7	59	3 57	3 46	10 55
13	8 26	16.1	9	15	11 01			28	9 23	16.2	6	71	4 08	3 56	11 02
16	8 29	16.8	8	24	10 53			31	9 44	15.0	6	81	4 24	4 15	11 11

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°
1	11 27	+4.2	17	67	14 51	20 39	20 39
6	11 47	+1.7	18	65	14 51	20 26	20 24
11	12 06	-0.8	19	63	14 51	20 13	20 09
16	12 26	-3.3	19	61	14 51	20 00	19 53
21	12 45	-5.8	20	58	14 50	19 46	19 37
26	13 04	-8.3	21	56	14 49	19 31	19 20
31	13 22	-10.6	23	54	14 48	19 17	19 03

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°
1	11 41	+2.7	4	94	15 04	20 45	20 44
6	11 53	+1.4	4	95	14 56	20 30	20 28
11	12 04	+0.1	4	95	14 48	20 15	20 12
16	12 16	-1.2	4	95	14 40	20 01	19 56
21	12 27	-2.5	4	96	14 31	19 46	19 40
26	12 39	-3.8	4	96	14 23	19 31	19 24
31	12 51	-5.1	4	96	14 16	19 16	19 08

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		D Belfast	
	a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 22	7 49	4 32	7 59	4 25	8 00	4 23	8 07	4 13	8 10	4 20	8 25	4 33	8 17
2	4 24	7 48	4 34	7 58	4 27	7 59	4 24	8 05	4 15	8 08	4 22	8 23	4 34	8 25
3	4 25	7 46	4 35	7 56	4 28	7 57	4 26	8 03	4 17	8 06	4 24	8 21	4 36	8 23
4	4 27	7 44	4 37	7 55	4 30	7 55	4 28	8 01	4 18	8 04	4 25	8 19	4 38	8 21
5	4 28	7 43	4 38	7 53	4 31	7 54	4 29	7 59	4 20	8 02	4 27	8 17	4 39	8 19
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 51	4 33	7 52	4 31	7 57	4 22	8 00	4 29	8 15	4 41	8 17
7	4 32	7 39	4 42	7 49	4 35	7 50	4 33	7 55	4 24	7 58	4 31	8 13	4 43	8 15
8	4 33	7 37	4 43	7 47	4 36	7 48	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 33	8 11	4 45	8 13
9	4 35	7 36	4 45	7 45	4 38	7 46	4 36	7 51	4 27	7 54	4 35	8 08	4 47	8 10
10	4 36	7 34	4 46	7 43	4 39	7 44	4 38	7 49	4 29	7 52	4 37	8 06	4 49	8 08
11	4 38	7 32	4 48	7 41	4 41	7 42	4 40	7 47	4 31	7 50	4 39	8 04	4 51	8 06
12	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 40	4 43	7 40	4 42	7 45	4 33	7 48	4 41	8 02	4 53	8 04
13	4 41	7 29	4 51	7 38	4 44	7 38	4 43	7 43	4 35	7 46	4 43	8 00	4 54	8 02
14	4 42	7 27	4 52	7 36	4 46	7 36	4 45	7 41	4 37	7 43	4 45	7 57	4 56	8 00
15	4 44	7 25	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 34	4 47	7 39	4 39	7 41	4 47	7 55	4 58	7 58
16	4 46	7 23	4 56	7 32	4 50	7 32	4 49	7 37	4 41	7 39	4 49	7 53	5 00	7 56
17	4 47	7 21	4 57	7 30	4 52	7 30	4 51	7 35	4 43	7 37	4 51	7 51	5 02	7 54
18	4 48	7 19	4 58	7 28	4 53	7 28	4 52	7 33	4 44	7 34	4 52	7 48	5 03	7 51
19	4 50	7 17	5 00	7 26	4 55	7 26	4 54	7 31	4 46	7 32	4 54	7 46	5 05	7 49
20	4 52	7 14	5 02	7 24	4 56	7 23	4 55	7 28	4 48	7 30	4 56	7 44	5 07	7 47
21	4 53	7 12	5 03	7 22	4 58	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 50	7 27	4 58	7 41	5 09	7 44
22	4 55	7 10	5 05	7 20	5 00	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 52	7 25	5 00	7 39	5 10	7 42
23	4 56	7 08	5 06	7 18	5 01	7 17	5 00	7 22	4 53	7 23	5 01	7 37	5 12	7 40
24	4 58	7 06	5 08	7 16	5 03	7 15	5 02	7 20	4 55	7 20	5 03	7 34	5 14	7 38
25	5 00	7 04	5 10	7 14	5 05	7 13	5 04	7 17	4 57	7 18	5 05	7 32	5 16	7 35
26	5 01	7 01	5 11	7 11	5 06	7 10	5 06	7 15	4 59	7 15	5 07	7 29	5 18	7 33
27	5 03	6 59	5 13	7 09	5 08	7 08	5 07	7 13	5 01	7 13	5 09	7 27	5 19	7 31
28	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
29	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 12	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
30	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 13	7 06	5 07	7 06	5 15	7 19	5 25	7 23
31	5 09	6 51	5 19	7 01	5 14	7 00	5 14	7 03	5 08	7 03	5 17	7 16	5 27	7 20

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths		5° high in West	
					52°	56°
			h m	h m	h m	h m
I	13 17.8	6 57	16 39	21 30	21 21	
II	13 22.7	7 29	16 05	20 53	20 43	
III	13 28.4	8 05	15 31	20 16	20 05	
31	13 34.7	8 44	14 58	19 39	19 28	

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths
			h m	h m	h m
I	8 08.1	20 25	4 14	3 59	11 30
II	8 13.4	20 10	3 42	3 27	10 56
III	8 18.5	19 54	3 09	2 55	10 22
31	8 23.5	19 39	2 36	2 22	9 48

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 13".

URANUS ♅



Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°	h m
I	5 18.3	23 10	25 42	25 29	32 37
II	5 20.1	23 11	25 04	24 51	32 00
III	5 21.6	23 13	24 26	24 13	31 22
31	5 22.8	23 14	23 48	23 34	30 44

Diameter 3"

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
I	12 25.7	1 11	15 47	20 35	20 27
II	12 26.6	1 17	15 09	19 56	19 48
III	12 27.6	1 24	14 30	19 17	19 09
31	12 28.8	1 32	13 52	18 38	18 30

Diameter 2"

DAY OF				<i>Septem</i> (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> $180^{\circ} \triangleq 23^{\circ} 16''$	
Month	Week			 	
1	S.	11th	Sunday	after Trinity.	Dieppe, 1944.
2	M.	Fire of London, 1666.	Sedan, 1870.		
3	Tu.	Britain at war, 1939.	Brussels freed, 1944.		
4	W.	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.			
5	Th.	Sir Maitland Wilson born, 1881.			
6	F.	The Marne, 1914.	John Dalton born, 1766.	[1836.	
7	S.	Borodino, 1812.	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman b.		
8	S.	12th	Sunday	after Trinity.	
9	M.	Salerno, 1943.	Earl of Harewood born, 1882.		
10	Tu.	Sir John Soane b. 1753.	Lord Brougham b. 1778.		
11	W.	Malplaquet, 1709.	Brandywine, 1777.		
12	Th.	Marshal Kellermann died, 1820.			
13	F.	General John J. Pershing born, 1860.			
14	S.	Wellington died, 1852.	Augustus Pugin d. 1852.		
15	S.	13th	Sunday	after Trinity.	
16	M.	Lord Beresford died 1919; born Feb. 10, 1846.			
17	Tu.	James II d. 1701.	Ld. Chancellor Champbell b.		
18	W.	Ember Day. Hubert van Eyck d. 1426.	[1779.		
19	Th.	Hartley Coleridge born, 1796; died Jan. 6, 1849.			
20	F.	Ember Day. DELHI DAY (1857).			
21	S.	St. Matthew. Ember Day.			
22	S.	14th	Sunday	after Trinity.	Zutphen, 1586.
23	M.	Autumn commences. Assaye, 1803.			
24	Tu.	Horace Walpole b. 1717.	Sir Alan Herbert b. 1890.		
25	W.	LUCKNOW DAY (1857).	Stamford Bridge, 1066.		
26	Th.	DOMINION DAY, N.Z. (1907).	Clarkson d. 1846.		
27	F.	Order of Jesuits founded, 1540.	Degas d. 1917.		
28	S.	F. T. Palgrave born, 1824.	Pasteur died, 1895.		
29	S.	15th	S. after Trinity.	St. Michael and All Angels	
30	M.	Calais surrendered, 1944.	Corneille died, 1684.		

PHENOMENA

Sept. 4^d 03h. Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 31° S.

8. Venus at greatest eastern elongation (46°).

14. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

22^d 04h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

23^d 16h. Sun enters sign Libra (*Equinox*).

25^d 04h. Mars in conjunction with Jupiter. Mars 1° 1 S.

25^d 23h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

27^d 13h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

27^d 16h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.

29^d 00h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
Aug. 1	24	Aug. 16	23
Sept. 1	22	Sept. 15	21
Oct. 1	20	Oct. 16	19

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	3	14	49
○ Full Moon.....	11	09	59
(Last Quarter.....	18	06	44
● New Moon.....	25	08	45

	d	h
Apogee (251,080 miles)...	3	19
Perigee (229,400 ")...	16	10
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 77°.		

See notes on *Summer Time*, pages 110 and 134.

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays.

8. Malta's National Day (1565).

11. Harvest Moon.

26. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5707).

28. Lord Mayor of London elected, Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

— County Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

Day	THE SUN			Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascen- sion	Dec.	52°				56°	52°		56°	
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	n m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	10 38 28	-8 35	-0 16	22 38 13	1 21 34	5 10	5 02	12 00	18 49	18 57	
2	10 42 06	-8 14	+0 03	22 42 09	1 17 38	5 12	5 04	12 00	18 47	18 54	
3	10 45 44	+7 52	+0 22	22 46 06	1 13 42	5 13	5 06	11 59	18 45	18 52	
4	10 49 21	+7 30	+0 41	22 50 02	1 09 46	5 15	5 08	11 59	18 42	18 49	
5	10 52 58	+7 08	+1 01	22 53 59	1 05 50	5 16	5 10	11 59	18 40	18 46	
6	10 56 34	+6 45	-1 21	22 57 55	1 01 54	5 18	5 12	11 58	18 38	18 44	
7	11 00 11	+6 23	-1 41	23 01 52	0 57 58	5 20	5 14	11 58	18 36	18 41	
8	11 03 47	+6 01	-2 01	23 05 49	0 54 03	5 22	5 16	11 58	18 33	18 39	
9	11 07 23	+5 38	+2 22	23 09 45	0 50 07	5 23	5 18	11 57	18 31	18 36	
10	11 10 59	+5 16	+2 43	23 13 42	0 46 11	5 25	5 20	11 57	18 28	18 33	
11	11 14 35	+4 53	+3 04	23 17 38	0 42 15	5 26	5 22	11 57	18 26	18 31	
12	11 18 10	+4 30	+3 25	23 21 35	0 38 19	5 28	5 24	11 56	18 24	18 28	
13	11 21 46	+4 07	+3 46	23 25 31	0 34 23	5 30	5 26	11 56	18 22	18 25	
14	11 25 21	+3 44	+4 07	23 29 28	0 30 27	5 31	5 28	11 56	18 19	18 23	
15	11 28 56	+3 21	+4 28	23 33 24	0 26 31	5 33	5 30	11 55	18 17	18 20	
16	11 32 32	+2 58	+4 49	23 37 21	0 22 35	5 35	5 32	11 55	18 15	18 17	
17	11 36 07	+2 35	+5 11	23 41 18	0 18 39	5 36	5 34	11 55	18 12	18 15	
18	11 39 42	+2 12	+5 32	23 45 14	0 14 43	5 38	5 36	11 54	18 10	18 12	
19	11 43 17	+1 49	+5 53	23 49 11	0 10 48	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 08	18 09	
20	11 46 53	+1 25	+6 15	23 53 07	0 06 52	5 41	5 39	11 54	18 05	18 07	
21	11 50 28	+1 02	+6 36	23 57 04	0 02 56	5 43	5 41	11 53	18 03	18 04	
22	11 54 03	+0 39	+6 57	0 01 00	23 59 00	5 44	5 43	11 53	18 00	18 01	
23	11 57 39	-0 15	+7 18	0 04 57	23 51 08	5 46	5 45	11 53	17 58	17 59	
24	12 01 15	-0 08	+7 39	0 08 53	23 47 12	5 48	5 47	11 52	17 56	17 56	
25	12 04 51	-0 31	+7 59	0 12 50	23 43 16	5 49	5 49	11 52	17 54	17 53	
26	12 08 26	-0 55	+8 20	0 16 47	23 39 20	5 51	5 51	11 51	17 51	17 51	
27	12 12 03	-1 18	+8 41	0 20 43	23 35 24	5 53	5 53	11 51	17 49	17 48	
28	12 15 39	-1 42	+9 01	0 24 40	23 31 28	5 54	5 55	11 51	17 46	17 45	
29	12 19 15	-2 05	+9 21	0 28 36	23 27 33	5 56	5 57	11 50	17 44	17 43	
30	12 22 52	-2 28	+9 41	0 32 33	23 23 37	5 58	5 59	11 50	17 42	17 40	

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.9; in time 1m 04s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Except on September 1 (when the rule is reversed) add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in superior conjunction with the Sun on Sept. 14, and cannot be observed this month.

VENUS, in spite of her greatest eastern elongation of 46° on Sept. 8, sets too soon after the Sun to be seen. This is always the case with an eastern elongation at the autumnal equinox, when the planet is far to the south of the Sun. In the southern hemisphere, on the contrary, the conditions could not be more favourable, and Venus will be a brilliant evening star. Magnitude -4.1.

MARS now sets too soon after the Sun to be observable.

JUPITER is visible as an evening star for a short while after sunset at the beginning of the month, but will be lost in the Sun's rays before the end of the month. Magnitude -1.3.

SATURN, in Cancer, is a morning star. At the end of the month it passes a degree south of *Præsepe* (see note on Mars in May). Magnitude 0.5.

URANUS is occulted on the morning of Sept. 18, as seen from Europe and North Africa. The time of reappearance at the dark limb at Greenwich is given on page 159.

NEPTUNE—Continued from page 127.

a cause to calculate its effect; here there was the far more involved inverse problem—given an effect to calculate its cause. One of the workers, J. C. Adams of Cambridge, communicated his results in October 1845 to Airy, the Astronomer Royal of the day. After a delay of nine months,

Continued on page 135.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R. A.	Dec.	Hor. Par	Semi-diam	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°		56°	
					Long	P. A.								
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	14 32	-11.7	54.9	15.0	+ 32	17	26	5.1	11 28	11 40	16 22	21 07	20 53	
2	15 18	-16.0	54.5	14.9	+20	14	35	6.1	12 38	12 55	17 07	21 28	21 09	
3	16 06	-19.6	54.3	14.8	+ 8	11	44	7.1	13 46	14 09	17 53	21 54	21 31	
4	16 55	-22.4	54.3	14.8	- 4	6	54	8.1	14 52	15 19	18 42	22 28	22 00	
5	17 46	-24.3	54.4	14.8	-17	1	63	9.1	15 51	16 20	19 32	23 11	22 42	
6	18 39	-25.0	54.7	14.9	-29	355	72	10.1	16 42	17 11	20 23	0	23 37	
7	19 32	-24.6	55.1	15.0	-41	349	80	11.1	17 23	17 49	21 14	0 06		
8	20 26	-23.0	55.7	15.2	-53	342	87	12.1	17 56	18 17	22 06	1 11	0 46	
9	21 19	-20.2	56.3	15.3	-65	335	93	13.1	18 21	18 38	22 56	2 23	2 03	
10	22 12	-16.3	57.0	15.5	-77	324	98	14.1	18 42	18 54	23 45	3 40	3 25	
11	23 03	-11.5	57.6	15.7	-90	294	100	15.1	19 01	19 07	...	4 59	4 50	
12	23 53	-6.1	58.2	15.9	+78	10	99	16.1	19 18	19 19	0 33	6 20	6 16	
13	0 44	-0.3	58.7	16.0	+66	349	97	17.1	19 34	19 30	1 21	7 41	7 42	
14	1 35	+ 5.7	59.0	16.1	+54	344	92	18.1	19 52	19 44	2 10	9 03	9 10	
15	2 27	+11.4	59.3	16.2	+42	344	84	19.1	20 13	19 59	3 00	10 27	10 40	
16	3 22	+16.5	59.4	16.2	+29	346	75	20.1	20 40	20 20	3 53	11 52	12 11	
17	4 20	+20.7	59.4	16.2	+17	350	64	21.1	21 15	20 50	4 50	13 16	13 40	
18	5 20	+23.6	59.3	16.2	+ 5	356	53	22.1	22 02	21 34	5 48	14 32	15 01	
19	6 21	+25.0	59.1	16.1	- 7	2	42	23.1	23 03	22 34	6 49	15 36	16 06	
20	7 23	+24.9	58.8	16.0	-19	9	31	24.1		23 50	7 49	16 26	16 52	
21	8 24	+23.2	58.5	15.9	-32	16	21	25.1	0 16	...	8 47	17 03	17 24	
22	9 22	+20.1	58.2	15.8	-44	23	13	26.1	1 35	1 15	9 42	17 30	17 46	
23	10 16	+15.9	57.7	15.7	-56	30	6	27.1	2 56	2 42	10 32	17 51	18 02	
24	11 08	+11.1	57.2	15.6	-68	39	2	28.1	4 15	4 06	11 20	18 08	18 14	
25	11 56	+ 5.7	56.7	15.5	-80	72	0	29.1	5 32	5 28	12 06	18 24	18 25	
26	12 44	+ 0.3	56.2	15.3	+87	352	1	0.6	6 46	6 47	12 49	18 39	18 35	
27	13 30	- 5.1	55.6	15.2	+75	10	3	1.6	7 59	8 05	13 32	18 54	18 46	
28	14 15	-10.2	55.1	15.0	+63	14	7	2.6	9 11	9 22	14 16	19 10	18 58	
29	15 02	-14.8	54.7	14.9	+51	14	13	3.6	10 22	10 38	15 00	19 29	19 12	
30	15 49	-18.7	54.4	14.8	+38	11	20	4.6	11 32	11 54	15 46	19 53	19 31	

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m		
1	9 51	14.5	6	84	11 14	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	11 38	+4.0	5	100	12 52	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	10 13	12.8	5	91	11 25			19	11 58	+1.6	5	99	12 10		
7	10 35	10.8	5	95	11 35			22	12 17	-0.7	5	98	12 17		
10	10 57	8.7	5	98	11 45			25	12 36	-3.1	5	97	12 24		
13	11 18	6.4	5	100	11 54			28	12 54	-5.3	5	96	12 30		
16	11 38	4.0	5	100	12 02			31	13 11	-7.5	5	94	12 36		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	13 26	11.1	23	53	14 48	19 14	19 00
6	13 44	13.4	24	50	14 46	18 58	18 42
11	14 02	15.5	26	47	14 44	18 43	18 23
16	14 20	17.6	27	44	14 42	18 27	18 04
21	14 37	19.4	29	41	14 40	18 11	17 44
26	14 53	21.2	31	38	14 36	17 54	17 24
31	15 09	22.7	33	35	14 32	17 37	17 03

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	12 53	5.4	4	96	14 14	19 13	19 05
6	13 05	6.7	4	97	14 06	18 58	18 49
11	13 17	8.0	4	97	13 59	18 43	18 33
16	13 30	9.3	4	97	13 52	18 29	18 17
21	13 42	10.5	4	97	13 44	18 14	18 01
26	13 55	11.8	4	98	13 38	18 00	17 46
31	14 08	13.0	4	98	13 31	17 46	17 30

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	5 11	6 48	5 21	6 58	5 16	6 57	5 16	7 01	5 10	7 01	5 19	7 14	5 29	7 18
2	5 13	6 46	5 23	6 56	5 18	6 55	5 18	6 58	5 12	6 58	5 21	7 11	5 31	7 15
3	5 14	6 44	5 24	6 54	5 19	6 53	5 20	6 56	5 14	6 56	5 23	7 09	5 33	7 13
4	5 16	6 42	5 26	6 51	5 21	6 50	5 22	6 54	5 16	6 53	5 25	7 06	5 35	7 11
5	5 17	6 39	5 27	6 49	5 22	6 48	5 23	6 51	5 18	6 50	5 27	7 03	5 36	7 08
6	5 19	6 37	5 29	6 47	5 24	6 46	5 25	6 49	5 20	6 48	5 29	7 01	5 38	7 06
7	5 21	6 35	5 31	6 45	5 26	6 43	5 27	6 46	5 22	6 45	5 31	6 58	5 40	7 03
8	5 23	6 33	5 33	6 42	5 28	6 41	5 29	6 44	5 24	6 43	5 33	6 56	5 42	7 01
9	5 24	6 31	5 34	6 40	5 30	6 38	5 31	6 41	5 26	6 40	5 35	6 53	5 44	6 58
10	5 26	6 28	5 36	6 37	5 31	6 36	5 32	6 39	5 27	6 38	5 37	6 50	5 45	6 56
11	5 27	6 26	5 37	6 35	5 33	6 33	5 34	6 36	5 29	6 35	5 39	6 48	5 47	6 53
12	5 29	6 24	5 39	6 33	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 34	5 31	6 33	5 41	6 45	5 49	6 51
13	5 30	6 22	5 40	6 31	5 37	6 29	5 38	6 32	5 33	6 30	5 43	6 42	5 51	6 48
14	5 32	6 19	5 42	6 29	5 38	6 26	5 39	6 29	5 35	6 28	5 45	6 40	5 53	6 46
15	5 33	6 17	5 43	6 27	5 40	6 24	5 41	6 27	5 37	6 25	5 47	6 37	5 55	6 43
16	5 35	6 15	5 45	6 24	5 42	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 34	5 57	6 40
17	5 36	6 12	5 46	6 22	5 43	6 19	5 44	6 22	5 41	6 20	5 51	6 32	5 59	6 38
18	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 20	5 45	6 17	5 46	6 20	5 43	6 17	5 53	6 29	6 01	6 35
19	5 40	6 08	5 50	6 18	5 47	6 15	5 48	6 17	5 44	6 14	5 55	6 26	6 02	6 32
20	5 41	6 05	5 51	6 15	5 48	6 12	5 49	6 15	5 46	6 12	5 56	6 24	6 04	6 30
21	5 43	6 03	5 53	6 13	5 50	6 10	5 51	6 12	5 48	6 09	5 58	6 22	6 06	6 27
22	5 44	6 00	5 54	6 10	5 51	6 07	5 53	6 10	5 50	6 07	6 00	6 18	6 08	6 25
23	5 46	5 58	5 56	6 08	5 53	6 05	5 55	6 07	5 52	6 04	6 02	6 16	6 10	6 22
24	5 48	5 56	5 58	6 06	5 55	6 03	5 56	6 05	5 53	6 02	6 04	6 13	6 11	6 20
25	5 49	5 54	5 59	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 58	6 02	5 55	5 59	6 06	6 10	6 13	6 17
26	5 51	5 51	6 01	6 01	5 58	5 58	6 00	6 00	5 57	5 57	6 08	6 08	6 15	6 15
27	5 53	5 49	6 03	5 59	6 00	5 56	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 54	6 10	6 05	6 17	6 13
28	5 54	5 46	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 53	6 04	5 55	5 53	6 12	6 02	6 19	6 10	6 10
29	5 56	5 44	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 51	6 05	5 52	6 02	5 49	6 14	6 00	6 20	6 07
30	5 58	5 42	6 08	5 52	6 05	5 49	6 07	5 50	6 04	5 47	6 16	5 57	6 22	6 05

JUPITER 24

SATURN 12

Day	R.A.	Dec. -	Souths		5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°	52°	56°			52°	56°	
I	13 35.4	8 48	14 55	19 36	19 24		8 23.9	19 37	2 33	2 19	9 44
II	13 42.3	9 29	14 23	18 59	18 47		8 28.5	19 22	2 00	1 46	9 10
21	13 49.7	10 12	13 51	18 23	18 10		8 32.7	19 09	1 26	1 12	8 34
31	13 57.5	10 56	13 19	17 47	17 34		8 36.4	18 56	0 51	0 38	7 59

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32", of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 13".



URANUS 27

NEPTUNE 27

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
I	5 22.9	23 14	23 44	23 31	30 40	12 28.9	1 33	13 48	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
II	5 23.7	23 15	23 06	22 52	30 01	12 30.2	1 41	13 10		
21	5 24.2	23 16	22 27	22 13	29 22	12 31.5	1 50	12 32		
31	5 24.3	23 16	21 47	21 34	28 43	12 32.8	1 58	11 54		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	Month Week		
		 	<p><i>Octo</i> (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.</p> <p>*Sun's Longitude 210° in 24° or h</p>
1	Tu.	Annie Besant born, 1847. Paul Dukas born, 1865.	18d 13h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.
2	W.	von Hindenberg b. 1847. Maréchal Foch b. 1851.	25d 09h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.
3	Th.	William Morris died, 1896; born March 24, 1834.	26d 16h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° S.
4	F.	Edmund Malone b. 1741. François Guizot b. 1787.	26d 23h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.
5	S.	William Scoresby b. 1789. J. A. Symonds b. 1840.	27d 11h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° S.
6	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity. George Westinghouse b. 1846.	31. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (24°).
7	M.	Bidassoa, 1813. Sir Henry Tascherau b. 1836.	31. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.
8	Tu.	Archbishop Whateley d. 1863. Wendell Wilkie d.	31d 24h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 3° N.
9	W.	Duke of Kent born, 1935. [1944.	
10	Th.	Giuseppe Verdi born, 1813. Ivan Bunin b. 1870.	
11	F.	Camperdown, 1797. Joseph Gillott born, 1799.	
12	S.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	
13	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity.	
14	M.	Senlac, 1066. Eamon de Valera born, 1882.	
15	Tu.	Allan Ramsay born, 1686. J. J. Tissot born, 1836.	
16	W.	Harper's Ferry, 1859. Eugène O'Neill born, 1888.	
17	Th.	Saratoga, 1777. Saint-Simon born, 1760.	
18	F.	St. Luke. Leipzig, 1813.	
19	S.	Tom Taylor b. 1817. Sir C. Wheatstone d. 1875.	
20	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity.	
21	M.	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). J. H. Greathead, d. 1896.	
22	Tu.	L'Abbé Liszt b. 1811. C. A. Alington b. 1872.	
23	W.	Lord Jeffrey born, 1773. Paul Cezanne died, 1906.	
24	Th.	Sir Albert Sassoon died, 1896.	
25	F.	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	
26	S.	Danton born, 1759. Viscount Sankey born, 1866.	
27	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity.	
28	M.	St. Simon and St. Jude.	
29	Tu.	Breda, 1944. Edmund Calamy died, 1666.	
30	W.	Dostoevski b. 1821. A. Bořar Law d. 1923.	
31	Th.	Hallowmas Eve. Angelica Kauffman born, 1741.	

PHENOMENA

Oct. 2. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

13. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

18d 13h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

25d 09h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

26d 16h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° S.

26d 23h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

27d 11h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° S.

31. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (24°).

31. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

31d 24h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Sept. 1 22		Sept. 15 23	
Oct. 1 24		Oct. 16 21	
Nov. 1 20		Nov. 15 19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Australis.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
First Quarter.....	3 09 53
Full Moon.....	10 20 40
Last Quarter.....	17 13 28
New Moon.....	24 23 32

	d h
Apogee (251,380 miles)...	1 14
Perigee (226,360 ")...	13 10
Apogee (252,010 ")...	29 09
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 75°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Pheasant shooting begins. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."

5. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

6. Summer Time should end (in accordance with the Summer Time Act, 1925) at 2 a.m. Oct. 6.

10. Double Tenth Day (China).

10. Hunter's Moon.

10. Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.

11. Old Michaelmas Day.

12. Columbus Day, U.S.A. Fire Insurances must be paid.

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

28. Czechoslovak Independence Day.

29. Turkish National Holiday.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	12 26 29	2 52	-10 00	0 36 29	23 19 41	5 59	6 01	11 50	17 40	17 38
3	12 30 00	3 15	-10 20	0 40 26	23 15 45	6 01	6 03	11 50	17 37	17 35
4	12 33 44	3 38	+10 39	0 44 22	23 11 49	6 03	6 05	11 49	17 35	17 32
5	12 37 22	4 02	+10 57	0 48 19	23 07 53	6 04	6 07	11 49	17 33	17 30
6	12 41 00	4 25	+11 16	0 52 16	23 03 57	6 06	6 09	11 49	17 30	17 27
7	12 44 38	4 48	+11 34	0 56 12	23 00 01	6 08	6 11	11 48	17 28	17 24
8	12 48 17	5 11	+11 52	1 00 09	22 56 05	6 09	6 13	11 48	17 26	17 22
9	12 51 56	5 34	+12 09	1 04 05	22 52 09	6 11	6 15	11 48	17 24	17 19
10	12 55 36	5 57	+12 26	1 08 02	22 48 13	6 13	6 17	11 47	17 22	17 17
11	12 59 16	6 20	-12 43	1 11 58	22 44 18	6 14	6 19	11 47	17 19	17 14
12	13 02 56	6 42	-12 59	1 15 55	22 40 22	6 16	6 21	11 47	17 17	17 12
13	13 06 37	7 05	-13 14	1 19 51	22 36 26	6 18	6 23	11 47	17 14	17 09
14	13 10 19	7 28	-13 29	1 23 48	22 32 30	6 20	6 25	11 46	17 12	17 07
15	13 14 00	7 50	-13 44	1 27 44	22 28 34	6 21	6 27	11 46	17 10	17 04
16	13 17 43	8 13	-13 58	1 31 41	22 24 38	6 23	6 29	11 46	17 08	17 02
17	13 21 26	8 35	+14 12	1 35 38	22 20 42	6 25	6 31	11 46	17 06	16 59
18	13 25 10	8 57	+14 25	1 39 34	22 16 46	6 27	6 33	11 45	17 04	16 56
19	13 28 54	9 19	+14 37	1 43 31	22 12 50	6 28	6 36	11 45	17 01	16 54
20	13 32 39	9 41	+14 49	1 47 27	22 08 54	6 30	6 38	11 45	16 59	16 52
21	13 36 24	10 03	+15 00	1 51 24	22 04 58	6 32	6 40	11 45	16 57	16 49
22	13 40 10	10 24	+15 10	1 55 20	22 01 03	6 34	6 42	11 45	16 55	16 47
23	13 43 57	10 46	+15 20	1 59 17	21 57 07	6 35	6 44	11 45	16 53	16 44
24	13 47 44	11 07	+15 29	2 03 14	21 53 11	6 37	6 46	11 44	16 51	16 42
25	13 51 33	11 28	+15 37	2 07 10	21 49 15	6 39	6 48	11 44	16 49	16 40
26	13 55 21	11 49	+15 45	2 11 07	21 45 19	6 41	6 50	11 44	16 47	16 37
27	13 59 11	12 10	+15 52	2 15 03	21 41 23	6 42	6 52	11 44	16 45	16 35
28	14 03 01	12 30	+15 59	2 19 00	21 37 27	6 44	6 54	11 44	16 43	16 32
29	14 06 52	12 51	+16 04	2 22 56	21 33 31	6 46	6 57	11 44	16 41	16 30
30	14 10 44	13 11	+16 09	2 26 53	21 29 35	6 48	6 59	11 44	16 39	16 28
31	14 14 36	13 31	+16 13	2 30 49	21 25 39	6 50	7 01	11 44	16 37	16 26
32	14 18 30	13 51	+16 16	2 34 46	21 21 44	6 51	7 03	11 44	16 35	16 23

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout October add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY reaches greatest elongation of 24° on the last day of the month but, like Venus, is too far south to be seen in this hemisphere.

VENUS reaches greatest brilliancy on Oct. 13, but is too low at sunset to be seen in this hemisphere. The conditions are just as favourable in the southern hemisphere as they are unfavourable here. Magnitude -4.3.

MARS is too close to the Sun for observation.

JUPITER is in conjunction with the Sun on Oct. 31, and so cannot be seen this month.

SATURN is a morning star in Cancer. By the end of the month it will be sufficiently high for observation by midnight. At the beginning of the month it is just a degree south of Praesepe (see note on Mars in May). Magnitude 0.5.

URANUS is occulted on the night of Oct. 14-15 (local dates). The occultation is visible from U.S.A. and Canada.

NEPTUNE—Continued from page 131.

Airy caused a search to be initiated by Challis, Director of the Cambridge Observatory. Having no adequate star maps of this region, Challis began to observe stars near the place indicated on two separated occasions, knowing that any fixed star would not change its position, so that a planet must be revealed by its motion.

The other worker, Leverrier of Paris, announced some of his results in November 1845, and in September 1846 enlisted the aid of Galle, of the Berlin Observatory, who was fortunate in having a recently published chart of this part of the heavens. On the night of September 23, the day Leverrier's letter was received, Galle found an

Continued on page 139.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 38	-21.9	54.2	14.8	+26	8	28	5.6	12 40	13 06	16 34	20 23	19 57
2	17 29	-24.0	54.2	14.8	+14	3	37	6.6	13 42	14 11	17 23	21 02	20 33
3	18 21	-25.2	54.4	14.8	+2	358	46	7.6	14 36	15 06	18 13	21 52	21 22
4	19 14	-25.1	54.7	14.9	-10	352	56	8.6	15 21	15 49	19 04	22 52	22 24
5	20 07	-23.9	55.2	15.0	-23	347	65	9.6	15 56	16 20	19 55	...	23 38
6	21 00	-21.5	55.8	15.2	-35	341	74	10.6	16 24	16 42	20 45	0 01	...
7	21 52	-18.1	56.6	15.4	-47	336	83	11.6	16 46	17 00	21 34	1 16	0 58
8	22 43	-13.6	57.4	15.6	-59	331	90	12.6	17 05	17 13	22 23	2 34	2 22
9	23 34	-8.3	58.2	15.9	-71	326	95	13.6	17 22	17 25	23 11	3 54	3 47
10	0 25	-2.5	58.9	16.1	-83	314	99	14.6	17 39	17 37	...	5 16	5 15
11	1 16	+3.6	59.6	16.2	+85	44	100	15.6	17 56	17 49	0 00	6 40	6 44
12	2 09	+9.6	60.0	16.3	+72	352	98	16.6	18 16	18 04	0 51	8 06	8 16
13	3 05	+15.1	60.2	16.4	+60	348	94	17.6	18 41	18 23	1 45	9 34	9 51
14	4 03	+19.8	60.2	16.4	+48	350	87	18.6	19 13	18 49	2 42	11 02	11 25
15	5 04	+23.2	59.9	16.3	+36	354	78	19.6	19 57	19 28	3 42	12 23	12 51
16	6 07	+25.1	59.6	16.2	+24	0	67	20.6	20 55	20 25	4 43	13 33	14 03
17	7 10	+25.3	59.1	16.1	+12	6	56	21.6	22 05	21 37	5 44	14 27	14 55
18	8 11	+23.9	58.6	16.0	-1	13	45	22.6	23 22	23 00	6 43	15 07	15 31
19	9 09	+21.1	58.0	15.8	-13	18	34	23.6	...	...	7 38	15 36	15 54
20	10 03	+17.2	57.5	15.7	-25	23	24	24.6	0 42	0 26	8 29	15 58	16 11
21	10 55	+12.5	57.0	15.5	-37	27	16	25.6	2 00	1 49	9 17	16 16	16 23
22	11 43	+7.3	56.5	15.4	-49	31	9	26.6	3 17	3 11	10 02	16 31	16 34
23	12 30	+1.9	56.0	15.3	-62	34	4	27.6	4 31	4 30	10 45	16 45	16 44
24	13 16	-3.5	55.5	15.1	-74	42	1	28.6	5 43	5 48	11 28	17 00	16 54
25	14 01	-8.7	55.1	15.0	-86	294	0	0.0	6 55	7 05	12 11	17 15	17 04
26	14 47	-13.5	54.7	14.9	+82	5	1	1.0	8 07	8 22	12 55	17 33	17 17
27	15 34	-17.7	54.4	14.8	+70	10	4	2.0	9 18	9 38	13 40	17 54	17 34
28	16 23	-21.1	54.2	14.8	+57	9	8	3.0	10 28	10 52	14 27	18 22	17 56
29	17 13	-23.7	54.1	14.7	+45	5	14	4.0	11 32	12 01	15 16	18 57	18 28
30	18 04	-25.1	54.1	14.7	+33	1	21	5.0	12 30	13 00	16 06	19 42	19 11
31	18 57	-25.5	54.3	14.8	+21	356	30	6.0	13 18	13 48	16 56	20 37	20 08

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m				h m	°	"		h m		
1	13 11	-7.5	5	94	12 36	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	14 35	-17.0	5	84	13 00	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
2	13 28	-9.6	5	93	12 41			19	14 51	-18.5	5	81	13 05		
3	13 46	-11.6	5	91	12 46			22	15 07	-19.9	6	78	13 09		
10	14 02	-13.5	5	89	12 51			25	15 23	-21.2	6	74	13 12		
13	14 19	-15.3	5	87	12 56			28	15 37	-22.2	6	69	13 15		
16	14 35	-17.0	5	84	13 00			31	15 51	-23.0	7	64	13 16		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	15 09	-22.7	33	35	14 32	17 37	17 03
6	15 23	-24.0	36	32	14 26	17 20	16 41
11	15 35	-25.1	39	28	14 18	17 02	16 28
16	15 45	-25.9	42	23	14 08	16 44	15 56
21	15 52	-26.5	46	19	13 55	16 25	15 33
26	15 56	-26.7	50	14	13 39	16 07	15 14
31	15 56	-26.5	54	10	13 18	15 49	14 57

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	14 08	-13.0	4	68	13 31	17 46	17 30
6	14 21	-14.2	4	98	13 24	17 32	17 15
11	14 35	-15.3	4	98	13 18	17 19	17 00
16	14 48	-16.4	4	98	13 12	17 06	16 45
21	15 02	-17.5	4	99	13 06	16 53	16 30
26	15 16	-18.5	4	99	13 01	16 40	16 16
31	15 31	-19.4	4	99	12 56	16 28	16 02

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)													
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	5 59	5 40	6 09	5 50	6 06	5 47	6 09	5 48	6 06	5 45	6 18	5 35	6 24	6 03
2	6 01	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 08	5 44	6 11	5 45	6 08	5 42	6 20	5 32	6 26	6 00
3	6 03	5 35	6 13	5 45	6 10	5 42	6 13	5 43	6 10	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 28	5 57
4	6 04	5 33	6 14	5 43	6 11	5 40	6 14	5 41	6 12	5 37	6 24	5 47	6 30	5 55
5	6 06	5 31	6 16	5 41	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 14	5 34	6 26	5 44	6 32	5 52
6	6 08	5 29	6 17	5 39	6 15	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 16	5 31	6 28	5 41	6 34	5 49
7	6 09	5 26	6 19	5 36	6 16	5 33	6 19	5 34	6 18	5 29	6 30	5 39	6 36	5 47
8	6 11	5 24	6 20	5 34	6 18	5 30	6 21	5 31	6 20	5 26	6 32	5 36	6 38	5 44
9	6 13	5 22	6 22	5 32	6 20	5 28	6 23	5 29	6 22	5 24	6 34	5 34	6 40	5 42
10	6 14	5 20	6 23	5 30	6 22	5 26	6 25	5 27	6 24	5 22	6 36	5 31	6 42	5 40
11	6 16	5 18	6 25	5 28	6 24	5 23	6 27	5 24	6 26	5 19	6 38	5 29	6 44	5 37
12	6 18	5 15	6 27	5 25	6 25	5 21	6 28	5 22	6 27	5 17	6 40	5 26	6 45	5 35
13	6 19	5 13	6 29	5 23	6 27	5 19	6 30	5 20	6 29	5 15	6 42	5 24	6 47	5 33
14	6 21	5 11	6 30	5 21	6 29	5 16	6 32	5 17	6 31	5 12	6 44	5 21	6 49	5 30
15	6 22	5 09	6 32	5 19	6 31	5 14	6 34	5 15	6 33	5 10	6 46	5 19	6 51	5 28
16	6 24	5 07	6 34	5 17	6 33	5 12	6 36	5 12	6 35	5 07	6 48	5 16	6 53	5 25
17	6 26	5 05	6 36	5 15	6 35	5 10	6 38	5 10	6 37	5 04	6 50	5 13	6 55	5 23
18	6 27	5 02	6 37	5 12	6 36	5 07	6 40	5 08	6 40	5 02	6 53	5 11	6 57	5 21
19	6 29	5 00	6 39	5 10	6 38	5 05	6 42	5 06	6 42	5 00	6 55	5 09	6 59	5 19
20	6 31	4 58	6 41	5 08	6 40	5 03	6 44	5 03	6 44	4 57	6 57	5 06	7 01	5 16
21	6 33	4 56	6 43	5 06	6 42	5 01	6 46	5 01	6 46	4 55	6 59	5 04	7 03	5 14
22	6 34	4 54	6 44	5 04	6 43	4 59	6 47	4 59	6 47	4 53	7 01	5 02	7 05	5 12
23	6 36	4 52	6 46	5 02	6 45	4 57	6 49	4 56	6 49	4 50	7 03	4 59	7 07	5 09
24	6 38	4 50	6 48	5 00	6 47	4 55	6 51	4 54	6 51	4 48	7 05	4 57	7 09	5 07
25	6 40	4 48	6 50	4 58	6 49	4 53	6 53	4 52	6 53	4 46	7 07	4 54	7 11	5 04
26	6 41	4 46	6 51	4 56	6 50	4 51	6 55	4 50	6 55	4 44	7 09	4 52	7 13	5 02
27	6 43	4 44	6 53	4 54	6 52	4 49	6 57	4 48	6 57	4 41	7 11	4 49	7 15	5 00
28	6 45	4 42	6 55	4 52	6 54	4 47	6 59	4 46	7 00	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 17	4 58
29	6 47	4 40	6 57	4 50	6 56	4 45	7 01	4 44	7 02	4 37	7 16	4 45	7 19	4 56
30	6 49	4 38	6 59	4 48	6 58	4 43	7 03	4 42	7 04	4 35	7 18	4 43	7 21	4 54
31	6 51	4 36	7 00	4 46	6 59	4 41	7 04	4 40	7 06	4 33	7 20	4 41	7 23	4 52

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths										
					52°	56°						52°	56°								
	h	m	°	′	h	m	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation					h	m								
1	13	57.5	10	56	13	19						8	36.4 <td>18</td> <td>56</td> <td>24</td> <td>48</td> <td>24</td> <td>35</td> <th>31<td>55</td></th>	18	56	24	48	24	35	31 <td>55</td>	55
11	14	05.5	11	40	12	48						8	39.6 <td>18</td> <td>46</td> <td>24</td> <td>43</td> <td>24</td> <td>00</td> <th>31<td>19</td></th>	18	46	24	43	24	00	31 <td>19</td>	19
21	14	13.8	12	24	12	17						8	42.2 <td>18</td> <td>37</td> <td>23</td> <td>37</td> <td>23</td> <td>24</td> <th>30</th> <td>42</td>	18	37	23	37	23	24	30	42
31	14	22.3	13	08	11	46						8	44.1 <td>18</td> <td>31</td> <td>23</td> <td>00</td> <td>22</td> <td>47</td> <th>30<td>05</td></th>	18	31	23	00	22	47	30 <td>05</td>	05

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 13".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°						52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation		
1	5 24.3	23 16	21 47	21 34	28 43	12 32.8	1 58	11 54				
11	5 24.0	23 16	21 08	20 54	28 03	12 34.2	2 07	11 16				
21	5 23.3	23 15	20 28	20 14	27 23	12 35.6	2 16	10 38				
31	5 22.3	23 14	19 48	19 34	26 43	12 36.8	2 24	10 00				

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 240° ♄ 22° 22'</i>
1	F.	All Saints. Hallowmas.
2	S.	All Souls. Edward Colston born, 1636.
3	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity.
4	M.	El Alamein, 1942.
5	Tu.	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Inkerman, 1854.
6	W.	J. P. Sousa b. 1854. Viscount Samuel b. 1870.
7	Th.	Madame Curie b. 1867. Norman Shaw d. 1912.
8	F.	Matruh, 1942. Viscount Lee of Fareham b. 1868.
9	S.	Edward VII b. 1841. Dorothea Beale d. 1906.
10	S.	21st S. aft. Trinity. Catherine the Great d. 1896.
11	M.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). De Bougainville b. 1729.
12	Tu.	Bardia, 1942. Richard Baxter born, 1615.
13	W.	Tobruk, 1942. Sir John Moore born, 1761.
14	Th.	Leibnitz died, 1716. Claude Monet born, 1840.
15	F.	Kepler died, 1630. George Romney died, 1802.
16	S.	Derna, 1942. John Bright born, 1811.
17	S.	22nd S. aft. Trinity. Sir B. Montgomery b. 1887.
18	M.	Sir W. S. Gilbert born, 1836.
19	Tu.	Charles I born, 1600.
20	W.	Benghazi, 1942. Queen Alexandra died, 1925.
21	Th.	Parliament met at Church House, 1940.
22	F.	L. S. Amery b. 1873. Sir Arthur Sullivan d. 1900.
23	S.	H.M.S. <i>Rawalpindi</i> sunk, 1939.
24	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
25	M.	H. G. Granville Barker born, 1877.
26	Tu.	Coventry Patmore died, 1896.
27	W.	Gondar, 1941. Anders Celsius born, 1701.
28	Th.	William Blake b. 1757. A. G. Rubinstein b. 1829.
29	F.	Donizetti born, 1798. C. J. Doppler born, 1803.
30	S.	St. Andrew. Winston Churchill born, 1874.

PHENOMENA

Nov. 14 08h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 3° N.

6d 08h. Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 5° S.

14d 20h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

15d 02h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 1° 0 S.

17. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

21. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

22d 03h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

22d 21h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.

23. Partial eclipse of the Sun. See page 158.

24d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0° 5 S. Mars is too close to the Sun for the occultation to be seen.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Oct. 1	24	Oct. 16 23
Nov. 1	22	Nov. 15 21
Dec. 1	20	Dec. 16 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

MONTHLY NOTES

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
) First Quarter.....	2 04 40
○ Full Moon.....	9 07 10
(Last Quarter.....	15 22 35
● New Moon.....	23 17 24

	d h
Perigee (223,300 miles)...	10 13
Apogee (252,510 ..)...	25 22
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 73°.	

November 1. Hallowmas. Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

4. Fox-hunting begins.

5. Guy Fawkes Day.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs (except for London) appointed.

11. Martinmas. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W. Scottish Term Day.

12. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year nominated.

15. Brazilian National Day.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

20. Constitution Day, Jamaica (1944).

21. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

23. Old Martinmas.

25. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1366).

28. Removal Day, Scotland.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	° ' "	m s	n m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	14 22 24	14 10	+16 19	2 38 42	21 17 48	6 53	7 05	11 44	16 33	16 21
2	14 26 18	14 29	+16 21	2 42 39	21 13 52	6 55	7 07	11 44	16 31	16 19
3	14 30 14	14 49	+16 22	2 46 36	21 09 56	6 57	7 09	11 44	16 30	16 17
4	14 34 10	15 07	+16 22	2 50 32	21 06 00	6 59	7 11	11 44	16 28	16 15
5	14 38 07	15 26	+16 21	2 54 29	21 02 04	7 00	7 14	11 44	16 26	16 13
6	14 42 05	15 44	+16 20	2 58 25	20 58 08	7 02	7 16	11 44	16 24	16 11
7	14 46 04	16 02	+16 18	3 02 22	20 54 12	7 04	7 18	11 44	16 23	16 09
8	14 50 04	16 20	+16 15	3 06 18	20 50 16	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 21	16 07
9	14 54 04	16 38	+16 11	3 10 15	20 46 20	7 08	7 22	11 44	16 19	16 05
10	14 58 05	16 55	+16 06	3 14 11	20 42 24	7 10	7 24	11 44	16 18	16 03
11	15 02 07	17 12	+16 01	3 18 08	20 38 29	7 11	7 26	11 44	16 16	16 01
12	15 06 10	17 29	+15 54	3 22 05	20 34 33	7 13	7 28	11 44	16 14	15 59
13	15 10 14	17 45	+15 47	3 26 01	20 30 37	7 15	7 30	11 44	16 13	15 57
14	15 14 19	18 01	+15 39	3 29 58	20 26 41	7 17	7 33	11 44	16 11	15 55
15	15 18 24	18 17	+15 30	3 33 54	20 22 45	7 18	7 35	11 45	16 10	15 54
16	15 22 31	18 32	+15 20	3 37 51	20 18 49	7 20	7 37	11 45	16 09	15 52
17	15 26 38	18 47	+15 09	3 41 47	20 14 53	7 22	7 39	11 45	16 07	15 50
18	15 30 46	19 02	+14 58	3 45 44	20 10 57	7 24	7 41	11 45	16 06	15 48
19	15 34 55	19 16	+14 45	3 49 41	20 07 01	7 25	7 43	11 45	16 05	15 47
20	15 39 05	19 30	+14 32	3 53 37	20 03 05	7 27	7 45	11 46	16 03	15 45
21	15 43 16	19 44	+14 18	3 57 34	19 59 09	7 29	7 47	11 46	16 02	15 44
22	15 47 27	19 58	+14 03	4 01 30	19 55 13	7 30	7 49	11 46	16 01	15 42
23	15 51 40	20 11	+13 47	4 05 27	19 51 18	7 32	7 51	11 46	16 00	15 41
24	15 55 53	20 23	+13 31	4 09 23	19 47 22	7 34	7 53	11 47	15 59	15 40
25	16 00 06	20 35	+13 13	4 13 20	19 43 26	7 35	7 55	11 47	15 58	15 38
26	16 04 21	20 47	+12 55	4 17 16	19 39 30	7 37	7 56	11 47	15 57	15 37
27	16 08 36	20 59	+12 36	4 21 13	19 35 34	7 38	7 58	11 48	15 56	15 36
28	16 12 53	21 10	+12 17	4 25 10	19 31 38	7 40	8 00	11 48	15 55	15 35
29	16 17 09	21 21	+11 57	4 29 06	19 27 42	7 42	8 02	11 48	15 54	15 34
30	16 21 27	21 31	+11 36	4 33 03	19 23 46	7 43	8 04	11 49	15 54	15 33

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 1m 08s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout November add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on Nov. 21 and cannot be observed this month.

VENUS is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on Nov. 17 and cannot be observed this month.

MARS is too close to the Sun for observation.

JUPITER was in conjunction with the Sun on the last day of October, and is still too close to the Sun for observation.

SATURN, now almost stationary about a degree to the east of the fourth magnitude star δ Cancr., rises well before midnight. See notes in January and February on the rings and satellites. Magnitude 0.4.

NEPTUNE—Continued from page 135.

eighth magnitude star not shown on the chart. A further observation on the following night

showed this star in a slightly different position. Neptune was discovered!

This unparalleled dual achievement was followed by a controversy as to where the credit was due. Adams had completed his work first, but had not published it. Challis had actually observed the planet twice, and would undoubtedly have discovered it when his comparisons were completed. The French at first repudiated the English claim, but eventually it was agreed that the honours should be divided. Nevertheless Airy's dilatoriness lost England the chance of having the honours undivided.

Neptune was nearly discovered before 1846. In 1795, on May 8 and 20, the French astronomer Lalande, who was making observations for a star catalogue, noted positions of a certain eighth magnitude star. When he came to compile his cata-

Continued on page 143.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor Pa1	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long	P. A.							
	h m	°		'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	19 49	-24.7	54.6	14.9	+ 9	350	39	7.0	13 50	14 22	17 46	21 42	21 16
2	20 41	-22.7	55.1	15.0	- 4	345	48	8.0	14 26	14 47	18 36	22 53	22 33
3	21 33	-19.7	55.7	15.2	-16	341	58	9.0	14 49	15 06	19 24	23 53	23 53
4	22 23	-15.6	56.5	15.4	-28	337	68	10.0	15 09	15 20	20 11	0 08	...
5	23 13	-10.7	57.4	15.6	-40	334	77	11.0	15 26	15 32	20 59	1 26	1 17
6	0 03	-5.2	58.4	15.9	-52	331	86	12.0	15 42	15 44	21 47	2 46	2 42
7	0 53	+ 0.8	59.3	16.2	-64	330	93	13.0	15 59	15 55	22 37	4 08	4 09
8	1 46	+ 7.0	60.1	16.4	-77	328	99	14.0	16 17	16 08	23 30	5 34	5 41
9	2 41	+12.9	60.7	16.5	-89	310	100	15.0	16 40	16 24	...	7 03	7 16
10	3 39	+18.1	61.0	16.6	+79	355	99	16.0	17 09	16 47	0 26	8 33	8 54
11	4 41	+22.2	61.0	16.6	+67	352	96	17.0	17 48	17 21	1 27	10 02	10 29
12	5 46	+24.8	60.7	16.5	+55	357	90	18.0	18 42	18 12	2 30	11 20	11 51
13	6 51	+25.5	60.2	16.4	+43	3	81	19.0	19 50	19 21	3 34	12 33	12 53
14	7 55	+24.6	59.5	16.2	+31	9	71	20.0	21 08	20 44	4 36	13 09	13 35
15	8 55	+22.0	58.8	16.0	+18	15	60	21.0	22 30	22 11	5 34	13 42	14 01
16	9 51	+18.3	58.0	15.8	+ 6	20	49	22.0	23 49	23 37	6 27	14 06	14 20
17	10 44	+13.7	57.2	15.6	- 6	23	39	23.0	...	...	7 16	14 25	14 33
18	11 32	+ 8.6	56.5	15.4	-18	26	29	24.0	1 06	0 59	8 01	14 40	14 44
19	12 19	+ 3.3	55.9	15.2	-30	27	20	25.0	2 20	2 18	8 44	14 54	14 54
20	13 04	- 2.1	55.4	15.1	-42	28	13	26.0	3 32	3 35	9 27	15 08	15 03
21	13 49	- 7.3	55.0	15.0	-55	27	7	27.0	4 44	4 51	10 09	15 22	15 13
22	14 35	-12.2	54.6	14.9	-67	26	3	28.0	5 55	6 07	10 52	15 39	15 25
23	15 21	-16.6	54.3	14.8	-79	27	0	29.0	7 06	7 24	11 37	15 59	15 40
24	16 09	-20.3	54.1	14.7	+89	358	0	0.3	8 16	8 39	12 23	16 23	16 00
25	16 59	-23.1	54.0	14.7	+77	8	1	1.3	9 23	9 50	13 11	16 55	16 27
26	17 50	-24.9	54.0	14.7	+64	4	5	2.3	10 24	10 54	14 01	17 37	17 06
27	18 42	-25.6	54.0	14.7	+53	359	9	3.3	11 15	11 45	14 51	18 28	17 58
28	19 35	-25.1	54.2	14.8	+40	354	15	4.3	11 56	12 24	15 41	19 30	19 02
29	20 26	-23.5	54.5	14.9	+28	349	23	5.3	12 29	12 52	16 30	20 38	20 15
30	21 17	-20.8	55.0	15.0	+16	344	31	6.3	12 54	13 12	17 17	21 50	21 32

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m				h m	°	'		h m		
1	15 55	23.3	7	62	13 16	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	16 13	22.4	9	10	12 32	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	16 06	23.8	7	54	13 16			19	16 01	20.9	10	4	12 07		
7	16 15	24.0	8	46	13 12			22	15 45	19.1	10	0	11 39		
10	16 20	23.9	8	34	13 04			25	15 31	17.4	10	4	11 14		
13	16 20	23.4	9	23	12 51			28	15 21	16.1	9	17	10 53		
16	16 13	22.4	9	10	12 32			31	15 18	15.6	8	30	10 39		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m		
1	15 55	26.4	55	8	13 14	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	15 50	25.7	58	5	12 49		
11	15 41	24.5	61	2	12 20		
16	15 31	22.9	63	0	11 50		
21	15 19	21.0	63	3	11 19		
26	15 10	19.0	61	3	10 50		
31	15 03	17.3	58	7	10 24		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	15 34	19.6	4	99	12 55	16 26	16 00
6	15 49	20.4	4	99	12 50	16 14	15 46
11	16 04	21.2	4	99	12 45	16 04	15 34
16	16 19	21.9	1	99	12 41	15 54	15 22
21	16 34	22.5	4	100	12 36	15 44	15 11
26	16 50	23.1	4	100	12 33	15 36	15 02
31	17 06	23.5	4	100	12 29	15 28	14 51

SUNRISE AND SET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	6 52	4 34	7 02	4 44	7 01	4 39	7 06	4 38	7 08	4 31	7 22	4 39	7 25	4 50
2	6 54	4 33	7 04	4 43	7 03	4 37	7 08	4 36	7 10	4 29	7 24	4 37	7 27	4 48
3	6 56	4 31	7 06	4 41	7 05	4 36	7 10	4 35	7 12	4 27	7 26	4 35	7 29	4 46
4	6 58	4 29	7 07	4 39	7 07	4 34	7 12	4 33	7 14	4 25	7 28	4 33	7 31	4 44
5	6 59	4 28	7 09	4 38	7 09	4 32	7 14	4 31	7 16	4 23	7 30	4 31	7 33	4 42
6	7 01	4 26	7 10	4 36	7 11	4 30	7 16	4 29	7 18	4 21	7 32	4 29	7 35	4 40
7	7 03	4 24	7 12	4 34	7 13	4 28	7 18	4 27	7 20	4 19	7 34	4 27	7 37	4 38
8	7 05	4 23	7 14	4 33	7 15	4 26	7 20	4 25	7 22	4 17	7 36	4 25	7 39	4 36
9	7 07	4 21	7 16	4 31	7 16	4 24	7 21	4 23	7 24	4 15	7 38	4 23	7 41	4 34
10	7 08	4 20	7 18	4 30	7 18	4 23	7 23	4 22	7 26	4 13	7 40	4 21	7 42	4 33
11	7 10	4 18	7 19	4 28	7 20	4 21	7 25	4 20	7 28	4 11	7 42	4 19	7 44	4 31
12	7 11	4 16	7 21	4 26	7 22	4 19	7 27	4 18	7 30	4 09	7 44	4 17	7 46	4 29
13	7 13	4 15	7 23	4 25	7 24	4 18	7 29	4 17	7 32	4 08	7 46	4 15	7 48	4 27
14	7 15	4 13	7 25	4 23	7 26	4 16	7 31	4 15	7 34	4 06	7 49	4 13	7 51	4 25
15	7 16	4 12	7 26	4 22	7 27	4 15	7 33	4 13	7 36	4 04	7 51	4 12	7 53	4 24
16	7 18	4 11	7 28	4 21	7 29	4 14	7 35	4 12	7 38	4 03	7 53	4 10	7 55	4 22
17	7 20	4 09	7 30	4 19	7 31	4 12	7 37	4 10	7 40	4 01	7 55	4 08	7 57	4 20
18	7 22	4 08	7 32	4 18	7 33	4 11	7 39	4 09	7 42	3 59	7 57	4 06	7 59	4 19
19	7 23	4 07	7 33	4 17	7 34	4 10	7 41	4 07	7 44	3 58	7 59	4 05	8 01	4 17
20	7 25	4 05	7 35	4 15	7 36	4 08	7 43	4 06	7 46	3 56	8 01	4 03	8 03	4 16
21	7 27	4 04	7 37	4 14	7 38	4 07	7 44	4 05	7 48	3 55	8 03	4 02	8 04	4 15
22	7 28	4 03	7 38	4 13	7 39	4 06	7 46	4 03	7 50	3 53	8 05	4 00	8 06	4 13
23	7 30	4 02	7 40	4 12	7 41	4 05	7 48	4 02	7 52	3 52	8 07	3 59	8 08	4 12
24	7 32	4 01	7 42	4 11	7 43	4 04	7 50	4 01	7 54	3 51	8 09	3 58	8 10	4 11
25	7 33	4 00	7 43	4 10	7 44	4 03	7 51	4 00	7 55	3 50	8 11	3 56	8 11	4 10
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 09	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 57	3 49	8 12	3 55	8 12	4 09
27	7 36	3 58	7 46	4 08	7 47	4 01	7 54	3 58	7 59	3 48	8 14	3 54	8 15	4 08
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 07	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 01	3 47	8 16	3 53	8 17	4 07
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 06	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 02	3 46	8 18	3 52	8 18	4 06
30	7 41	3 56	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 58	7 59	3 56	8 04	3 45	8 20	3 51	8 20	4 05

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths
	h m	° ' "			52°	56°			52°	56°	
I	14 23.1	13 12	11 43	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation			8 44.3	18 31	22 56	22 43	30 01
11	14 31.6	13 54	11 12				8 45.4	18 28	22 18	22 05	29 22
21	14 40.1	14 54	10 41				8 45.8	18 28	21 39	21 26	28 44
31	14 48.5	15 32	10 10				8 45.4	18 31	20 59	20 46	28 04

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 13".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Souths
	h m	° ' "		52°	56°				52°	56°	
I	5 22.2	23 14	19 43	19 30	26 39		12 37.0	2 24	5 16	5 24	9 57
11	5 20.8	23 13	19 03	18 49	25 58		12 38.2	2 32	4 38	4 47	9 19
21	5 19.3	23 12	18 22	18 09	25 17		12 39.2	2 38	4 00	4 10	8 40
31	5 17.5	23 10	17 41	17 28	24 30		12 40.2	2 44	3 22	3 32	8 02

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 270° 17' 22" 11h</i>
1	S.	1st Sun. in Advent.	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
2	M.	Austerlitz, 1805.	Hernan Cortes d. 1547.
3	Tu.	Sir Rowland Hill b. 1795.	Gen. McClellan b. 1826.
4	W.	Thomas Carlyle b. 1795.	Edith Cavell b. 1865.
5	Th.	Christina Rossetti b. 1830.	Hans Richter d. 1916.
6	F.	Max Muller b. 1823.	Anthony Trollope d. 1882.
7	S.	Pearl Harbour, 1941.	Willa Cather born, 1876.
8	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent.	
9	M.	Milton born, 1608.	Ezra Cornell died, 1874.
10	Tu.	Alfred Nobel d. 1896.	Sir H. Alexander b. 1891.
11	W.	KING'S ACCESSION (1936).	
12	Th.	J. R. Green b. 1837.	Robert Browning d. 1889.
13	F.	Duchess of Kent born, 1906.	
14	S.	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1895).	Tycho Brahe b. 1546.
15	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent.	
16	M.	Boston Tea Party, 1773.	Beethoven born, 1770.
17	Tu.	W. L. Mackenzie King born, 1874.	
18	W.	Ember Day.	Prince William born, 1941.
19	Th.	J. W. M. Turner died, 1851.	
20	F.	Ember Day.	R. G. Menzies born, 1894.
21	S.	St. Thomas. Ember Day.	MICH. LAW S. END.
22	S.	4th Sunday in Advent.	Winter commences.
23	M.	Sir Hugh Allen born, 1869.	
24	Tu.	J. P. Joule b. 1818.	Matthew Arnold b. 1822.
25	W.	Christmas Day.	Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901.
26	Th.	St. Stephen.	Admiral Dewey born, 1837.
27	F.	St. John.	Charles Lamb died, 1834.
28	S.	Annunciations Day.	Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.
29	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas.	
30	M.	Kipling born, 1865.	Pablo Casals born, 1876.
31	Tu.	Henri Matisse b. 1869.	Adolphe Max b. 1866.

PHENOMENA

Dec. 8. Total eclipse of the Moon, visible in Great Britain. See page 158.

9. Mercury at greatest western elongation (21°).

12. Uranus in opposition. 12d 04h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

19d 21h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° 2 S.

20d 02h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° 3 N.

21d 22h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0° 8 N.

22d 11h. Sun enters sign Capricorn (Solstice).

23. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

23d 21h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° 3 N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Nov. 1 24	Nov. 15 23	
Dec. 1 22	Dec. 16 21	
Jan. 1 20	Jan. 16 19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
First Quarter	1 21 47
Full Moon	8 17 52
(Last Quarter)	15 10 57
New Moon	23 13 06
First Quarter	31 12 23

d h
Perigee (221,660 miles) ... 9 00
Apogee (252,610 ") ... 23 00
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 72°.

MONTHLY NOTES

December 9. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

11. 10 George VI ends.

12. 11 George VI begins.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

21. J. V. Stalin born, 1879.

25. Princess Alexandra born, 1936. Quarter Day.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.

26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W.

31. Various licences expire.

Day	THE SUN				Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*	52°			56°	52°		56°	
	h m	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 25 45	21 41	- 11 14	4 36 59	19 19 50	7 44	8 05	11 49	15 53	15 32	15 32
2	16 30 04	21 50	- 10 52	4 40 56	19 15 54	7 46	8 07	11 49	15 52	15 31	15 31
3	16 34 23	21 59	- 10 29	4 44 52	19 11 58	7 47	8 09	11 50	15 52	15 30	15 30
4	16 38 43	22 08	- 10 06	4 48 49	19 08 03	7 49	8 10	11 50	15 51	15 29	15 29
5	16 43 04	22 16	+ 9 42	4 52 45	19 04 07	7 50	8 12	11 51	15 50	15 28	15 28
6	16 47 25	22 24	+ 9 17	4 56 42	19 00 11	7 51	8 13	11 51	15 50	15 28	15 28
7	16 51 47	22 31	+ 8 52	5 00 39	18 56 15	7 53	8 15	11 51	15 50	15 27	15 27
8	16 56 09	22 38	+ 8 26	5 04 35	18 52 19	7 54	8 16	11 52	15 49	15 27	15 27
9	17 00 32	22 45	+ 8 00	5 08 32	18 48 23	7 55	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26	15 26
10	17 04 55	22 51	+ 7 33	5 12 28	18 44 27	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26	15 26
11	17 09 18	22 56	+ 7 06	5 16 25	18 40 31	7 57	8 20	11 53	15 49	15 26	15 26
12	17 13 42	23 01	+ 6 39	5 20 21	18 36 35	7 58	8 21	11 54	15 48	15 25	15 25
13	17 18 07	23 06	+ 6 11	5 24 18	18 32 39	7 59	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25	15 25
14	17 22 31	23 10	+ 5 43	5 28 14	18 28 43	8 00	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25	15 25
15	17 26 57	23 14	+ 5 14	5 32 11	18 24 47	8 01	8 25	11 55	15 48	15 25	15 25
16	17 31 22	23 17	+ 4 46	5 36 08	18 20 52	8 02	8 26	11 55	15 49	15 25	15 25
17	17 35 48	23 20	+ 4 16	5 40 04	18 16 56	8 03	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25	15 25
18	17 40 14	23 22	+ 3 47	5 44 01	18 13 00	8 04	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25	15 25
19	17 44 40	23 24	+ 3 18	5 47 57	18 09 04	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 26	15 26
20	17 49 06	23 25	+ 2 48	5 51 54	18 05 08	8 05	8 29	11 57	15 50	15 26	15 26
21	17 53 32	23 26	+ 2 18	5 55 50	18 01 12	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 26	15 26
22	17 57 59	23 27	+ 1 48	5 59 47	17 57 16	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 51	15 27	15 27
23	18 02 26	23 27	+ 1 18	6 03 43	17 53 20	8 07	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27	15 27
24	18 06 52	23 26	+ 0 48	6 07 40	17 49 24	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 52	15 28	15 28
25	18 11 19	23 25	+ 0 18	6 11 37	17 45 28	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 29	15 29
26	18 15 45	23 24	+ 0 12	6 15 33	17 41 32	8 08	8 32	12 00	15 53	15 29	15 29
27	18 20 12	23 22	+ 0 42	6 19 30	17 37 37	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30	15 30
28	18 24 38	23 20	+ 1 12	6 23 26	17 33 41	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 55	15 31	15 31
29	18 29 04	23 17	+ 1 41	6 27 23	17 29 45	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32	15 32
30	18 33 30	23 13	+ 2 10	6 31 19	17 25 49	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 57	15 33	15 33
31	18 37 55	23 10	+ 2 39	6 35 16	17 21 53	8 09	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34	15 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1m 11s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From December 1-25 apply as in November (see page 139) and for the remainder of the month as in January (see page 99).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is a morning star, reaching greatest western elongation on Dec. 9, but is always too far south in December to be observed in this country.

VENUS is now a morning star, reaching greatest brilliance at Christmas time, when it may be seen for nearly three hours before sunrise. This condition must be nearly a repetition of that at the birth of Christ. On the morning of Dec. 20 Venus and the Moon are close together, with Jupiter only about 2° away. Magnitude -4.4.

MARS is too close to the Sun for observation.

JUPITER is now a morning star in Libra, rising shortly before sunrise. On the morning of Dec. 1 it passes about 1° north of the third magnitude star α Libra. Magnitude -1.3.

SATURN is retrograding towards the fourth magnitude star δ Cancer, which it passes some 4° to the north on Christmas eve. The rings (see note in January) are steadily closing. Magnitude 0.3.

For particulars of the total eclipse of the Moon visible in Great Britain on the evening of Dec. 8, see page 158.

NEPTUNE—Continued from page 139.

logue, he noticed that the two places were different, and rejected one of them. The star was the moving planet Neptune! Had Lalande had the courage to back his own observations, he might have had a minor triumph, and deprived astronomy of its greatest dynamical triumph 50 years later.

The discovery of Neptune did not completely remove all the troubles in the orbit of Uranus, nor

Continued on page 147.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R A	Dec	Hor Par	Semi diam	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°		56°	
					Long	P A								
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	l m	h m	n m	
1	22 07	-17 1	55 6	15 1	+ 3	340	41	7 3	13 14	13 27	18 04	23 04	22 52	
2	22 55	-12 6	56 3	15 3	- 9	337	51	8 3	13 31	13 39	18 49			
3	23 44	- 7 4	57 2	15 6	-21	335	61	9 3	13 47	13 50	19 35	0 20	0 14	
4	0 32	- 1 7	58 1	15 8	-33	334	71	10 3	14 02	14 01	20 22	1 39	1 38	
5	1 22	+ 4 2	59 1	16 1	-45	335	81	11 3	14 19	14 13	21 12	3 00	3 04	
6	2 15	+10 2	60 0	16 4	-57	337	89	12 3	14 39	14 27	22 06	4 25	4 35	
7	3 11	+15 7	60 8	16 6	-69	340	95	13 3	15 03	14 45	23 05	5 55	6 12	
8	4 12	+20 4	61 3	16 7	-82	346	99	14 3	15 37	15 13		7 26	7 49	
9	5 16	+23 8	61 5	16 7	+86	344	100	15 3	16 25	15 55	0 08	8 53	9 22	
10	6 23	+25 5	61 3	16 7	+74	356	98	16 3	17 28	16 58	1 14	10 07	10 37	
11	7 30	+25 2	60 8	16 6	+62	4	92	17 3	18 46	18 18	2 19	11 02	11 30	
12	8 34	+23 1	60 1	16 4	+50	10	85	18 3	20 09	19 48	3 22	11 42	12 04	
13	9 34	+19 7	59 2	16 1	+38	16	76	19 3	21 33	21 18	4 19	12 10	12 26	
14	10 29	+15 2	58 3	15 9	+26	20	65	20 3	22 53	22 44	5 11	12 31	12 42	
15	11 20	+10 0	57 3	15 6	+14	23	55	21 3			5 59	12 48	12 54	
16	12 08	+ 4 6	56 5	15 4	+ 1	24	44	22 3	0 09	0 05	6 44	13 04	13 04	
17	12 54	- 0 8	55 8	15 2	-11	24	34	23 3	1 23	1 23	7 26	13 16	13 13	
18	13 39	- 6 1	55 2	15 0	-23	23	25	24 3	2 34	2 40	8 08	13 30	13 23	
19	14 23	-11 1	54 7	14 9	-35	21	17	25 3	3 45	3 56	8 51	13 46	13 34	
20	15 09	-15 6	54 3	14 8	-47	18	11	26 3	4 56	5 12	9 34	14 04	13 47	
21	15 57	-19 4	54 1	14 7	-60	14	6	27 3	6 06	6 27	10 20	14 27	14 05	
22	16 46	-22 5	54 0	14 7	-72	7	2	28 3	7 14	7 40	11 08	14 56	14 30	
23	17 37	-24 5	53 9	14 7	-84	351	0	29 3	8 17	8 46	11 57	15 34	15 04	
24	18 29	-25 5	54 0	14 7	+84	21	0	0 5	9 11	9 43	12 47	16 23	15 52	
25	19 21	-25 3	54 1	14 7	+72	3	2	1 5	9 56	10 25	13 37	17 21	16 53	
26	20 13	-23 9	54 3	14 8	+60	355	5	2 5	10 31	10 56	14 26	18 28	18 04	
27	21 05	-21 5	54 6	14 9	+47	349	11	3 5	10 58	11 18	15 14	19 39	19 20	
28	21 54	-18 1	55 0	15 0	+35	344	17	4 5	11 20	11 35	16 00	20 52	20 38	
29	22 42	-13 8	55 6	15 1	+23	341	25	5 5	11 38	11 47	16 45	22 06	21 57	
30	23 30	- 8 9	56 2	15 3	+11	338	34	6 5	11 53	11 59	17 30	23 21	23 17	
31	0 17	- 3 5	57 0	15 5	- 1	337	45	7 5	12 08	12 08	18 15			

MERCURY ♀

Day	R A	Dec	Diam	Phase	5° high E		Souths	Day	R A	Dec	Diam	Phase	5° high E		Souths
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	15 18	15 6	8	30	6 39	6 59	10 39	16	16 08	19 4	6	78	7 00	7 26	10 33
4	15 21	15 7	8	43	6 32	6 51	10 31	19	16 25	20 5	6	82	7 13	7 41	10 38
7	15 28	16 3	7	55	6 32	6 53	10 27	22	16 43	21 5	5	86	7 27	7 57	10 44
10	15 39	17 2	7	64	6 38	7 00	10 27	25	17 01	22 4	5	89	7 41	8 14	10 51
13	15 53	18 3	6	72	6 48	7 12	10 29	28	17 20	23 1	5	92	7 54	8 29	10 58
16	16 08	19 4	6	78	7 00	7 26	10 33	31	17 40	23 7	5	93	8 07	8 44	11 06

VENUS ♀

Day	R A	Dec	Diam	Phase	5° high E		Souths
					52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	15 03	19 3	58	7	6 35	6 56	10 24
5	15 00	19 9	54	11	6 04	6 24	10 02
11	15 01	19 1	50	16	5 40	5 59	9 44
16	15 06	14 6	46	20	5 23	5 41	9 29
21	15 14	14 6	43	24	5 11	5 29	9 18
26	15 15	14 9	39	29	5 04	5 23	9 09
31	15 38	15 4	36	33	5 01	5 20	9 02

MARS ♂

Day	R A	Dec	Diam	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	17 06	23 5	4	100	12 29	15 28	14 51
6	17 22	23 8	4	100	12 25	15 22	14 44
11	17 39	24 1	4	100	12 22	15 17	14 38
16	17 55	24 2	4	100	12 19	15 13	14 33
21	18 12	24 2	4	100	12 16	15 09	14 30
26	18 28	24 1	4	100	12 13	15 08	14 29
31	18 45	23 9	4	100	12 10	15 06	14 29

SUN, JUSE AND STARS (GMT)

Day	London		Br tel		Br n m		Mar r r		N eutle		Cl ovr		Dist	
	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
1	7 44	3 55	7 52	4 00	7 53	3 58	8 00	3 55	8 05	3 44	8 21	3 50	8 21	4 04
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 00	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 07	3 33	8 20	3 40	8 23	4 03
3	7 45	3 54	7 55	4 00	7 56	3 50	8 03	3 53	8 09	3 22	8 20	3 47	8 25	4 02
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 58	3 56	8 03	3 53	8 10	3 11	8 20	3 47	8 26	4 01
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 03	7 59	3 55	8 03	3 52	8 10	3 00	8 20	3 46	8 28	4 00
6	7 49	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 01	3 55	8 00	3 52	8 10	3 40	8 29	3 46	8 29	4 00
7	7 51	3 52	8 00	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 30	3 45	8 31	3 59
8	7 52	3 52	8 01	4 02	8 03	3 54	8 00	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 30	3 45	8 32	3 59
9	7 53	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 02	3 50	8 18	3 30	8 34	3 44	8 34	3 58
10	7 54	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 03	3 50	8 19	3 30	8 35	3 44	8 35	3 58
11	7 55	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 44	8 36	3 58
12	7 56	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 37	3 44	8 37	3 58
13	7 57	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 39	3 44	8 38	3 58
14	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 39	3 58
15	7 59	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 40	3 58
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 43	3 58
19	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 44	8 43	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 51	8 28	3 39	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 59
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 44	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 23	3 52	8 29	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 45	4 00
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
25	8 06	3 55	8 15	4 05	8 18	3 56	8 25	3 53	8 31	3 41	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 01
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 47	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04
29	8 07	3 58	8 16	4 09	8 19	4 00	8 26	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 48	3 50	8 48	4 04
30	8 07	3 59	8 16	4 10	8 19	4 01	8 26	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 48	3 51	8 48	4 05
31	8 07	4 00	8 16	4 11	8 19	4 02	8 26	3 58	8 32	3 46	8 48	3 52	8 48	4 06

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R A	Dec	5° high in East		Souths	R A	Dec	5° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
I	14 48 5	15 12	6 08	6 27	10 10	8 45 4	18 31	20 59	20 46	28 04
II	14 56 7	15 48	5 41	6 00	9 39	8 44 3	18 37	20 18	20 05	27 23
21	15 04 6	16 21	5 13	5 33	9 08	8 42 5	18 45	19 36	19 23	26 43
31	15 12 1	16 50	4 44	5 05	8 36	8 40 0	18 56	18 53	18 40	26 00

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32". of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 45" and 14".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R A	Dec	10° high in East		Souths	R A	Dec	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
I	5 17 5	23 10	17 41	17 28	24 36	12 40 2	2 44	3 22	3 32	8 02
II	5 15 7	23 08	17 00	16 47	23 55	12 41 0	2 48	3 44	2 54	7 23
21	5 13 9	23 07	16 19	16 06	23 14	12 41 5	2 51	2 06	2 15	6 45
31	5 12 1	23 05	15 38	15 25	22 33	12 41 9	2 53	1 27	1 36	6 06

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 300° 22' 22" h</i>		PHENOMENA
Month	Week			January 1947
1	W.	Circumcision.	Jan. 2. Earth in perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,300,000 miles) from the Sun.	
2	Th		6. Mars in conjunction with the Sun.	
3	F.		23. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.	
4	S.		26. Saturn in opposition.	
5	S.	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	28. Venus at greatest western elongation (45°).	
6	M.	Epiphany.		
7	Tu			
8	W.			
9	Th			
10	F.			
11	S.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.		
12	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.		
13	M.	Plow Monday.		
14	Tu			
15	W.			
16	Th			
17	F.			
18	S.			
19	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.		
20	M.			
21	Tu			
22	W.			
23	Th			
24	F.			
25	S.	Conversion of St. Paul.		
26	S.	3rd S. after Epiphany. FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA (1788).		
27	M.			
28	Tu			
29	W.			
30	Th			
31	F.			

CONSTELLATIONS	
The following constellations are near the meridian at	
d	h
Dec. 1 24	Dec. 16 23
Jan. 1 22	Jan. 16 21
Feb. 1 20	Feb. 15 19
Draco (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	7	04	47
☾ Last Quarter	14	02	56
● New Moon	22	08	34
☾ First Quarter	30	00	07

	d	h
Perigee (222,050 miles)	6	14
Apogee (242,350 ")	19	05

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 70°.

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day. Holiday on London Stock Exchange, Bank Holiday in Scotland Dog and establishment licences renewable King's taxes due.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

23. Luxembourg's National Day.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of 1 st Point of Aries	SUN'S		Sun's iths	SUN'S	
	Right Ascension	Dec —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h	m	l m	h m	h m
1	18 42 21	23 05	— 3 06	6 39 2	17 17 37	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 35
2	18 46 46	23 01	— 3 37	6 43 09	17 14 01	8 08	8 32	12 04	15 59	15 36
3	18 51 11	22 56	— 4 05	6 47 06	17 10 05	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 00	15 38
4	18 55 35	22 50	— 4 33	6 51 02	17 06 09	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 39
5	18 59 59	22 44	— 5 00	6 54 59	17 02 13	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 40
6	19 04 22	22 37	— 5 27	6 58 55	16 58 17	8 08	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42
7	19 08 45	22 30	— 5 54	7 02 52	16 54 22	8 07	8 30	12 06	16 05	15 43
8	19 13 08	22 23	— 6 20	7 06 48	16 50 26	8 07	8 29	12 07	16 07	15 45
9	19 17 30	22 15	— 6 45	7 10 45	16 46 30	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 08	15 46
10	19 21 52	22 07	— 7 10	7 14 42	16 42 34	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 09	15 48
11	19 26 13	21 58	— 7 35	7 18 38	16 38 38	8 05	8 27	12 08	16 11	15 50
12	19 30 33	21 49	— 7 59	7 22 35	16 34 42	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 51
13	19 34 53	21 39	— 8 22	7 26 31	16 30 46	8 04	8 25	12 09	16 14	15 53
14	19 39 13	21 29	— 8 45	7 30 28	16 26 50	8 03	8 24	12 09	16 15	15 55
15	19 43 31	21 19	— 9 07	7 34 24	16 22 54	8 02	8 23	12 09	16 17	15 56
16	19 47 50	21 08	— 9 29	7 38 21	16 18 58	8 02	8 22	12 10	16 18	15 58
17	19 52 07	20 57	— 9 50	7 42 17	16 15 02	8 01	8 21	12 10	16 20	16 00
18	19 56 24	20 45	— 10 10	7 46 14	16 11 06	8 00	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 02
19	20 00 40	20 33	— 10 29	7 50 11	16 07 11	7 59	8 18	12 11	16 23	16 04
20	20 04 55	20 21	— 10 48	7 54 07	16 03 15	7 58	8 17	12 11	16 25	16 06
21	20 09 10	20 08	— 11 06	7 58 04	15 59 19	7 57	8 15	12 11	16 26	16 08
22	20 13 24	19 55	— 11 24	8 02 00	15 55 23	7 56	8 14	12 12	16 28	16 10
23	20 17 37	19 41	— 11 40	8 05 57	15 51 27	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 30	16 12
24	20 21 49	19 27	— 11 56	8 09 53	15 47 31	7 53	8 11	12 12	16 32	16 14
25	20 26 01	19 13	— 12 11	8 13 50	15 43 35	7 52	8 09	12 12	16 34	16 16
26	20 30 12	18 59	— 12 25	8 17 46	15 39 39	7 50	8 08	12 13	16 35	16 18
27	20 34 22	18 44	— 12 39	8 21 43	15 35 43	7 49	8 06	12 13	16 37	16 20
28	20 38 31	18 28	— 12 51	8 25 40	15 31 47	7 48	8 04	12 13	16 39	16 22
29	20 42 39	18 13	— 13 03	8 29 36	15 27 51	7 46	8 03	12 13	16 41	16 24
30	20 46 47	17 57	— 13 14	8 33 33	15 23 56	7 45	8 01	12 13	16 42	16 27
31	20 50 53	17 40	— 13 24	8 37 29	15 20 00	7 43	7 59	12 13	16 44	16 29

Mean semi-diameter in arc $16' 3$; in time $1m 10s$.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY, which is in superior conjunction with the Sun on January 23, cannot be observed this month.

VENUS, which was at greatest brilliancy on Dec. 23, 1946, and will be at greatest western elongation of 45° on January 28, is still favourably placed as a morning star, although less so than last month.

MARS, which is in conjunction with the Sun on January 6, is too close to the Sun to be observed.

JUPITER is a morning star in Libra, rising in the south-east several hours before the Sun. As its greatest meridian altitude during the coming opposition will be about 20° , conditions for observation are not favourable. Magnitude -1.5 .

SATURN, retrograding in Cancer, is an evening star in the east visible at the beginning of

the month) some two hours after sunset. Early in the month it again passes less than a degree south of *Præsepe* or the Bee-hive cluster, which appears to the naked eye as a nebulous patch, but is easily resolved into separate stars by binoculars. See notes in January and February 1946. Magnitude 0.0.

NEPTUNE—Continued from page 143.

did Neptune itself behave perfectly. Thus led Lowell to investigate the possibilities of a trans-Neptunian planet. In 1930, after his death, such a planet—now named Pluto—was discovered at his observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. It is not universally conceded that Lowell's calculations led directly to this discovery, particularly as the mass of Pluto seems to be small. But of the credit due to the painstaking observers who photographed likely parts of the sky until the planet was found there can be no doubt.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R. A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
					Long	P. A.						
	h m	°	'	'	'	'	'	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	1 05	+ 2.2	57.8	15.7	-13	337	55	8 5	12 23	12 19	19 01	0 38
2	1 54	+ 8.0	58.7	16.0	-26	338	66	9.5	12 40	12 31	19 51	1 58
3	2 47	+13.5	59.6	16.2	-38	342	76	10.5	13 01	12 46	20 45	3 22
4	3 44	+18.5	60.4	16.4	-50	346	85	11.5	13 29	13 08	21 44	4 50
5	4 45	+22.4	61.0	16.6	-62	353	93	12.5	14 08	13 41	22 48	6 18
6	5 50	+24.9	61.3	16.7	-74	4	98	13.5	15 02	14 32	23 55	7 39
7	6 58	+25.5	61.3	16.7	-86	50	100	14.5	16 14	15 44	.	8 45
8	8 05	+24.2	61.0	16.6	+82	354	99	15.5	17 37	17 13	1 00	9 34
9	9 08	+21.3	60.4	16.5	+69	7	95	16.5	19 05	18 47	2 02	10 08
10	10 07	+17.0	59.6	16.2	+57	14	89	17.5	20 30	20 18	2 59	10 33
11	11 01	+11.9	58.6	16.0	+45	19	81	18.5	21 51	21 45	3 50	10 52
12	11 52	+ 6.4	57.7	15.7	+33	21	71	19.5	23 08	23 07	4 38	11 08
13	12 40	+ 0.7	56.7	15.5	+21	22	61	20.5	...	.	5 23	11 33
14	13 26	- 4.8	55.9	15.2	+ 9	22	51	21.5	0 22	0 26	6 06	11 37
15	14 11	- 9.9	55.2	15.0	- 3	20	41	22.5	1 34	1 43	6 49	11 52
16	14 57	-14.6	54.7	14.9	-16	17	32	23.5	2 45	2 59	7 32	12 09
17	15 44	-18.6	54.3	14.8	-28	14	24	24.5	3 55	4 15	8 17	12 31
18	16 33	-21.8	54.1	14.7	-40	9	16	25.5	5 04	5 29	9 04	12 58
19	17 23	-24.1	54.0	14.7	-52	2	10	26.5	6 09	6 38	9 52	13 33
20	18 15	-25.4	54.0	14.7	-64	354	5	27.5	7 07	7 38	10 42	14 18
21	19 08	-25.5	54.2	14.8	-76	343	2	28.5	7 55	8 25	11 33	15 14
22	20 00	-24.4	54.4	14.8	-89	305	0	29.5	8 33	8 59	12 23	16 19
23	20 52	-22.1	54.7	14.9	+79	16	1	0.6	9 02	9 24	13 12	17 29
24	21 42	-18.9	55.0	15.0	+67	355	3	1.6	9 26	9 42	13 59	18 42
25	22 31	-14.8	55.4	15.1	+55	347	7	2.6	9 44	9 55	14 44	19 56
26	23 19	-10.0	55.9	15.2	+43	343	13	3.6	10 00	10 06	15 28	21 11
27	0 05	- 4.7	56.4	15.4	+30	340	20	4.6	10 14	10 16	16 13	22 26
28	0 52	+ 0.9	57.0	15.5	+18	339	29	5.6	10 29	10 26	16 58	23 43
29	1 40	+ 6.6	57.7	15.7	+ 6	340	39	6.6	10 45	10 37	17 45	...
30	2 31	+12.1	58.4	15.9	- 6	342	50	7.6	11 03	10 50	18 35	1 03
31	3 24	+17.1	59.1	16.1	-18	345	61	8.6	11 27	11 08	19 30	2 26

MERCURY ☿

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m				h m	°	'	'	h m		
1	17 46	23.9	5	94	11 08	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	19 29	23.7	5	99	11 52	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
2	18 06	24.2	5	96	11 16			19	19 50	23.0	5	100	12 02		
3	18 27	24.4	5	97	11 25			22	20 11	22.1	5	100	12 11		
4	18 47	24.4	5	98	11 34			25	20 33	21.0	5	99	12 20		
10	18 08	24.1	5	98	11 43			28	20 54	19.6	5	99	12 30		
16	19 29	23.7	5	99	11 52			31	21 15	18.0	5	98	12 39		

VENUS ♀

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R. A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'	'	h m		
1	15 41	15.5	36	33	5 00	5 20	9 02	1	18 48	23.9	4	100	12 09	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	15 56	16.2	33	37	5 01	5 21	8 57	6	19 05	23.5	4	100	12 06		
11	16 13	17.0	31	40	5 03	5 24	8 54	11	19 22	23.1	4	100	12 03		
16	16 31	17.8	29	43	5 07	5 30	8 52	16	19 38	22.5	4	100	12 00		
21	16 50	18.5	27	46	5 12	5 37	8 52	21	19 55	21.8	4	100	11 56		
26	17 11	19.2	26	49	5 18	5 44	8 53	26	20 11	21.1	4	100	11 53		
31	17 32	19.8	24	52	5 24	5 51	8 55	31	20 28	20.2	4	100	11 50		

MARS ♂

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G M T)															
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Edinburgh		Liverpool		Lisbon	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 11	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 53	8 47	4 08		
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 09		
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10		
4	8 06	4 04	8 16	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11		
5	8 06	4 05	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 07	8 24	4 04	8 30	3 52	8 46	3 58	8 46	4 12		
6	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14		
7	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 18	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 30	3 55	8 46	4 01	8 46	4 15		
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 20	8 16	4 11	8 23	4 08	8 29	3 57	8 45	4 03	8 45	4 17		
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 15	4 13	8 22	4 10	8 28	3 58	8 44	4 04	8 44	4 18		
10	8 04	4 11	8 14	4 22	8 15	4 14	8 22	4 11	8 28	4 00	8 44	4 06	8 44	4 20		
11	8 03	4 13	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 16	8 21	4 13	8 27	4 02	8 43	4 08	8 43	4 22		
12	8 03	4 14	8 13	4 25	8 14	4 17	8 21	4 14	8 26	4 03	8 42	4 09	8 42	4 23		
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 26	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 11	8 41	4 25		
14	8 01	4 17	8 11	4 28	8 12	4 20	8 19	4 17	8 24	4 07	8 40	4 13	8 40	4 27		
15	8 00	4 19	8 10	4 29	8 11	4 22	8 18	4 19	8 23	4 08	8 39	4 14	8 39	4 28		
16	8 00	4 20	8 10	4 31	8 11	4 23	8 18	4 20	8 22	4 10	8 38	4 16	8 38	4 30		
17	7 59	4 22	8 09	4 32	8 10	4 25	8 17	4 22	8 21	4 12	8 37	4 18	8 37	4 32		
18	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 34	8 09	4 27	8 16	4 24	8 20	4 13	8 35	4 20	8 35	4 33		
19	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 35	8 08	4 28	8 15	4 25	8 19	4 15	8 34	4 22	8 35	4 35		
20	7 56	4 27	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 30	8 14	4 27	8 17	4 17	8 33	4 24	8 33	4 37		
21	7 55	4 28	8 05	4 38	8 06	4 31	8 13	4 29	8 16	4 19	8 31	4 26	8 32	4 39		
22	7 54	4 30	8 04	4 40	8 05	4 33	8 12	4 31	8 15	4 21	8 30	4 28	8 31	4 41		
23	7 53	4 32	8 02	4 42	8 03	4 35	8 10	4 33	8 13	4 23	8 28	4 30	8 30	4 43		
24	7 51	4 34	8 01	4 44	8 02	4 37	8 08	4 35	8 12	4 25	8 27	4 32	8 29	4 45		
25	7 50	4 36	8 00	4 46	8 01	4 39	8 07	4 36	8 10	4 27	8 25	4 34	8 27	4 46		
26	7 48	4 37	7 58	4 47	7 59	4 40	8 06	4 38	8 09	4 29	8 24	4 36	8 26	4 48		
27	7 47	4 39	7 57	4 49	7 58	4 42	8 04	4 40	8 07	4 31	8 22	4 38	8 24	4 50		
28	7 46	4 41	7 56	4 51	7 57	4 44	8 03	4 42	8 06	4 33	8 20	4 40	8 22	4 52		
29	7 45	4 43	7 54	4 53	7 55	4 46	8 01	4 44	8 04	4 35	8 19	4 42	8 21	4 54		
30	7 43	4 44	7 53	4 54	7 54	4 47	7 59	4 46	8 02	4 37	8 17	4 45	8 19	4 57		
31	7 42	4 46	7 51	4 56	7 52	4 49	7 58	4 48	8 01	4 39	8 15	4 47	8 17	4 59		

JUPITER ♃

Day	R. A.	Dec.	5° high in East			Souths
			52°		56°	
			h m	h m	h m	
I	15 12.8	16 53	4 41	5 03	8 32	
II	15 19.6	17 19	4 12	4 34	8 00	
III	15 25.8	17 41	3 41	4 04	7 27	
IV	15 32.2	17 59	3 09	3 32	6 53	

SATURN ♄

Day	R. A.	Dec.	5° high in East			Souths
			52°		56°	
			h m	h m	h m	
I	8 39.8	18 57	18 49	18 36	25 56	
II	8 36.8	19 09	18 05	17 52	25 14	
III	8 33.6	19 23	17 21	17 08	24 31	
IV	8 30.2	19 36	16 37	16 23	23 48	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34"; of Saturn 21".

Diameters of Saturn's rings 47" and 14".

URANUS ♅

Day	R. A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		
				52°		56°
				h m	h m	h m
I	5 11.9	23 04	22 29	29 24	29 37	
II	5 10.3	23 03	21 48	28 42	28 56	
III	5 08.9	23 01	21 07	28 02	28 15	
IV	5 07.9	23 00	20 27	27 21	27 34	

Diameter 4"

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R. A.	Dec.	10° high in East			Souths
			52°		56°	
			h m	h m	h m	
I	12 42.0	23 53	25 19	25 29	29 58	
II	12 42.1	23 53	24 40	24 50	29 19	
III	12 42.0	23 52	24 01	24 10	28 39	
IV	12 41.8	23 50	23 21	23 30	28 00	

Diameter 2"

Introduction to Astronomical Section

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy, or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Nautical Almanac* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

In issues of this ALMANACK up to the year 1940 many of the ephemeral quantities were given for noon, which was, until 1925, the beginning of the astronomical day. On January 1 of that year the astronomical day was altered to coincide with the civil day, so that the beginning, or 0^h G.M.T., is now at midnight. Unfortunately the various ephemerides did not all change their standard epoch from noon to midnight in 1925—largely as a result of conservatism. The introduction of many changes in the presentation of this ALMANACK in 1941 provided an opportunity for falling into line with the now standard practice of tabulating for 0^h G.M.T.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and textbooks. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 9th edition, 1943: 158.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye.

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.Ts. for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time or Double Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, northern latitudes and declinations are distinguished by the + sign, and vice versa. To save space these signs are often given as part of a column heading.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

The FASTS and FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22^h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4^m earlier each night or 2^m earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.Ts. when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to and farthest from the Earth respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, easier still, by applying 12^h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. The footnote given each month indicates when the numerical quantities given are to be added and when they are to be subtracted.

The Sidereal Time at 0^h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0^h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa, as illustrated on pages 153-154.

The time SUN SOUTHS is the G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich, or the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927 defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, while Summer Time would normally be in force (April 14 to October 5 inclusive in 1946) and half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the remainder

of the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of *SUNRISE* and *SUNSET* are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be $34'$, and the Sun's semi-diameter to be $16'$, the time given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ + 34' + 16'$ or $90^\circ 50'$, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is $50'$. The upper limb is then $34'$ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ 50'$ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by Dr. L. J. Comrie, then Superintendent of H.M. Nautical Almanac Office, who proposed that the gathering darkness should be marked by four steps, to the last two of which he gave new names.

- (1) *Sunset*, defined as above.
- (2) *Civil twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 50 minutes after sunset.
- (3) *Nautical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.
- (4) *Astronomical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

These four steps, of which civil and nautical twilight had not previously been tabulated, were given for the first time in the *Nautical Almanac* for 1937. Civil and nautical twilight were given in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1940, but cannot be repeated at present. However, they do not change from year to year and so can be obtained from that ALMANACK. They will be found of assistance in planning full use of the evening and morning light.

Under the heading MORNING AND EVENING STARS will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, by an amount that may be as great as the horizontal parallax, i.e. nearly 1° .

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disc. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The tabulated selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disc, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as $8'$, because of libration. A positive sign indicates westerly longitude or to the right hand, and applies between New Moon and First Quarter or from Full Moon to Last Quarter. A minus sign indicates easterly longitude and applies from First Quarter to Full Moon and from Last Quarter to New Moon. When the Moon is passing from New to Full the line is called the morning terminator because the Sun is rising on the region of the Moon on which it falls; from Full to New it is the evening terminator. As the terminator changes at New or Full Moon, its longitude changes abruptly from -90° to $+90^\circ$. Interpolation between two such values may be performed by taking the complement of either of them to 180° , and changing the sign. Thus the value -88° on Jan. 3 may be treated as $+92^\circ$, or the value $+80^\circ$ on Jan. 4 may be treated as -100° .

The position angle of the terminator is the position angle of the northern cusp; it is subject to very rapid changes at New and Full Moon. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disc illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps,

and whose semi-axis minor is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

A knowledge of the light to be expected from the Moon is of value, especially in war time, as prominent objects and water areas can be easily seen in strong moonlight. Thus the age of the Moon, and its times of local rising and setting (which may vary even more than in the case of the Sun) need to be known. In summer the Full Moon never attains a great height, whereas in winter "the Moon rides high".

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about 9", and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about 57". Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is 90° 50' (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56°. They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks, or two hours if Double Summer Time is in force. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be added if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or subtracted if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of 1° = 4^m and 15' = 1^m.

The column MOON SOUTHS gives the G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich. It is independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24° (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12° (or 280°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is 150° 05^m east, so $\lambda = 13^h 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The Transit on the local date 1946 Jan. 15 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich	Jan. 14	22	33
λ			23 55
0.58 \times (22 ^h 34 ^m - 21 ^h 33 ^m) ..			35
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney...	15	22	03
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time			20 00
Local standard time of transit	15	22	03

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here 23^h 55^m.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disc. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

A departure has been made from the former practice of giving the times of rising and setting of the planets, as they cannot be seen when on the horizon. As a new standard of reference by which the visibility may be gauged, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. Limitations of space have prevented the giving of the times when the planet attains this altitude in the east and in the west, but as one of these times always occurs while the Sun is above the horizon, that time has been omitted. In other words, the phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. when the planet souths at Greenwich is also given; it follows columns relating to times when the planet is in the east and precedes those relating to times when the planet is in the west. By this arrangement the times given for any date are consecutive, but it has sometimes been necessary to extend the hours beyond 24; thus Jan. 11^d 26^h is the same as January 12^d 02^h. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.Ts. of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which are from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise from April 14 to October 5 inclusive, and from half

an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the rest of the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given, this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $3''$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2''$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The last maximum opening of the rings was in 1944, so they are now closing each year; they will be completely closed about 1951 or 1952.

TIME

Greenwich Mean Time

Time is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere with respect to the Sun; it is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars, because of the revolution of the Earth round the Sun. The length of the solar day varies for two reasons, namely the ellipticity of the Earth's orbit and the fact that the plane of the equator does not coincide with the plane of the ecliptic. Mean time clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. The length of the mean solar day is constant, although that of the apparent day, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons given above.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the mean Sun, which is sometimes before and sometimes behind the real Sun, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the local mean time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country; hence the expression Greenwich Mean Time arises.

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called apparent solar time. It differs from mean solar time by the equation of time, which is the total effect of the two causes mentioned that make the length of a solar day not uniform.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. As that point has a slow retrograde motion ($50''$ a year), known as precession, the length of the sidereal day, or $23^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} 04^{\text{s}}.091$ of mean time, is $0^{\text{s}}.009$ less than the true period of rotation. The zero for sidereal time is when the First Point of Aries is on the meridian. In observatory practice sidereal time is found by comparing the observed time of transit of a star, as recorded by a sidereal clock, with the known true time of transit, namely the star's apparent right ascension. Any discrepancy, when adjusted for certain instrumental corrections, is the error of the sidereal clock. From this corrected sidereal time, the error of a mean time clock is found by comparison and computation as described below.

To convert standard mean time to local sidereal time, if many conversions are to be done for any one place, we may form once and for all the constant P , defined as

P = longitude of standard meridian + acceleration corresponding to this longitude — local longitude

where the acceleration of sidereal on mean time is taken from the table on page 157. West longitudes are considered to be positive, but, to avoid any subtractions, negative values of P may be replaced by their complement to 24^{h} . Then

L.S.T. = sidereal time at 0^{h} G.M.T. (page II of each month) + P + standard mean time + acceleration corresponding to this time.

Example.—Required the L.S.T. at Melbourne (Long. = $9^{\text{h}} 39^{\text{m}} 54^{\text{s}}$) at 1946 February 26^d 12^h 34^m 56^s Standard Time (10^{s} fast on G.M.T.).

	h	m	s
Long. of standard meridian...	— 10	00	00
Acceleration (same sign).....	—	1	39
Sum	— 10	01	39
Local long. with reversed sign.	+ 9	39	54
P	—	21	45
Complement to 24^{h}	23	38	15
For the given mean time	h	m	s
Sidereal time (page 103).....	10	20	57
P , as found above.....	23	38	15
Standard mean time.....	12	34	56
Acceleration from page 157		1	58
(always positive)			6
Sum = L.S.T.	22	36	12

One line may be saved by making a special table in which P is combined permanently with the acceleration for integral hours. Such a table for Melbourne would have the entry $23^{\text{h}} 40^{\text{m}} 13^{\text{s}}$ (= $23^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}} 15^{\text{s}} + 21^{\text{s}} 58^{\text{s}}$) for the argument 12^{h} .

To convert local sidereal time to standard mean time we may first form the constant Q from

Q = local longitude - retardation corresponding to this longitude - longitude of standard meridian.

For Melbourne			
Local longitude	-	9 39 54	
Retardation from page 157 (opposite sign)	+	1 28	
Long. of standard meridian, with reversed sign			7
Sum = Q	+	10 00 00	
			21 41

We then have

Standard mean time = preceding transit of First Point of Aries (page II of each month) + Q + L.S.T. - retardation corresponding to L.S.T.

To reverse the above example, we first note that the L.S.T. is greater than the complement to 24^h of the transit of Aries, so that the transit required is that on Feb. 25.

Transit of Aries (page 103)...	25	13 40 45		
Q , as found above			21 41	
L.S.T.		22 36 12		
Sum	26	12 38 38		
Retardation from page 157 (always negative)			3 36	
				6
Sum = standard mean time ..	26	12 34 56		

An alternative method is:

Standard mean time = (L.S.T. - sidereal time at 0^h G.M.T., as tabulated) - retardation corresponding to this difference + Q .

In the example

L.S.T.		22 36 12		
Sidereal time at 0 ^h		10 20 57		
Difference		12 15 15		
Retardation from page 157 (always negative)			1 58	
				2
Sum		12 13 15		
Q , here positive			21 41	
Sum = standard mean time		12 34 56		

Rhythmic Time Signals

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard, signals of the rhythmic or Vernier clock type are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 10^h and 12^h. The zero signal coincides exactly with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 60/61 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock, beating seconds, with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If, however, coincidence does not come at the zero signal, but at the n th signal, the difference of the clocks in seconds is that integral number with $n/61$ added.

Summer Time

In 1916 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. An Act of 1922 specified the period more precisely. The practice was stabilised (till the war in 1939) by the *Summer Time Acts, 1922 to 1925*, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the war the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in parts of 1941 to 1945 a Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration of Summer Time since its inception are:

1916	May 21	to October 1
1917	April 8	to September 17
1918	March 24	to September 30
1919	March 30	to September 29
1920	March 28	to October 25
1921	April 3	to October 3
1922	March 26	to October 8
1923	April 22	to September 16
1924	April 13	to September 21
1925	April 19	to October 4
1926	April 18	to October 3
1927	April 10	to October 2
1928	April 22	to October 7
1929	April 21	to October 6
1930	April 13	to October 5
1931	April 19	to October 4
1932	April 17	to October 2
1933	April 9	to October 8
1934	April 22	to October 7
1935	April 14	to October 6
1936	April 19	to October 4
1937	April 18	to October 3
1938	April 10	to October 2
1939	April 16	to November 19
1940	February 25	to December 31
1941	January 1	to December 31*
1942	January 1	to December 31*
1943	January 1	to December 31*
1944	January 1	to December 31*
1945	January 1	to October 7*

* Double Summer Time:

1941	May 4 to August 20
1942	April 5 to August 9
1943	April 4 to August 15
1944	April 2 to September 17
1945	April 2 to July 25

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Nautical Almanac*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

The Zodiac.

THE Zodiac is an imaginary ring or broad circle in the heavens in form of a belt or girdle within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallel lines encircling the heavens, generally taken as 18° apart, and in the middle of which runs the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts, each of 30 degrees in length, that are called Signs, which are of no astronomical import beyond the fact that they indicate stages in the Sun's journey, but they may have their use in astrology, and the division of the Zodiac was probably made in connexion therewith. The "Signs" take their names from certain of the constellations with which they respectively coincided at a certain period. The history of the constellations or grouping of stars in the sky is almost a matter of mythology, and there is no certain knowledge of when or by what nation or race they were formed, but undoubtedly the twelve constellation figures that lie in the Zodiac as defined have been considered of special importance, for indications of them are found more than those of others on monuments of great antiquity and their names are used as those of the Signs. The Signs of the Zodiac are taken as beginning at the Vernal Equinox or the intersection of the plane of the Ecliptic with that of the Equator, which is adopted as the point where the Sun begins its annual journey, but the position of the Equinox is continually changing by reason of a fact called Precession, and hence since the Signs retain their original names they do not now coincide with the star-groups whose names they bear, and Aries the Ram, which was originally and is still taken as the first of the Signs, is now in the constellation Pisces, which precedes it by about 30 degrees in their daily course.

The known rate of motion of the Equinox among the stars due to Precession shows that this starting point must have been established rather more than 2,000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy. But from other evidence the Zodiac itself appears to be earlier, and it is said to have had its origin with the ancient Hindus and to have passed westward through Persia, Arabia, Babylon, Egypt, to Europe, as traces of the Zodiac have been found in all those countries: the Houses of the Sun mentioned in Babylonian records were doubtless to the Babylonian astrologers the equivalent of the Signs of the Zodiac used by those of later date, and the point has been taken that since the Vernal Equinox was in the constellation of the Bull 4,000 years ago, the Sign that bears that name was then the first of the twelve and the prominent Pleiades group which appears on many ancient monuments and its principal star Alcyone were leading objects to the astronomers or astrologers of that date, but there is no direct evidence that compels us to accept Taurus as the beginning of the Zodiac.

Much mystical erudition has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but passing over suggestions that the conception of the Zodiac is of divine revelation and that the figures in the sky have some association with the Cherubim and Seraphim of the Bible, we are on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxviii, 32), which means to encircle or

surround, was the Hebrew name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation, and Sir George Cornwall Lewis quotes *ζωδιακός* as used by Herodotus to represent sculptured figures of animals on a goblet, and hence *ὁ ζωδιακός ζωδιακός* may well be accepted as the name of this band in the sky.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright black stone about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near the Tigris opposite Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about 1287-1175 B.C. It appears to be one of those Pillar Stones called Masebah that the Hebrews were commanded to destroy (Exodus xxiii, 24; xxxiv, 13). There are others of the kind, but these stones have relation to purely mundane affairs, and the symbols are those of deities invoked, some of which may be or may resemble those of astral character. A circular plansphere containing the twelve Signs as now used with thirty-six other constellations, said to be the only ancient circular plansphere extant, that was found on the ceiling of a chamber in the temple of Isis at Tentyra, near Denderah, Upper Egypt, is of considerable note. It was removed to the hall of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, in 1821. The date of this has been the subject of much research, 716 B.C. being assigned by one authority, though there have been earlier, perhaps rather fanciful, estimates. Recent opinion affirms that its creation is not earlier than the first century of our era. On the title-page of WHITAKER's Zodiac is depicted, with the Signs, anti-clockwise, or in what is known as the Egyptian order: in the issues of the Almanack prior to 1888, they were given in clockwise order. The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month, since it may be of use to those who practise astrology. These times of entry in 1946 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and their symbols.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

In 1946 the Sun enters—

	d	h
♊ Aquarius, the Water Bearer	Jan. 20	16
♋ Pisces, the Fishes	Feb. 19	06
♈ Aries, the Ram	Mar. 21	06
♉ Taurus, the Bull	April 20	17
♊ Gemini, the Twins	May 21	17
♋ Cancer, the Crab	June 22	02
♌ Leo, the Lion	July 23	12
♍ Virgo, the Virgin	Aug. 23	19
♎ Libra, the Balance	Sept. 23	16
♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion	Oct. 24	02
♐ Sagittarius, the Archer	Nov. 22	22
♑ Capricornus, the Sea Goat	Dec. 22	11

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs						Latitude and Declination of Same Signs							
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°	
°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
0	6 05	6 05	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 03	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 05	6 05	
1	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 02	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 09	6 10	
2	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	6 01	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 13	6 15	
3	5 51	5 53	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 20	
4	5 46	5 49	5 51	5 55	5 58	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 13	6 18	6 21	6 24	
5	5 41	5 45	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 03	6 07	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 29	
6	5 36	5 41	5 44	5 50	5 55	5 59	6 03	6 08	6 12	6 18	6 25	6 29	6 34	
7	5 32	5 37	5 41	5 48	5 53	5 58	6 03	6 08	6 14	6 20	6 28	6 33	6 39	
8	5 27	5 32	5 37	5 45	5 52	5 58	6 03	6 09	6 15	6 23	6 32	6 37	6 44	
9	5 22	5 28	5 34	5 43	5 50	5 57	6 03	6 10	6 17	6 25	6 35	6 41	6 49	
10	5 17	5 24	5 30	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 18	6 27	6 38	6 46	6 54	
11	5 12	5 20	5 27	5 38	5 47	5 56	6 03	6 12	6 20	6 30	6 42	6 50	6 59	
12	5 07	5 16	5 23	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 03	6 12	6 21	6 32	6 46	6 54	7 04	
13	5 02	5 12	5 20	5 33	5 44	5 54	6 03	6 13	6 23	6 35	6 49	6 58	7 09	
14	4 56	5 07	5 16	5 31	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 24	6 37	6 53	7 03	7 15	
15	4 51	5 03	5 13	5 28	5 41	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 26	6 40	6 57	7 07	7 20	
16	4 46	4 58	5 09	5 26	5 40	5 52	6 03	6 15	6 28	6 42	7 00	7 12	7 26	
17	4 40	4 54	5 05	5 23	5 38	5 51	6 03	6 16	6 29	6 45	7 04	7 16	7 31	
18	4 35	4 49	5 01	5 21	5 37	5 50	6 04	6 17	6 31	6 47	7 08	7 21	7 37	
19	4 29	4 45	4 58	5 18	5 35	5 50	6 04	6 18	6 33	6 50	7 12	7 26	7 43	
20	4 23	4 40	4 54	5 16	5 33	5 49	6 04	6 18	6 34	6 53	7 16	7 31	7 49	
21	4 17	4 35	4 50	5 13	5 32	5 48	6 04	6 19	6 36	6 55	7 20	7 36	7 55	
22	4 11	4 30	4 46	5 10	5 30	5 47	6 04	6 20	6 38	6 58	7 24	7 41	8 02	
23	4 05	4 25	4 42	5 08	5 28	5 47	6 04	6 21	6 39	7 01	7 29	7 46	8 08	
24	3 58	4 20	4 37	5 05	5 27	5 46	6 04	6 22	6 41	7 04	7 33	7 51	8 15	

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 151) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of "Sun Souths" given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12^h 30^m fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24

at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 12^h 39^m east. Taking the declination as +20° 6', we find

Tabular entry for Lat. 30° and Dec. 20°, opposite signs.....	h m
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat....	— 15
Proportional part for 0° 6' of Dec....	— 2

Hour angle	4 59
Sun Souths, i.e. on meridian	12 57
Longitude correction.....	— 9

N.Z. Mean Time 16 47

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax.....	8".80
Precession for the year 1946.....	50".27
" in R.A.	38".073
" in Declination	20".04
Constant of Nutation	9".21
Constant of Aberration	20".47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1946).....	23° 26' 47"
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax	57' 02".70
Earth's Orbital speed <i>per sec.</i>	18.496 miles.
Velocity of Light in <i>vacuo per sec.</i>	186,325 miles.
Solar motion <i>per sec.</i>	19.5 km. = 12.1 miles.
Equatorial radius of the Earth	3963.35 miles.
Polar radius of the Earth.....	3950.01 miles.

Pole of Galactic Plane} R.A. 190° (or 12h. 40m.)	
(I.A.U. Standard) } Dec. 28° N. (1900).	
Solar Apex (Boss)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Length of Year ..Tropical	365.24220
(In Mean) Sidereal	365.25636
Solar Days) Anomalistic.....	365.25664
(Perihelion to Perihelion)	
Eclipse	346.6200
	d. h. m. s.
Length of Month New Moon to New 29 12 44 02.8	
(Mean Values) Sidereal	27 7 43 11.5
Anomalistic.....	27 13 18 33.2
(Perigee to Perigee)	

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m		h m		h m		h m		h m		h m	
0 00	-53	4 00	-50	8 00	+4	12 00	+53	16 00	+50	20 00	-3
0 20	-55	4 20	-46	8 20	+9	12 20	+55	16 20	+47	20 20	-8
0 40	-57	4 40	-43	8 40	+14	12 40	+57	16 40	+43	20 40	-13
1 00	-58	5 00	-39	9 00	+19	13 00	+58	17 00	+40	21 00	-18
1 20	-59	5 20	-35	9 20	+24	13 20	+59	17 20	+36	21 20	-23
1 40	-59	5 40	-31	9 40	+29	13 40	+59	17 40	+31	21 40	-28
2 00	-59	6 00	-26	10 00	+33	14 00	+59	18 00	+27	22 00	-32
2 20	-59	6 20	-21	10 20	+37	14 20	+59	18 20	+22	22 20	-37
2 40	-58	6 40	-16	10 40	+41	14 40	+58	18 40	+17	22 40	-41
3 00	-56	7 00	-11	11 00	+45	15 00	+56	19 00	+12	23 00	-44
3 20	-54	7 20	-6	11 20	+48	15 20	+55	19 20	+7	23 20	-48
3 40	-52	7 40	-1	11 40	+51	15 40	+52	19 40	+2	23 40	-51
4 00	-50	8 00	+4	12 00	+53	16 00	+50	20 00	-3	24 00	-53

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1' throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at 23^h 17^m G.M.T. in longitude 2^h 34^m west, the altitude of *Polaris*

(corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56'. The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 153 to be 15^h 34^m. Hence

Observed altitude	41	56
Correction from table..		+53
Latitude	42	49

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

Acceleration				Retardation				MEAN REFRACTION	
h	m	s		h	m	s		Alt. Ref.	Alt. Ref.
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0	0
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	03	1	20
3	0	30	15	2	28	9	09	2	30
4	0	39	16	2	38	15	15	3	40
5	0	49	17	2	48	21	21	4	50
6	0	59	18	2	57	27	28	5	60
7	1	09	19	3	07	33	34	6	70
8	1	19	20	3	17	39	40	7	80
9	1	29	21	3	27	45	46	8	90
10	1	39	22	3	37	51	53	9	100
11	1	48	23	3	47	57	59	10	110
12	1	58	24	3	57	60	00	11	120

The length of a sidereal day in meantime is 23^h 56^m 04^s. 09. Hence $h^h M.T. = h^h + 9^s.86$ S.T. and $h^h S.T. = h^h - 9^s.83$ M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these two entries is the

required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for 11^m 26^s (which lies between the entries 9^m 07^s and 15^m 13^s) is 2^s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for 45^m 46^s is 7^s.

Example.—Convert 14^h 27^m 35^s from S.T. to M.T.

	h	m	s
Given S.T.	14	27	35
Retardation for 14 ^h		2	18
Retardation for 27 ^m 35 ^s ..			5

Corresponding M.T. 14 25 22

For further explanation, see pages 153-154. The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1946

ECLIPSES

In the year 1946 there will be six eclipses, namely four partial eclipses of the Sun and two total eclipses of the Moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the Sun on Jan. 3, visible only in high southern latitudes. At mid-eclipse just over half of the Sun is obscured.

II. A partial eclipse of the Sun on May 30, visible only in the Southern Pacific Ocean between New Zealand and Chile. At mid-eclipse (about 21h G.M.T.) seven eighths of the Sun is obscured.

III. A total eclipse of the Moon on June 14, visible in Antarctica, New Zealand (but not the end), Australia, the Indian Ocean, Asia (except the northern and north-eastern parts), Europe (beginning visible in south-eastern parts only), Africa (beginning visible in south and east only); the end is visible also in the South Atlantic Ocean. The eclipse begins at 16h 44m G.M.T. and lasts till 20h 34m. Totality lasts from 17h 53m to 19h 25m; this is an unusually long duration. The low declination of the Moon will favour observers in the southern hemisphere, especially those bordering on the southern Indian Ocean. In Great Britain totality is over before moonrise.

IV. A partial eclipse of the Sun on June 29, visible only in Arctic regions. Even at the time and place of greatest eclipse, less than one fifth of the Sun is hidden by the Moon.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun on Nov. 23, visible in the central and eastern parts of North America, and in the North Atlantic Ocean. At the time of greatest obscuration, which occurs at approximately 17h to 18h G.M.T., three quarters of the Sun is eclipsed.

VI. A total eclipse of the Moon on Dec. 8, visible in the Arctic Ocean, the north-western part of North America, the northern and western parts of the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand (beginning only), Australia, the Indian Ocean, Asia, Europe (beginning not visible in Spain and Portugal) and Africa (beginning visible in eastern parts only). The eclipse lasts from 16h 10m G.M.T. to 19h 26m. Totality begins at 17h 19m and lasts till 18h 17m. The whole of the eclipse is visible under favourable circumstances in Great Britain, the beginning being shortly after sunset, while the Moon is still low in the east.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS.

There are no occultations of first magnitude stars to record in 1946, and only one of a second magnitude star, namely, α Sagittarii on Oct. 30, visible in U.S.A. and Canada. A somewhat unusual occurrence is several occultations of the planet Uranus, although none are visible in Great Britain under favourable conditions.

The list on the opposite page includes all

occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Owing to the paucity of good occultations, some faint stars that would not normally be included have been given. At the bright limb disappearances have been restricted to stars of the fourth magnitude or brighter, and reappearances to stars of the third magnitude or brighter. At the dark limb disappearances are given down to sixth magnitude and reappearances to fifth magnitude.

No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. $51^\circ 29'$, Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. $55^\circ 56'$, Long. $3^\circ 11'$ west). The coefficients a and b are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively; they enable approximate times (to within about 1m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a \cdot \Delta\lambda + b \cdot \Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the disappearance of ν Virginis on Nov. 18 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude	0.0	+3.2
Long. of Liverpool ...	+3.0	+3.0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3.0	-0.2
Latitude	51.5	55.9
Lat. of Liverpool	53.4	53.4
$\Delta\phi$	+1.9	-2.5
G.M.T.	h m	h m
$a \cdot \Delta\lambda$	4 06.6	4 03.7
$b \cdot \Delta\phi$	-1.8	+0.1
G.M.T. at Liverpool ..	-1.3	-0.5
	4 03.5	4 03.3

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No occ. = star not occulted.
 Low = star's altitude less than 10° .
 Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.
 Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients a and b are not given; this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1946

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH			
					G.M.T.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>	G.M.T.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>Jan.</i>				<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>o</i>
12	147 B. Arietis.....	5.8	D	9.2	17 39.1	-0.7	+2.0	40	17 46.4	-0.4	+2.1	28
14	85 H ¹ Tauri.....	6.0	D	10.5	1 57.8	-0.3	-1.2	80	1 51.8	-0.4	-1.0	69
<i>Feb.</i>												
9	148 B. Tauri.....	6.0	D	7.6	20 33.2	-1.1	+0.9	42	20 35.5	-0.9	+1.9	22
12	87 B. Geminorum..	5.8	D	10.6	19 03.3	-1.0	+1.6	72	19 08.5	-0.8	+2.2	56
<i>Mar.</i>												
8	33 B. Tauri.....	6.3	D	5.1	20 42.8	-0.7	-0.2	49	20 40.8	-0.7	+0.4	34
10	175 H ¹ Tauri.....	6.5	D	7.2	22 32.6	-0.5	-1.9	108	22 23.0	-0.6	-1.6	98
12	+23° 1491.....	6.5	D	8.2	0 17.3	+0.4	-3.3	152	0 04.6	+0.1	-2.8	141
12	187 B. Geminorum..	6.2	D	9.1	21 29.4	-1.1	-2.5	138	21 17.1	-1.1	-1.6	124
23	β Scorpii.....	2.9	D	19.5	Sun	...	...	...	4 45.2	-1.4	-0.5	110
<i>Apr.</i>												
6	η Tauri.....	5.1	D	4.6	19 46.8	-0.4	-3.6	140	19 32.0	-0.7	-2.4	122
20	ω Ophiuchi.....	4.6	R	17.9	1 23.9	-1.2	+0.2	299	1 21.5	-1.0	+0.4	302
21	δ Ophiuchi.....	4.3	D	18.9	2 39.8	-1.3	-0.1	131	Low	...	...	...
21	δ Ophiuchi.....	4.3	R	18.9	3 54.0	-1.8	0.0	255	Low	...	...	...
<i>May</i>												
4	1 Geminorum.....	4.3	D	3.3	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...	21 29.1	—	—	164
6	9 Cancr.....	6.2	D	5.3	20 11.4	0.0	-3.3	156	Sun	...	...	...
8	107 B. Leonis.....	6.3	D	7.4	23 50.2	+0.1	-2.2	147	23 40.5	0.0	-2.2	145
13	598 B. Virginis.....	6.5	D	12.4	21 28.4	-1.4	0.0	110	21 24.8	-1.3	+0.4	105
<i>June</i>												
2	82 Geminorum.....	6.2	D	3.0	Low	...	...	...	21 55.8	+0.3	-1.5	108
13	β Scorpii.....	2.9	D	13.2	0 48.5	—	—	45	0 42.5	—	—	38
13	56 B. Scorpii.....	5.1	D	13.2	0 49.6	—	—	42	0 44.4	—	—	36
13	β Scorpii.....	2.9	R	13.2	1 24.9	—	—	349	Low	...	...	...
<i>July</i>												
7	κ Virginis.....	4.3	D	8.7	20 37.3	-1.1	-1.6	141	Sun	...	...	...
11	δ Ophiuchi.....	4.3	D	12.7	21 19.5	-1.5	+0.2	104	Low	...	...	...
<i>Aug.</i>												
31	4 G. Libræ <i>m</i>	6.5	D	4.9	19 25.1	-1.0	-1.3	65	Sun	...	...	...
<i>Sept.</i>												
14	ν Piscium.....	4.7	R	18.2	1 56.2	-0.9	+1.5	214	1 59.1	-0.9	+1.1	227
18	URANUS.....	6.0	R	22.2	1 03.4	-1.1	+0.3	312	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...
<i>Oct.</i>												
6	154 B. Capricorni..	6.1	D	11.6	22 58.3	-0.6	+0.2	36	22 58.0	-0.3	+0.4	22
11	ζ ¹ Ceti.....	4.5	D	16.7	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...	23 37.7	—	—	129
12	ζ ¹ Ceti.....	4.5	R	16.7	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...	0 01.3	—	—	169
<i>Nov.</i>												
2	33 Capricorni.....	5.5	D	8.8	18 27.6	—	—	9	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...
5	30 Piscium.....	4.7	D	11.9	22 11.0	-1.2	0.0	66	22 08.2	-1.0	+0.3	53
6	33 Piscium.....	4.7	D	12.0	0 22.4	-1.7	-3.8	122	0 07.5	-1.1	-1.7	97
7	ν Piscium.....	4.7	D	13.9	19 32.1	-0.8	+1.6	65	19 37.2	-0.6	+1.7	58
16	η Leonis.....	3.6	D	22.3	5 03.4	—	—	53	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...
16	η Leonis.....	3.6	R	22.3	5 39.6	—	—	356	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...
18	ν Virginis.....	4.2	D	24.2	4 06.6	-0.6	-0.7	151	4 03.7	-0.5	+0.2	136
18	ν Virginis.....	4.2	R	24.2	5 04.8	-1.3	+1.7	265	5 07.6	-0.9	+1.2	278
<i>Dec.</i>												
1	69 Aquarii.....	5.8	D	8.1	18 36.0	-1.0	+0.7	39	18 36.8	-0.7	+0.8	28
11	κ Geminorum.....	3.7	D	17.4	4 13.6	-1.4	-0.4	76	4 08.6	-1.3	+0.2	65
11	κ Geminorum.....	3.7	R	17.4	5 14.3	-0.6	-2.1	308	5 02.5	-0.5	-2.4	316
27	143 B. Capricorni..	6.2	D	4.2	17 17.8	-1.1	-0.5	67	17 12.7	-0.9	-0.4	56
30	24 B. Ceti.....	6.0	D	7.3	No occ ⁿ	...	...	...	19 17.9	-2.2	-2.3	117
31	26 Ceti.....	6.2	D	8.4	22 53.9	-0.6	-2.7	111	22 42.4	-0.6	-1.7	91

Fixed Stars

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1946, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension			Declination	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion		Parallax	Distance in parsecs
		h	m	s	°		R.A.	Dec.		
α Andromeda	2.15	0	5	35	+28 47.5	Aop	+0.00	-0.16	...	...
γ Pegasi	2.87	0	10	27	+14 53.0	Bz	+0.00	-0.01	...	...
β Ceti	2.24	0	40	53	+18 17.0	Ko	+0.07	+0.04	.042	24
γ Cassiopeiae	var.	0	53	26	+60 25.5	Bop	+0.03	00	.036	28
η Piscium	3.72	1	28	35	+15 4.1	G5	+0.02	00	.009	111
γ Polaris	2.12	1	46	14	+89 00.5	F8	+0.174	00	.007	143
β Arietis	2.72	1	51	39	+20 32.7	A5	+0.07	-0.11	.064	16
α Arietis	2.23	2	4	07	+23 12.5	K2	+0.014	-0.14	.033	30
o Ceti	var.	2	16	37	+3 13.3	Md	+0.01	-0.22	.062	16
γ Ceti	3.58	2	40	30	+3 0.6	A2	-0.10	-0.15	.042	22
α Ceti	2.82	2	59	27	+3 52.7	Mo	-0.001	-0.07	.011	91
α Persei	1.90	3	20	27	+49 40.2	F5	+0.003	-0.02	.015	67
δ Persei	3.10	3	39	04	+47 37.0	B5	+0.003	-0.03	.005	200
η Tauri	2.06	3	44	16	+23 56.4	B5p	+0.002	-0.04	.007	143
Aldebaran	1.06	4	32	49	+16 24.1	K5	+0.005	-0.19	.057	18
ι Aurigae	2.90	4	53	28	+33 5.0	K2	000	-0.02	.018	56
Bigel	0.34	5	11	56	+8 15.8	B8p	000	00	.006	167
Capella	0.21	5	12	42	+45 56.7	Go	+0.008	-0.42	.075	13
γ Orionis	1.70	5	22	14	+6 18.1	B2	-0.001	-0.02	.019	53
β Tauri	1.78	5	22	53	+28 33.8	B8	+0.002	-0.18	.024	42
δ Orionis	2.48	5	29	15	-0 20.2	Bo	000	00	.009	111
α Leporis	2.69	5	30	21	-17 51.6	Fo	000	00	.014	71
ε Orionis	1.75	5	33	28	-1 14.1	Bo	000	00	.005	200
ζ Orionis	2.05	5	38	02	-1 58.2	Bo	000	00	000	...
Betelgeuse	var.	6	52	15	+7 23.9	Mo	+0.002	+0.01	.017	59
μ Geminorum	3.19	6	19	42	+22 32.6	Mo	+0.004	-0.11	.016	62
γ Geminorum	1.93	6	34	36	+16 26.8	Ao	+0.003	-0.04	.043	23
Sirius	1.52	6	42	46	+16 38.4	Ao	+0.037	-1.21	.371	27
52 H.Cephei	5.26	7	15	58	+87 8.0	Ma	-0.048	-0.04	...	...
δ Geminorum	3.52	7	16	54	+22 5.0	Fo	-0.002	-0.01	.060	17
Castor	1.58	7	31	09	+32 0.5	Ao	-0.014	-0.10	.077	13
Procyon	0.48	7	36	29	+5 21.9	F5	-0.047	-1.03	.312	32
Pollux	1.21	7	42	01	+28 9.5	Ko	-0.048	-0.05	.101	9.9
ε Hydrae	3.48	8	43	55	+6 37.1	F8	-0.013	-0.06	.015	67
ι Urs. Maj.	3.12	8	55	31	+48 15.3	A5	-0.044	-0.24	.070	14
α Hyd. a.	2.16	9	24	56	+8 25.4	K2	-0.001	+0.03	.006	167
δ Urs. Maj.	3.26	9	29	15	+51 55.5	F8p	-0.103	-0.54	.056	18
ε Leonis	3.12	9	42	47	+24 1.4	Gop	-0.004	-0.02	.000	...
Regulus	1.34	10	5	30	+12 13.9	B8	-0.017	00	.058	17
γ Leonis	2.61	10	17	00	+20 6.9	Ko	+0.022	-0.15	.004	250
β Urs. Maj.	2.44	10	58	36	+56 40.3	Ao	+0.010	+0.03	.047	21
α Urs. Maj.	1.95	11	0	25	+62 2.6	Ko	-0.017	-0.07	.071	14
δ Leonis	2.58	11	11	14	+20 49.2	A3	+0.010	-0.14	.078	13
γ Leonis	2.23	11	46	18	+14 52.4	A2	-0.034	-0.12	.101	9.9
γ Urs. Maj.	2.54	11	51	00	+53 59.7	Ao	+0.010	+0.01	.004	250
δ Urs. Maj.	3.44	12	12	46	+57 19.9	A2	+0.012	00	.045	22
δ Corvi	3.11	12	47	04	+16 12.9	Ao	-0.015	-0.14	.100	100
γ Virginis	2.90	12	38	55	+1 9.2	Fo	-0.038	+0.01	.073	14
ε Urs. Maj.	1.68	12	51	40	+56 15.2	Aop	+0.013	-0.01	.042	24
α Can. Ven.	2.90	12	53	30	+38 36.6	Aop	-0.020	+0.05	.015	67

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension			Declination	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion		Parallax	Distance in parsecs
		h	m	s	°		R.A.	Dec.		
β Hydri	2.90	0	22	57	-77 33.5	Go	+0.690	+0.33	.141	7.1
Achernar	0.60	1	35	42	-57 30.6	B5	+0.013	-0.02	.049	20
γ Hydri	3.17	3	48	03	-74 24.3	Mo	+0.013	+0.12	...	...
Canopus	.56	6	22	45	-52 39.9	Fo	+0.002	+0.02	.005	200
ι Argus	2.25	9	15	39	-59 2.9	Fo	000	00	...	...
γ Argus	var.	10	42	58	-59 24.0	Pec.	000	00	...	...
α Crucis	1.05	12	23	35	-62 48.0	Bz	-0.004	-0.02	.030	33

Variable magnitudes.—γ Cassiopeiae 1.6 to 2.3, α Ceti 2.0 to 9.6, Betelgeuse 0.1 to 1.2.

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co-ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth, and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession, this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula. Observation of position of the stars shows that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change, and the outstanding amount for individual stars, known as Proper Motion (see page 165), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would, placed squarely, subtend at the star, and is therefore inversely proportional to its distance, and hence is a measure of that distance. The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric (see p. 165) and are taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr. Frank Schlesinger of Yale. The entry 000 indicates that the star is especially distant, and for some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the

Fixed Stars

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JAN. 1, 1946, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Declination	Spectral type.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax	Distance in parsecs
		h	m	s			R. A.	Dec.		
ε Virginis ...	2.95	12	59	29	+11 14 9	Ko	—0.09	+0.02	.048	21
γ Urs. Maj. ...	2.40	13	21	45	+55 12 4	A2p	+0.04	—0.02	.038	26
δ Spica ...	1.21	13	22	21	—10 52 8	B2	—0.03	—0.03	.009	111
η Urs. Maj. ...	1.91	13	45	25	+49 34 9	B3	—0.03	—0.01	.000	...
γ Bootis ...	2.80	13	52	07	+18 40 1	Go	—0.04	—0.36	.098	10
α Arcturus ...	0.24	14	13	12	+19 27 8	Ko	—0.08	—2.00	.080	12
ε Bootis ...	2.70	14	42	38	+27 18 1	Ko	—0.04	+0.02	.016	62
α Libræ ...	2.90	14	47	53	+15 49 1	A3	—0.07	—0.07	...	...
β Urs. Min. ...	2.24	14	50	59	+74 22 6	K5	—0.08	+0.01	.011	91
β Libræ ...	2.74	15	14	06	—9 11 1	B8	—0.07	—0.02	...	...
δ Draconis ...	3.47	15	23	43	+59 9 3	Ko	—0.02	+0.01	.034	29
α Coronæ Bor.	2.31	15	32	24	+26 53 7	Ao	+0.09	—0.09	.053	19
α Serpentis ...	2.75	15	41	36	+6 35 7	Ko	+0.09	+0.04	.040	27
β1 Scorpii ...	2.90	16	2	18	—19 39 6	B2	0.00	—0.02	...	...
δ Ophiuchi ...	3.03	16	11	31	+3 33 4	Mo	—0.03	—0.15	.040	25
δ Draconis ...	2.89	16	23	15	+61 38 2	G5	—0.03	+0.06	.042	24
η Antares ...	1.22	16	26	06	+26 18 8	Mo	0.00	—0.02	.026	38
β Herculis ...	2.70	16	27	54	+21 36 4	Ko	—0.07	—0.02	.030	33
ζ Herculis ...	3.04	16	39	15	+31 42 0	Go	—0.37	+0.39	.111	9.0
κ Ophiuchi ...	3.42	16	55	07	+9 27 5	Ko	—0.20	—0.01	.028	36
δ Herculis ...	3.16	17	12	49	+24 54 2	A2	—0.02	—0.16	.029	34
β Draconis ...	2.99	17	29	13	+52 50 4	Go	—0.02	+0.01	.004	250
α Ophiuchi ...	2.14	17	32	26	+12 35 9	A5	+0.08	—0.23	.049	20
μ Ophiuchi ...	2.94	17	40	48	+4 35 3	Ko	—0.03	+0.16	.024	42
α Herculis ...	3.48	17	44	21	+67 45 1	G5	—0.24	+0.74	.111	9.0
δ Urs. Min. ...	4.44	17	49	36	+86 36 6	Ao	+0.12	—0.05	...	...
γ Draconis ...	2.42	17	55	21	+51 29 7	K5	—0.01	—0.02	.017	59
λ Urs. Min. ...	6.55	18	26	30	+89 2 9	Mb	—0.12	+0.00	...	...
α Vega ...	0.14	18	35	07	+38 43 9	Ao	+0.17	+0.28	.124	8.1
β Lyræ ...	var.	18	48	05	+33 17 9	B2p	0.00	0.00	.000	...
ζ Aquilæ ...	3.02	19	2	56	+13 46 9	Ao	—0.01	—0.09	.040	25
α Aquilæ ...	3.44	19	22	46	+3 0 3	Fo	+0.17	+0.08	.057	18
β1 Cygni ...	3.24	19	28	33	+27 50 7	Ko	0.00	0.00	.003	333
γ Aquilæ ...	2.80	19	43	41	+10 28 8	K2	+0.01	0.00	.018	56
α Altair ...	0.89	19	48	09	+9 43 5	A5	+0.36	+0.39	.204	4.9
β Aquilæ ...	3.90	19	52	40	+6 16 2	Ko	+0.03	+0.48	.078	13
θ Aquilæ ...	3.37	20	8	31	—0 59 0	Ao	+0.02	+0.01	.015	67
α2 Capricorni	3.77	20	15	04	+12 42 8	G5	+0.04	+0.01	.000	...
γ Cygni ...	2.32	20	20	17	+40 5 0	F8p	0.00	0.00	.000	...
α Cygni ...	1.33	20	39	35	+45 5 2	A2p	0.00	0.00	.005	200
ε Cygni ...	2.64	20	44	01	+33 46 0	Ko	+0.028	+0.33	.041	24
ζ Cygni ...	3.40	21	10	38	+30 0 3	Ko	0.00	+0.05	.024	42
α Cephei ...	2.60	21	17	17	+62 21 4	A5	+0.021	+0.05	.033	12
α Pegasi ...	2.54	21	41	32	+9 37 6	Ko	+0.002	0.00	.002	500
α Aquarii ...	3.19	22	3	01	—0 35 0	Go	+0.001	0.00	.009	111
η Pegasi ...	3.10	22	40	28	+29 56 3	Go	+0.001	—0.02	.000	...
α Fomalhaut ...	2.29	22	54	40	+29 54 5	A3	+0.026	—0.16	.137	7.3
α Markab ...	1.57	23	2	04	+14 34 9	Ao	+0.004	—0.04	.038	26
γ Piscium ...	3.85	23	14	22	+2 59 2	Ko	+0.051	+0.02	.028	36
ω Piscium ...	4.03	23	56	32	+6 33 9	F5	+0.010	—0.11	.011	91

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued*

		h	m	s	°	'	"	"	"	"
β Crucis ...	1.50	12	44	33	—59	23.6	B1	—0.005	—0.01	.008
β Centauri ...	0.86	14	00	00	—60	6.8	B1	—0.002	—0.02	.036
α Centauri ...	0.06	14	35	55	—60	36.8	Go	—0.489	+0.71	.758
α Tri. Aust. ...	1.88	16	42	56	—68	55.9	K2	+0.005	—0.03	...
σ Octantis ...	5.48	20	9	51	—89	9 0	Fo	+0.132	0.00	...
α Pavonis ...	2.12	20	21	23	—56	54.6	B3	+0.001	—0.08	...
α Gruis ...	2.16	22	4	50	—47	13.4	B5	+0.012	—0.15	...

Variable magnitudes.—β Lyræ 3.4 to 4.1.

Sun in parsecs corresponding to the parallax (see p. 165). Sirius and Procyon have faint companions, Castor, ζ Herculis, γ Virginis and α Centauri are binary stars, ε Hydræ is a multiple system, and of these the place given is either that of the centre of gravity or of the mean star.

These tables give Mean places on Jan. 1. The position on any other day differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for navigation, surveying or like purpose it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT UPPER TRANSIT AT GREENWICH AT INTERVALS OF 20.

	R. A.	Dec.
1946	145	89.00
Jan. 1 ...	86	46
Jan. 21 ...	61	48
Feb. 10 ...	35	47
	144	
Mar. 2 ...	74	44
Mar. 22 ...	59	38
Apr. 11 ...	54	33
May 1 ...	57	26
May 21 ...	69	22
	145	
June 10 ...	27	18
June 30 ...	51	11
July 20 ...	76	17
	146	
Aug. 9 ...	41	20
Aug. 29 ...	12	24
Sept. 18 ...	20	30
Oct. 8 ...	92	38
Oct. 27 ...	96	45
Nov. 16 ...	92	53
Dec. 6 ...	81	59
Dec. 26 ...	62	64

G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.
January			March			d h m			June		
d h m			d h m			13 2 11	I	Sh.f.	d h m		
1 5 50	I	Ec.c.	4 4 17	I	Ec.c.	23 20	I	Ec.f.	1 22 41	III	Sh.c.
2 3 01	I	Sh.c.	5 5 36	II	Sh.c.	14 20 40	I	Sh.f.	2 0 52	III	Sh.f.
5 12	I	Sh.f.	5 1 33	I	Sh.c.	15 20 56	II	Sh.f.	23 28	II	Ec.f.
6 3 47	III	Ec.f.	3 45	I	Sh.f.	23 33	II	Sh.f.	6 20 48	I	Sh.c.
8 3 53	II	Ec.c.	22 46	I	Ec.c.	19 22 48	III	Sh.c.	22 58	I	Sh.f.
9 4 54	I	Sh.c.	6 0 19	II	Ec.c.	20 1 03	III	Sh.f.	13 22 43	I	Sh.c.
10 2 11	I	Ec.c.	22 13	I	Sh.f.	1 54	I	Sh.c.	14 22 01	I	Ec.f.
11 1 34	I	Sh.f.	7 22 58	III	Sh.c.	4 05	I	Sh.f.	18 22 47	II	Sh.f.
13 5 10	III	Ec.c.	8 1 18	III	Sh.f.	21 1 14	I	Ec.f.	19 20 30	III	Ec.c.
15 6 09	II	Ec.c.	11 6 10	I	Ec.c.	20 23	I	Sh.c.	22 41	III	Ec.f.
16 6 48	I	Sh.c.	12 3 27	I	Sh.c.	22 34	I	Sh.f.	21 23 56	I	Ec.f.
17 3 41	II	Sh.f.	5 38	I	Sh.f.	22 19 43	I	Ec.f.	22 21 16	I	Sh.f.
18 4 04	I	Ec.c.	13 0 39	I	Ec.c.	23 30	II	Sh.c.	25 22 48	II	Sh.c.
24 1 37	III	Sh.f.	2 55	II	Ec.c.	23 2 07	II	Sh.f.	27 20 32	II	Ec.f.
3 36	II	Sh.c.	21 55	I	Sh.c.	24 21 11	II	Ec.f.	29 21 01	I	Sh.c.
5 56	I	Ec.c.	14 0 07	I	Sh.f.	27 2 47	III	Sh.c.	23 20	I	Sh.f.
6 14	II	Sh.f.	21 25	II	Sh.c.	3 48	I	Sh.c.			
25 3 09	I	Sh.c.	15 0 02	II	Sh.f.	28 3 08	I	Ec.f.	July		
5 20	I	Sh.f.	2 57	III	Sh.c.	22 17	I	Sh.c.	1 15 30	I	Sh.c.
31 3 10	III	Sh.c.	5 16	III	Sh.f.	29 0 28	I	Sh.f.	6 22 56	I	Sh.c.
5 34	III	Sh.f.	19 5 21	I	Sh.c.	21 37	I	Ec.f.	7 20 45	III	Sh.f.
6 09	II	Sh.c.	20 2 32	I	Ec.c.	30 2 04	II	Sh.c.	22 15	I	Ec.f.
			5 31	II	Ec.c.				14 22 37	III	Sh.c.
			23 49	I	Sh.c.	May			15 21 29	I	Sh.c.
			21 2 01	I	Sh.f.	1 23 47	II	Ec.f.	22 21 14	I	Sh.c.
			21 00	I	Ec.c.	6 0 12	I	Sh.c.	23 20 34	I	Ec.f.
			23 58	II	Sh.c.	2 23	I	Sh.f.	29 20 10	II	Ec.f.
			22 2 35	II	Sh.f.	23 31	I	Ec.f.			
			25 20 44	III	Ec.c.	7 20 35	III	Ec.c.	August		
			27 4 25	I	Ec.c.	20 51	I	Sh.f.	21 20 27	III	Ec.c.
			28 1 43	I	Sh.c.	22 50	III	Ec.f.	21 19 43	II	Sh.c.
			3 54	I	Sh.f.	9 2 23	II	Ec.f.	23 19 59	I	Sh.f.
			22 54	I	Ec.c.	10 20 33	II	Sh.f.			
			29 2 31	II	Sh.c.	13 2 06	I	Sh.c.	December		
			5 09	II	Sh.f.	14 1 25	I	Ec.f.	2 21 36	II	Sh.c.
			20 11	I	Sh.c.	20 35	I	Sh.c.	5 6 07	III	Sh.c.
			22 23	I	Sh.f.	22 46	I	Sh.f.	6 42	I	Ec.c.
			30 21 26	II	Ec.c.	15 0 34	III	Ec.c.	6 00	I	Sh.f.
						19 54	I	Ec.f.	8 5 06	II	Ec.c.
			April			17 20 31	II	Sh.c.	13 5 44	I	Sh.c.
			2 0 42	III	Ec.c.	23 08	II	Sh.f.	15 7 40	II	Ec.c.
			4 3 37	I	Sh.c.	21 22 30	I	Sh.c.	17 5 20	II	Sh.f.
			5 0 47	I	Ec.c.	22 0 40	I	Sh.f.	20 7 38	I	Sh.c.
			5 05	II	Sh.c.	21 48	I	Ec.f.	23 6 01	III	Ec.f.
			22 05	I	Sh.c.	23 19 09	I	Sh.f.	24 5 22	II	Sh.c.
			6 0 17	I	Sh.f.	24 23 07	II	Sh.c.	17 54	II	Sh.f.
			7 0 02	II	Ec.c.	25 1 43	III	Sh.f.	28 6 51	I	Ec.c.
			8 20 59	II	Sh.f.	20 54	III	Sh.f.	29 6 09	I	Sh.f.
			9 4 41	III	Ec.c.	26 20 52	II	Ec.f.	30 7 58	III	Ec.c.
			12 2 41	I	Ec.c.	29 0 24	I	Sh.c.	31 7 57	II	Sh.c.
			21 05	III	Sh.f.	23 43	I	Ec.f.			
			13 0 00	I	Sh.c.	30 21 03	I	Sh.f.			

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disc from east to west, and pass behind the disc from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disc. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb, and reappears from eclipse to the east of

the planet. At times approximately two to four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

The list of phenomena given includes all the eclipses and some of the shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse c. = commences
Sh. = Shadow transit f. = finishes
Tr. = Transit of the satellite

The Stellar System

The objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes perhaps 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physics attempts to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general, from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, for the purpose of elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6th and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, which includes the cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid, and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the whole number of stars existing. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their number, but this has been much increased by various estimates. 50,000 millions may be taken as the possible total number of stars in the galactic system (*v. infra*), though twice that number has been mentioned as a reasoned estimate. The number in the whole of space is incalculable.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars as seen are classed according to their apparent brightness and down to the 6th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, all to this order having been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each degree of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it can be shown that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th would be greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared, it is found that in the case of the brighter stars this star-ratio, as it is called, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3.68, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one per 10 cubic parsecs. It is obvious that a

uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, the background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

For a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is obvious; the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the reason is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars. This aggregation is known as the Galactic System; it has been called the Stellar Universe, or the Universe, but the name is scarcely well chosen because, as will be seen below, there are other aggregations which make this system merely a unit in an immense number of such denizens of space.

Statistical study of the brighter stars has led to a view that they form a local group which comprises our Sun, and is of the shape, generally, of the larger system spoken of, but with their fundamental planes slightly inclined one to the other, which has led to a suggestion of the existence of similar systems, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane, that are seen as star clouds in the Milky Way. But this plausible theory is not now accepted by all.

Seen in and about the Milky Way are irregular nebulae (*see p. 166*) of which the nebula in Orion is one of the most remarkable, that are found to be comparatively near objects and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. But besides these there are nebulae of another type that are not seen about our central Galactic plane and are thought to be very distant from our Sun. Viewed with a powerful telescope these are resolved into spots of light believed to be stars. There are known to be masses of dark nebulosity in space that appear as rifts in the Milky Way, obscuring the stars behind, and it has been suggested that the absence of these nebulae from the region of the Galaxy is due to this cause. Such nebulae were called by William Herschel "Island Universes." They are now more often called extra-galactic nebulae, and being, to some degree, of the same shape as, and bearing other resemblance to, our own galactic system, are believed to be similar systems perhaps in course of making. The clouds of Magellan, the nearest of the external galaxies, is estimated to be about 100,000 light-years from us; the most distant has been found to be perhaps 400 million.

The following summary of present day ideas is given by an authority with the reservation that the figures, though in accordance with the

most recent results obtained, are not to be considered as final.

We have a great central disc of stars distributed in an irregular manner in groups or clusters, with possibly a spiral arrangement like the Andromeda Nebula. It is maintained in its flattened form by rotation which is controlled by the gravitation of the whole system, the mass of this being 160,000 million times that of the Sun. The total mass of all the stars in the system is not more than half this, so the other half is due to the diffuse absorbing matter. This system has an effective diameter of 200,000 light-years and its thickness near the centre where there is a great spheroidal enlargement is about 16,000 light-years. The thickness diminishes rapidly, and away from the centre the thickness is from 3,000 to 6,000 light-years. The centre of the system is in the direction towards the dense star clouds in Sagittarius at a distance of 30,000 light-years from the Sun. The Sun is moving around this centre with a velocity of 170 miles a second and the greater the distance of a star from the centre, the slower is its velocity in analogy with the movement of the planets about the Sun. About ten per cent. of the mass of the Galaxy comprises long period M-type variables, cluster-type variables, and other high-velocity stars and the globular clusters. This makes up the galactic system, which is merely one among millions of such systems that make up the Universe.

It appears that the Andromeda Nebula which is nearly 900,000 light years away is comparable in size with our Galaxy.

ROTATION OF THE GALAXY.

A hundred years ago the view was put forward by Madler, perhaps on insufficient evidence, that the Pleiades lies at the centre of the Milky Way and that all the stars of the system revolve round that group as centre. Such a movement was considered doubtful, but within the last ten years the Rotation of the Galaxy has been accepted as a subject for precise research, the data on which it is based being the radial velocities of stars determined by the spectroscopic (see p. 165), and the result as mentioned above.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscopic, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. This sequence is very closely correlated with the colours of the stars, and hence, doubtless, with their surface temperatures. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebulae, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of

fluting, and the stars are orange and red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type.

GIANT AND DWARF STARS.

It was once believed that this spectral sequence indicated the age of a star, or position in an order that the stars passed through, but apart from any evolutionary interpretation the order B, A, F, G, K, M, is that of diminishing temperature; the supposed passage of a star down this sequence therefore signified that its surface continually cooled. It was discovered by tabulation that each of the "later" types, K and M, comprise two distinct classes of stars widely different in brightness. Since the spectrum is the same these M stars have the same surface luminosity and hence the difference of brightness can only be attributed to difference of size and the M stars consist of a group of huge diffuse "giants" and a group of small concentrated "dwarfs" with no M stars of intermediate size. The same is true in less degree of the K stars; as we go up the spectral sequence the giant and dwarf groups converge and they coalesce in types A and B. The stars put in order according to this scheme begin with the giant M stars which may be condensations of nebulae and then those of increased density in the sequence K, G, F, along the giant branch to A and B, and then come down the dwarf branch, radiating heat and contracting gradually to M dwarf stars.

This theory of evolution of the stars has, however, been abandoned because of some contradictions it implies, but the distinction between Giant and Dwarf stars remains, a large number of the naked-eye stars being of the former class because of their brilliance. Certain characteristic differences in the spectra of giant and dwarf stars have been found by which they can be readily distinguished and by an elaboration of the method it is found possible to determine the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum and hence the parallax, the stars whose absolute brightness is already known being used to calibrate the scale.

THE SIZE OF THE STARS.

The angular diameters of large stars can be measured with an "interferometer," the active principle of which is the interference of light waves. If the distance of the star is known it is clear that its linear diameter can be deduced. The following are from recent measures at Mt. Wilson. Antares is given as 200 million, but the parallax of this star is less certain than that of some other stars.

α Herculis	346 million miles
Betelgeuse (average)	216 " "
α Ceti	97 " "
ϵ Pegasus	86 " "
γ Aquilae	43 " "
Aldebaran	34 " "
Arcturus	22 " "

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. Actually it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude, the brightness of the star as it would be if it were at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0".1). If the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the

numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude being

$$M = m + 5 + 5 \log_{10} \pi,$$

where π is the decimal fraction of a second of arc that indicates the parallax of the star. Considerably more than 200 stars are now known whose absolute magnitudes are 10 or fainter, and 12 which are even fainter than 15.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is a difficult problem, and it was not until nearly a century ago that there was any definite knowledge of the kind, and that was limited. The direct or trigonometric method of determination consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and measuring the change in relative position. This is now a staple work at several observatories and making allowance for duplication there must now be considerably more than a thousand stars whose distances are known with some precision. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through absolute magnitude has already been noted. A list of more than 4,000 stars, whose parallax has been determined in this way, has lately been published by the Mount Wilson Observatory.

The distance of a group of stars may be found from the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of the group. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax).

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables". These stars show very regular fluctuations, coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days, and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star. The stars with longest period are intrinsically the brighter, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two qualities. These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters—the peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud—and by adopting this law it is clear that the great distances of such clusters may be surmised from a simple observation.

To express large distances a large unit is required. One is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is nearly 6 followed by 22 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of $1''$ (parallax = one second). This is $3\frac{1}{3}$ times the light-year and in miles is rather more than 19 followed by 22 zeros.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. From this it has been found fairly conclusively, though there have been discordances in different determinations, that the

Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. These are facts of observation that have been known for many years past. These proper motions may be found to be consistent with theories of galactic rotation, or may support a theory advanced at the meeting of the British Association in 1905 that the stars are moving in space preferentially in one of two directions.

By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find from its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us, and the "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as Nova or Temporary Stars may be described as follows. A star, often of naked eye magnitude, sometimes a very bright one, appears suddenly in a place where no such object had been seen hitherto and remains visible without telescopic aid for some weeks or months, declining in brightness, with fluctuations, at first rapidly and then more slowly, and finally sinks to telescopic magnitude. It may be seen as such many years afterwards, when its light often shows traces of variability. It is generally found that the Nova appeared in the place of a faint star shown on a chart or in a star-catalogue that may have blazed into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxtaposition may be merely fortuitous. Novæ are not always of naked eye magnitude, for many are found by telescope, especially in the Milky Way and in extra-galactic nebulae, which supply data for some theories of the cosmos. Confining attention to bright Novæ the early rapid increase of brightness and subsequent spectroscopic observation appear to some to indicate an expanding shell of gaseous matter rather than to a sudden increase of temperature. From one hypothesis it follows that every star will be a Nova at some time during its history. A list of 13 bright Novæ that had appeared in the years 1848-1925 was given in the issue of this *Almanac* for 1926, and previous to that list Novæ had been seen in the years 1572, 1600, 1604 and 1670.

A class of Novæ that appear in extra-galactic nebulae are known as super-novæ of large absolute brightness, and from their study important conclusions are derived.

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS.

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and differing slightly in colour. Some, however, are seen to consist of two, or more, components which perhaps show a contrast in hue and whose relative position may be continually changing. The measurement of the relative position of these forms a branch of observational astronomy. Some double stars whose orbits show that they have gravitational connection are called Binary stars. The components of γ Virginis describe an orbit about one another in about 180 years. Other visual binaries with the magnitude of their components and periods are δ Equulei, 5.7, 5.6, 5.70 yrs.; κ Pegasi 4.8, 5.3, 11.35 yrs.; ϵ Centauri 0.3, 1.7, 78.8 yrs.; ζ Bootis 4.8, 6.8, 151 yrs.

TIMES OF MINIMA OF ALGOL (8 PERSEI) IN 1946

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h
3 10	1 02	1 18	2 07	3 01	3 14	1 07	2 19	3 08	2 01
6 07	3 23	4 15	5 04	5 22	6 11	4 03	5 16	6 05	4 21
9 04	6 20	7 12	8 01	8 19	9 08	7 00	8 13	9 02	7 18
12 00	9 17	10 09	10 22	11 16	12 05	9 21	11 10	11 23	10 15
14 21	12 13	13 06	13 19	14 13	15 02	12 18	14 07	14 20	13 12
17 18	15 10	16 02	16 15	17 09	17 22	15 15	17 04	17 17	16 09
20 15	18 07	18 23	19 12	20 06	20 19	18 11	20 00	20 13	19 05
23 12	21 04	21 20	22 09	23 03	23 16	21 08	22 21	23 10	22 02
26 08	24 01	24 17	25 06	26 00	26 13	24 05	25 18	26 07	24 23
29 05	27 01	27 14	28 03	28 21	29 10	27 02	28 15	29 04	27 20
		30 10	30 23	31 18		29 23	31 12		30 17

These are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light.

SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES.

A class of objects is revealed by the principle mentioned on p. 165, which affirms that certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum show the speed with which it is advancing towards, or receding from, the earth. As a result of this the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star. There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum. Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries.

A famous star of this class is ϵ Aurigæ, a bright star near Capella, which had long been known as a variable star of small range and in 1904 was found to be a spectroscopic binary the variability being of the Algol character; that is to say it is caused by the eclipsing or partial eclipsing of one component by the other rotating around it. The period has been found to be 27.74 years, or perhaps 54.28 years, and the magnitude ranges from 3.3 to 4.1. Lately observations have shown an immense surrounding that would imply a size equivalent almost to that of our solar system.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, taking rather more than 4½ hours to do so, and after a brief minimum regains its light. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on this page. Other bright stars whose light is said to show variation because of duplicity are, with magnitude at maximum and period: μ Scorpii 3.1, 1.45 days; σ Aquilæ 5.2, 1.95 days; 29 Canis Maj. 4.3, 4.39 days; γ Orionis 3.4, 7.99 days. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3h. 47m., Declination 40° 44' N.

There are variable stars of types other than that of Algol. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2h. 16m., Declination 3° 15' S.) is known as a long period variable (331 days). Its magnitude at max. is between 2 and 5, and at min. 9 or 10, and its period shows considerable variability. There

is a class with few members that takes its name from the type Star R Coronæ Borealis, whose light is constant for a year or more, when it unexpectedly sinks. Not only the period but the minimum brightness is highly variable.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together, some of which may be easily separable into individuals, others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes, and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Herschel as "shining fluid."

There are nebulae called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscopic divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, such as might arise from a cluster of stars. These are called "white" nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography supplies means of studying the number and form of nebulae in detail, and it is found that a large proportion of them are of spiral form. These are the extra-galactic nebulae, and it is estimated that two million of them may be seen with the 100 inch telescope at Mount Wilson. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority, and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie (as do the planetary nebulae) mostly in the Milky Way. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of dark nebulae in space which may be the earliest form of matter. The spiral nebulae have been much studied as to form and brightness, and with a certain system of classification the hypothesis is put forward that nebulae of the same class are approximately of the same size, and hence that their relative distances may be inferred. The farthest nebula that has been observed as yet is about 50 megaparsecs distant; its red shift indicates a retreat from us at the rate of 15,000 miles a second, nearly a tenth of the velocity of light.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets, and minor planets or asteroids, that may be counted by thousands, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. A moving object discovered in the year 1930 is said to be a ninth major planet (see Pluto, p. 171). Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the Solar system, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun, but they seem to be partly visible by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, at varying distances from the Sun, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form (pp. 168, 169). The time of rotation about its axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface, which is called the photosphere, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, that are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Bright eruptions of hydrogen and dark streaks, generally called filiculi, can be seen in the central parts of the disc with a spectrohelioscope. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by a device called a spectroheliograph, by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and imply that a sunspot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled, and is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number, and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing through a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. It is seldom that spots appear

in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in that or even higher latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Sporer's Law of Zones*). At time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The periodicity was first noted by Schwabe of Dessau, in the year 1843, from a comparatively few years' observations, but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of 11½ years from maximum to maximum, though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (p. 169a) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length, and the form of the solar corona changes with the Sun-spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this, but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar, which seems to show convincingly a connection, or at any rate a relation, between Sun and Earth (see page 174). The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25½ days, which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc, but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth, the Synodic period as it is called, is 27½ days, and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values, for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body, and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878-1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes, either north or south:—

	d. h.		d. h.
Equator	25 1	Lat. 15°	25 8
Lat. 5°	25 2	" 20°	25 14
" 10°	25 5	" 30°	26 6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of 2 days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth. A formula for the daily rotation, derived from the long-lived spots in the cycle 1924-1934, $14^\circ.37 - 3^\circ.0 \sin^2(\text{lat.})$ is in approximate accordance with the above figures.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805.2	1883.9	1810.6	1889.6
1816.4	1894.1	1823.3	1901.7
1829.9	1906.4	1833.9	1913.6
1837.2	1917.6	1843.5	1923.6
1848.1	1928.4	1856.0	1933.8
1860.1	1937.4	1867.2	1944.5
1870.6		1878.9	

The sunspot maximum of 1937-8 was the highest since 1870. The last minimum occurred in 1944, and activity is now rapidly increasing, the sunspots of 1945 being, as expected, mainly in latitude 20° - 35° . The average time from maximum to maximum in the above list is 11.0 years, and from minimum to maximum 4.5 years.

The surface of the Sun called the photosphere is surrounded by an envelope of glowing hydrogen, the chromosphere, more or less in a state of turbulence from which there are sporadic eruptions. Those on the edge of the Sun are called prominences and, if large, may be seen by naked eye when the Sun is totally eclipsed, or by means of a spectroscope at other times. These eruptions may be detected on the body of the disc with a spectrohelioscope and it

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radius of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
Sun	—	—	Yrs. Days	Days.	° ' "	Miles		d. h. m.
Mercury ☿	0.39	36.0	0 88	116	7 0	864,000	333.432	25 12 0
Venus ♀	0.72	67.2	0 225	584	3 24	3,000	0.04	88 — ?
Earth ☿	1.00	92.9	1 0	—	0 0	7,600	0.83	(See p. 168)
Mars ♂	1.52	141.5	1 322	780	1 51	7,927.69.	1.00	23 56
Jupiter ♃	5.20	483.3	11 314	399	1 19	4,200	0.11	24 37½
						88,7000e	318	9 50
Saturn ♄	9.54	886.1	29 167	378	2 30	82,800 p.		9 56
						75,1000e		10 14½
						67,200 p.	95	10 38
Uranus ♅	19.19	1,782.8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900		10 49
Neptune ♆	30.07	2,793.5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	15 40 ?

appears that they have a connection with terrestrial radio work. Statistical discussion is made between the occurrence of major eruption (*solar flares*) and sudden fadeings in long-distance short-wave transmission between which a clear relationship is shown.

An appendage of the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots, being at the latter time of a pronounced shape, with long streamers on either side known as the "wind-vane." At an eclipse when the spots are at maximum the corona is profuse all round the disc. Solar eclipses are total when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and the Sun is seen only partially eclipsed from localities that are outside, but not far from, this path of totality, because the observer's position is outside the cone which envelops both Sun and Moon. There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account; for any given station the proportion is reversed.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the Sun, but is always at a short distance to the West or to the East of that body. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations, and their times and extent, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given on the first page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. Elongations occur at intervals of about 116 days and the planet is to be seen as an evening star from about 10 days before Eastern elongations in the spring and as a morning star until 10 days after Western elongations in the autumn. There is at least one Eastern elongation in the first part of each year, and since three periods are equivalent to 348 days, these elongations happen about 27 days earlier in the calendar year by year. Mercury shows phases to the Earth, like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the

West. Mercury, like the Moon, shows no trace of an atmosphere.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, its distance from the central body being rather more than two-thirds that of the Earth, is very nearly the same size as our globe. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. Writing generally, it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth, but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any points or markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent, though some are occasionally suspected by observers to persist. The rotation period of Venus has been found to be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days, or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. Venus is covered by thick cloud and only the upper atmosphere above the cloud can be examined; its spectrum shows carbon dioxide but no oxygen, which seems to show that there is no vegetation of the terrestrial type on Venus, since earth vegetation performs the function of absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and returning the oxygen. This is in keeping with another line of speculation that the surface of Venus is entirely covered by ocean.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of its distance, size, and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained. There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow, or some material that melts, since they dwindle, or even disappear in the Martian summers. It has been suggested, as a fact derived from observation, that this melting of the polar snows is quicker at the time of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum. The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish-grey areas that were at one time thought to be

THE SATELLITES.

NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D. H. M.	NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D. H. M.
<i>The Earth.</i>				<i>Saturn.</i>			
Moon .....	...	238,840	27 7 43	Mimas	12	117,000	0 22 37
<i>Mars.</i>				Enceladus	12	157,000	1 8 53
Phobos	11	5,850	0 7 39	Tethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,050	1 6 18	Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter.</i>				Rhea	10	332,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed ...	15	112,500	0 11 57½	Titan	8½	771,000	15 22 41
I. Io	5½	261,000	1 18 27½	Themis	17	906,000	20 20 24
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3 13 13½	Hyperion	15	934,000	21 6 39
III. Ganymede ...	5	664,000	7 3 42½	Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16 16 32	Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546 12 0
VI. Unnamed ...	14	7,110,000	250 14 40	<i>Uranus.</i>			
VII. "	17½	7,390,000	260 1 24	Ariel	16	120,000	2 12 29
VIII. "	17	14,940,000	738 21 36	Umbriel	16½	167,000	4 3 28
IX. "	18½	14,940,000	745 0 0	Titania	14½	273,000	8 16 56
X. "	19	7,185,000	254 5 0	Oberon	14½	365,000	13 11 7
XI. "	19	14,012,000	662 12 0	<i>Neptune.</i>			
				(Triton)	13	221,500	5 21 3

water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation, and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue, largely in the northern hemisphere, that may be of the nature of sand or rock. These markings may be considered permanent, though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them, whilst there are changes in the intensity and colour of the dark areas such as would be produced by the growth and decline of vegetation consistent with the seasons (inferred geometrically) on the planet. There are markings of such dimensions that they may be properly called "canals," but certain fine, straight markings seen by some observers, but not by others, have received this name, which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof. The possibility of communication with Mars, which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy, is fantastic.

A recent method of investigation is taken as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud-bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon. The two satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877. The rotation period of Mars is approximately 24h. 37m.

THE MINOR PLANETS.

Moving in orbits, which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. Every year a considerable number of additions is made to the list, two hundred and eighteen having been discovered or announced in 1937. The orbits are determined as observations accrue, and a planet with an orbit is given a permanent number and perhaps a name; but until that is done it is known by letters according to a system. At present there are more than 1,500 on the permanent list, and perhaps a thousand that are awaiting further investigation. It has been recently estimated that there are about 44,000 minor planets within reach of present instruments. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 364 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Some of these

celestial bodies are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclinations of their planes to the Ecliptic have considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 12°. As has been said, the orbits in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, but there are some that pass those limits. The planet Hidalgo has the longest period, 17½ years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. It has the highest inclination, 43°, of any minor planet, but of one discovered in 1935 the inclination is 35°. Eros comes within the orbit of Mars, and may be in some circumstances within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, and the observations of the planet and surrounding stars then made are now under discussion to determine the Solar parallax, or the distance of the Sun from the Earth.

Three minor planets—Apollo, discovered in 1932, Adonis, discovered in 1936, and Hermes, discovered in 1937—come within the orbit of Venus.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form is an oblate spheroid, believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the Equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites, which were the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope. Galileo, who observed them in January, 1610, is said to be the first, but Simon Marius has good claims to be considered an independent discoverer. It has also seven much fainter satellites, two of which, X and XI, were found in 1938 by Dr. Seth Nicholson, of Mount Wilson, on photographs taken with the 100-in. telescope. These faint satellites are quite beyond the reach of small telescopes. Satellite V was discovered visually with the 36-inch refractor at the Lick observatory by

Barnard in 1892. VI and VII were discovered by Perrine on photographs taken with the 3-ft. Crossley reflector at Lick in 1905. Satellite VIII was found by Melotte, at Greenwich, in 1908. IX by Nicholson, by means of the Crossley instrument at Lick, and now, as has been said, the same observer has found two satellites by help of a larger telescope. The inner two of the major satellites are each about as large as our Moon, the two outer about 50 per cent. larger.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to both of which names are applied in analogy with the zones on the Earth. The central feature is the broad, bright Equatorial Zone, bisected by a narrow line known as the Equatorial Band. South of this zone follow in order the S. Eq. Belt, S. Tropical Zone, S. Temperate Belt, S. Temp. Zone, S.S. Temp. Belt, S.S. Temp. Zone, Polar regions, and similarly for the northern hemisphere of the planet. Examination by telescope shows detail and markings which, in many cases, are largely permanent. The best known of these is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664, which may have been an early appearance of this; on Nov. 27, 1827, the Rev. W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter and in 1878, its redness being very pronounced, the spot was brought under general observation. A bay or hollow in which this spot is set was noted by Schwabe in 1831, and is still generally seen, but in the year 1936 it faded with other S. Tropical features, leaving the Red Spot unusually prominent, as had happened in 1918-19 and 1826-27.

The rate of rotation of the planet is found by taking transits of spots or, in other words, by noting the exact times when markings are on the central meridian, and differences in the periods given by different markings is a matter of interest. In most latitudes of the planet the surface makes a complete rotation in about 9h. 55m., but for the equatorial region from 10° N. to 16° S. the rotation period is about 9h. 50m. Observations of different spots in a zone show differences of rotation time from the mean value for the zone, and it has been suggested that these abnormal values may in some cases be periodic, but the main fact of the equatorial current with respect to the body of the planet is very definite. Two systems are therefore used for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I, which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as 9h. 50m. 30s. System II, applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is 9h. 55m. 40s. The rotation period of the Red Spot has been found by taking a mean over a long period to be 9h. 55m. 37s. A remarkable circulatory current in the South Tropical Zone, shown by the movement of spots, has been a feature of the observations by Phillips and others during the past few years.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which in general renders it magnificent as a spectacle and for special reasons at some times an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the

body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness in the same plane which is inclined 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. Photographs of this planet, taken by ultraviolet light, show a wide dark belt near the equator which may or may not be an extension of the dusky ring. Saturn shows a bulging at equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15. An eccentricity of the ring with respect to the Ball has been suspected.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest satellite in the solar system, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is nearly the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (see table p. 169) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

Saturn's equator rotates in about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. At rare occasions spots appear on this planet sufficiently definite for a rotation period to be determined from them. A spot that endured for some weeks in 1876 gave 10h. 14m. 24s., which is generally adopted. Another that appeared in 1933 also near Saturn's equator, supported this with only a small difference. From spots that have appeared away from the Equator, periods of about 10h. 40m. have been deduced, and it is suggested that there may be an equatorial current on Saturn as on Jupiter, but a more rapid one.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc, which is obvious though less than 4" in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. The names of the two inner satellites (see p. 166) are from Pope's "Rape of the Lock." A hundred years ago it was thought that Uranus had six satellites, neighbouring stars having been mistaken for attendants. All four move in a plane which is inclined 82° to the plane of the Ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde, or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun. If, however, the plane of their movement is regarded as inclined 98° to the plane of the Ecliptic, their revolution may be considered direct. It is

generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator. A period of rotation has been determined by spectroscopic observation, its value being $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the direction the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE.

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude that was detected on September 23, 1846, by Prof. Galle of the Berlin Observatory, as the result of mathematical deduction by Couch Adams of Cambridge and Le Verrier of Paris from irregularities shown by the observed positions of Uranus. Its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in October of the same year, moves in a plane inclined 35° to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus. A period of axial rotation of the planet of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours has been inferred from variability of its light, and another of twice that length from spectroscopic observations, which is adopted.

PLUTO.

In the early months of 1930 a series of plates taken and examined at the Lowell Observatory showed a moving object that is considered by some to be a major planet, not far from the position which Percival Lowell had predicted for an extra-Neptunian body. Though reasons have been adduced to show that this body must be of the size and mass of Mars or the Earth, there is no proof that it is other than an abnormal minor planet.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and neglecting hypotheses as to the possible existence of a lunar atmosphere and its effects, it seems likely that there are rather remarkable changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to an extreme degree, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles. Her rate of motion through the firmament is $13^\circ 10' 35''$ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time from a New Moon to the next is 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s., but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion. It is believed that the Moon was at one time part of the Earth and became detached.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses. There is the difference that the phase

of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to add to the length of daylight, and so facilitate the ingathering of the crops, the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows this is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisum.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies N. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Lüne, formerly suspected of change. This mare is visible to naked eye.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. "The metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it that are very conspicuous at the time of full moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This has been regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations considerably separated. It is found that very few aurora are below 50 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent heights being about 63 and 66 miles. Above 66 miles the number diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is suggested that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display generally happens about the time of a terrestrial magnetic storm (see p. 174).

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, to be seen only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent, as a cone of faint light stretching up slantingly in the direction of the ecliptic from the point of the horizon that is above the Sun, and therefore is

best seen before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring because at those times that direction is inclined at a large angle to the horizon. From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year. A distinction is sometimes made between this and the Zodiacal Band which is an even fainter phenomenon and is apparently a prolongation of the Zodiacal Light that extends entirely across the sky, and so forms a complete ring. There is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow". The Zodiacal Light has been said to be a mere atmospheric effect, but this is inconsistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun in the plane of the ecliptic, or, it has been suggested, it may be sunlight reflected from a vast concourse of meteoric systems. There is some slight evidence that it is more prominent at times of magnetic disturbance than at others.

METEORS.

Bodies of another kind, some but not all of which belong to the Solar system, are the meteoric streams, which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fireballs, all of which are of the same class, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular, and it happens in some cases that on a particular date, or dates, meteors are seen radiating from the same part of the heavens in every year. This is explained by the fact that a stream of meteors, more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the earth, and the latter runs into the meteors on the date when it comes to the point of intersection. There is some reason to suppose that meteor swarms are in some cases gregarious that accompany comets, an illustration being supplied by a very profuse display of meteors on Oct. 9, 1933.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R. A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4 ...	$23^{\circ}+5^{\circ}$	Quadrantids.
2	April 20-22	$27^{\circ}+33^{\circ}$	Lyrids.*
3	May 2-6	$33^{\circ}-1^{\circ}$	γ Aquarids.
4	June 27-30	$23^{\circ}+53^{\circ}$	Fons-Winnekeids.*
5	August 10-12	$46^{\circ}+57^{\circ}$	Perseids.
6	October 9	$26^{\circ}+55^{\circ}$	β Draconids.*
7	October 17-22	$52^{\circ}+25^{\circ}$	Orionids.
8	Nov. 15-16	$152^{\circ}+22^{\circ}$	Leonids.*
9	Dec. 11-14	$113^{\circ}+32^{\circ}$	Geminids.

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 20 to 45 miles per second, but occasionally these limits are passed. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, make their appearance at all times of the year unexpectedly, so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

COMETS.

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus, and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the solar system. The periods that have been confirmed by returns range from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Those that move in orbits in periods from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 years are numerous. Their paths extend outward to the region of Jupiter's orbit, and they are hence called Jovian comets.

During the year 1944 one periodic comet, the return of which had been predicted, was detected, and three new comets were discovered. Comet Schuamasse, an orbit and an ephemeris for which were given in the *Handbook of the British Astronomical Association*, 1944, was observed from March 24 to 30 by Giclas at Flagstaff Observatory. Its distances from the earth and sun at the time of discovery were about 147 million miles and 195 million miles respectively, and its magnitude was 15.

Comet Vaisala (1944b) was discovered on April 18 by Vaisala. Its magnitude at the time of discovery was about 15 and as it did not make a close approach to the earth or the sun it never became a conspicuous object. Comet Dutoit was discovered by Dutoit on May 16, 1944, when its magnitude was 10. It was very far south at the time of discovery and was moving northwards, but when it became visible in these latitudes it was too far from the earth and sun to be an interesting object. Comet van Gent was discovered on May 23, 1944, by van Gent. It was a diffuse object at the time of discovery and its magnitude was 12. Its nearest approach to the sun was over 200 million miles and as its distance from the earth was considerably more than this, it did not become conspicuous.

A number of comets are due to return to perihelion in 1946 but only three of these are likely to be of any interest, some of them being behind, and some too close to the sun to be seen. Brooks (2) will pass perihelion on Aug. 26 and will then be 122 million miles from the earth and 175 million miles from the sun. This comet was last seen in 1939. Comet Schwassmann-Wachmann was last seen in 1930 and is due to return to perihelion on Sept. 24 when it will be 126 million miles from the earth and 95 million miles from the sun. Comet Giacobini-Zinner will pass perihelion on Sept. 18 and will be only about 27 million miles from the earth. It is possible that there will be a meteor shower from the debris of this comet about Oct. 9. Comet Tempel (2) passes perihelion on June 20 but it has not been seen since 1930 and it is doubtful if it will be seen at this return.

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900.0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926.7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to the Ecliptic at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and it is this tilt which causes the seasons. At certain times of the year the Sun is high above the Equator and, in mid-latitudes either north or south, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versa*. In the region of the Equator the noon altitude of the Sun is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the viewpoint changes its position relative to the sun and stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day is more than this by about four minutes. It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, of diameter about 20 feet.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the

prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the average interval between tides being 12 hrs. $24\frac{1}{2}$ mins. High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These extremes do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, by an interval known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected that may be assigned to various causes.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh. Along a line joining Cambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is approximately the same as at Abinger. At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ greater, and along a slightly curved line from Killarney to the island of Lewis the west declination is 5° greater than at Abinger. There are two points on the globe to which the magnetic meridians and lines of equal declination converge, known as the Magnetic Poles. At these points a freely suspended magnetic needle would stand vertically. The position of the North Magnetic Pole

adopted in Admiralty Charts is lat. $70^{\circ} 40' N.$, long. $96^{\circ} 50' W.$, which differs nearly a degree in each element from the position found by Sir John Ross in 1831, and agrees more nearly with the position found by Amundsen in 1903-5. The position of the South Magnetic Pole found in 1840 was $73^{\circ} 30' S.$, $147^{\circ} 30' E.$ The position of the S. magnetic Pole determined by Mawson in 1914 was $71^{\circ} 10' S.$ lat., $150^{\circ} 45' E.$ long. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, which was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634. Other ideas about declination were recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. The Dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann, of Nuremberg, in 1544, and was measured by Norman, of London, in 1576.

The information about magnetic declination and the other elements is known from observations made by officers of H.M. Navy and others in various parts of the world. A ship for H.M. survey service specially designed and prepared for this work was launched in 1939.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.		
1580	11	15 East.
1665	1	30 West.
1765	20	00 West.
1800	24	00 West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$, which was probably its maximum. The needle at that place has been since moving slowly eastward, and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be $13^{\circ} 10'$ west. The work of recording earth-magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory, (Greenwich), to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey. The values of the elements there found are given in the following table:—

Year.	Dec.	H.F.	V.F.	Dip.
1925	$13^{\circ} 23' W.$	1860	4295	$66^{\circ} 35'$
1930	$12^{\circ} 25'$	1854	4292	$66^{\circ} 38'$
1935	$11^{\circ} 30'$	1853	4298	$66^{\circ} 41'$
1940	$10^{\circ} 43'$	1853	4310	$66^{\circ} 44'$
1941	$10^{\circ} 34'$	1854	4313	$66^{\circ} 44'$
1942	$10^{\circ} 25'$	1855	4315	$66^{\circ} 44'$
1943	$10^{\circ} 16'$	1856	4317	$66^{\circ} 44'$
1944	$10^{\circ} 08'$	1857	4319	$66^{\circ} 44'$
1945	$10^{\circ} 00'$	1858	4321	$66^{\circ} 44'$
1946	$9^{\circ} 51'$	1859	4322	$66^{\circ} 44'$

The values for 1945 are to be taken as provisional, and those for 1946 are inferred only. V.F. signifies vertical force.

The mean differences, Abinger minus Greenwich, for Dec., H.F. and Dip were found to be—

1925	+ $13'$	+ 0018	— $16'$
1931	+ $14'$	+ 0017	— $16'$

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent less in amount than that at Greenwich.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the

morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about $12'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about $10h.$, and again about $12h.$, throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about $14h.$, and its most easterly position during the night or early morning at a time which varies during the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. The amount of these changes of the magnetic elements is greater in summer than in winter. The daily range of declination is larger at times of spot maximum than at minimum, and markedly follows the progress of the solar cycle.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and may be accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which, if violent, interfere with telegraph working, and is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis. A suspected recurrence of magnetic storms after an interval of 27 days that would support the theory that they are caused by radial emanations from the Sun which strike the Earth is not conclusively proved, though there are many examples. There is frequently a large spot on the Sun contemporaneously with a storm, but, on the other hand, a storm sometimes occurs when no spot is visible, leading to the hypothesis of active areas on the Sun that may or may not be marked by a spot.

SUMMER TIME ABROAD.

The following list, which may not be complete, shows places that adopt a Summer Time. Variations of the Standard time are used and the dates of adoption are decided annually.

<i>British Empire:—</i>	<i>Sierra Leone.</i>
Australia (Part).	South Africa.
Bermuda.	Uganda.
British Honduras.	<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>
Canada (Part).	Argentina.
New Brunswick.	Belgium.
Nova Scotia.	Chile.
Ceylon.	Cuba.
Channel Islands.	Finland.
Cyprus.	France.
Falkland Islands.	Corsica.
Gibraltar.	French Guiana.
Gold Coast.	Germany.
Hong Kong.	Iceland.
India.	Netherlands.
Kenya.	Portugal.
Malta.	Azores.
New Zealand.	Spain.
Newfoundland.	Uruguay.
Labrador.	U.S.A.
Sarawak.	*U.S.S.R.

* Soviet Union adopted permanent Summer Time, one hour in advance of Standard Time (June 16, 1930).

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used.

A classified list of places where zone systems have been adopted is given below. In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on either side of five central meridians. For U.S.S.R., hourly zones from 3 hours to 13 hours fast have been adopted.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

- 12 hrs. F....Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is.
 11½ " F....New Zealand, Norfolk I., Nauru I.
 11 " F....New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is.
 10½ " F....Lord Howe Island.
 10 " F....Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. east of 148° E., Marshall Is.
 9½ " F....South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area).
 9 " F....Manchuria, Japan, Korea, Caroline Is. west of 148° E., Dutch New Guinea, Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kuril Is., Formosa, Pescadores Is., Marianas Is.
 8 " F....Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., British North Borneo, Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes.
 7½ " F....Sarawak, Java, Dutch Borneo.
 7 " F....China (on the Yangtze Kiang from Chungking to Shazue), Fr. Indo-China, Ifanan I., Pakhoi, Thailand (Siam), S. Sumatra, Christmas I.
 6½ " F....Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is., North Sumatra, Cocos Is.
 5½ " F....India (except Calcutta), Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laocadio Is.
 5 " F....Chagos Archipelago.
 4 " F....Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
 3½ " F....Iran (Persia).
 3 " F....U.S.S.R. west of 40° E. (i.e. a line roughly from Archangel to Rostov), Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar.
 2 " F....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa.

H. European.

- Portuguese East Africa, Sudan, S.W. Africa, Belgian Congo (East), Bechuanaland, Nyasaland.
 1 hr. F....Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia,

- Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Sardinia,
 Mid-European. Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo (West), Portuguese West Africa (Angola), Libya, Danzig.
 Greenwich ...Great Britain, Ireland, Faroes, Channel Is., France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Monaco, Balearic Is., Corsica, Algeria, Morocco, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, Dahomey, St. Thomas and Principe Is.

Slow on Greenwich Time.

- 1 hr. S....Iceland, Madeira, French and Portuguese Guinea, Senegal, Canary Is., Mauritania.
 2 hrs. S....Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Trinidad Is. (Brazil), Scoresby Sound.
 3 " S....Greenland, Bermuda, Eastern Brazil.
 3½ " S....Uruguay, Labrador, Newfoundland.
 3¾ " S....British Guiana.
 4 " S....Canada east of 68° W., Nova Scotia, Prince Edward I., Porto Rico, Trinidad, Leeward Is., Guadalupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Pierre, Barbados, Central Brazil, Argentina, French Guiana, Falkland Is., Paraguay.
 4½ hrs. S....Venezuela, Curaçao Island.
 5 " S....Canada from 68° to 90° W., Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, V. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Chile.
 6 hrs. S....Central parts of Canada and U.S.A., Central. Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
 7 hrs. S....Canada west of 102° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
 8 hrs. S....Alaska (south-east coast to and including Cross Sound, Douglas, Juneau, Kimsham Cove, Petersburg), British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
 Pacific. 9 hrs. S....Alaska (coast northward of Cross Sound to and including Prince William Sound), Yukon.
 10 " S....Alaska (Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, Fairbanks), Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is.
 10½ " S....Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
 11 " S....Alentian Is., west coast of Alaska (Nome), Samoa, Fanning I.

In the Tonga Islands the time 12h. 19m. 12s. fast and in Chatham Is. 12h. 15m. fast on Greenwich is used as the Date line is to the East of them. Calcutta is 5h. 53m. 20s. fast; Netherlands, 20m. fast.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	15½° S.	172½° W.	53½° N.	170° E.
51½° S.	180°	5° S.	180°	65° N.	160° W.
45½° S.	172½° W.	48° N.	180°	76° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

GENERAL: The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the official annual average is 424 inches. In Aug. 1841, 264 inches was measured, when 30 inches or more fell on each of five successive days, while on June 14, 1876, a fall of 40.8 inches was measured.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is

-23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The greatest rainfall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The total rainfall for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 66 years 1870 to 1935 ranged from 246.92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247.30 inches at the Styx, Cumberland, in 1923, to 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The maximum wind-velocity on record in the British Isles was recorded at Scilly on December 6, 1929, when a gust reached the rate of 111 miles per hour.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.						
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)				BRITISH ISLES.			LONDON. (Camden Square.)			Total for the Year.
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year.			
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.	Inch.	No. of Rain- days, or up- wards.	Total Dura- tion in Hours.	
					Inch.			Inch.			
1928	90.6	May 24....	24.4	Jan. 24 .. Oct. 26.... Dec. 9	4.70	Aug. 7..	Doncaster .. (Carr House Hos.)	25.60	177	593	
1929	92.2	July 11 ..	22.7	Nov. 26 ..	5.57	Nov. 12 ..	Llechwedd Quarries	27.03	182	479	
1924	88.8	July 12 ...	21.2	Feb. 15 ..	9.40	Aug. 28 ..	Canpton Brymores	30.08	188	540	
1925	89.5	July 28 ...	21.4	Dec. 5	4.13	Aug. 8 ...	Llydaw Cpr. M.	24.91	172	424	
1926	86.2	Sept. 10 ...	16.0	Jan. 17....	6.05	July 28 ...	Abergwynn ..	27.25	169	520	
1927	90.9	June 15 ...	18.5	Dec. 19 ...	6.00	Aug. 27 ..	Bl. Est. (Llchw'd Q.)	33.84	182	568	
1928	92.0	July 22....	23.9	Dec. 15....	7.77	June 28 ..	Bl Est (Oakley Q.)	26.04	175	458	
1929	91.0	Aug. 31....	12.0	Feb. 15....	8.31	Nov. 11 ..	Rhondda (Lluet Wen Reservoir)	22.55	134	424	
1930	92.2	Aug. 28 & 29	23.0	Nov. 17....	5.70	July 22 ..	Castleton .. Trecastle (Blaenan- hyder)	23.84	176	479	
1931	81.2	July 12 ...	20.6	Dec. 31....	7.25	Nov. 3 ..	Barnoldswick (Ranham Rd.) ..	25.39	165	469	
1932	98.9	Aug. 19....	21.0	Jan. 1 Mar. 13 ...	5.33	July 22 ..	Loch Carron (Dunhulladale) ..	23.30	167	456	
1933	95.8	Aug. 6	20.0	Jan. 23....	6.50	April 2 ..	W. Wick'm (Wood- land Way)	26.77	149	385	
1934	90.5	June 17....	22.5	Feb. 3	4.70	July 22 ..	New Dungeon (Gryll Hotel)	20.74	141	406	
1935	90.9	Aug. 22 ...	20.2	Dec. 23....	6.16	Feb. 15 ..	Glen Shiel	25.55	165	499	
1936	87.8	June 21....	19.4	Feb. 18....	5.80	Dec. 19 ...	Waltham-on-the- Wolds School ..	25.69	180	515	
1937	91.9	Aug. 6	23.7	Mar. 10....	5.76	July 15 ..	Buttermere (Hass- ness)	28.58	165	534	
1938	84.0	Aug. 6	20.4	Dec. 20....	7.14	July 29 ...	Blaenan Festinog Nov. 25.... Llyn Fawr Res.	19.98	146	472	
1939	85.2	June 7	19	Dec. 30....	5.1	Nov. 25....	Grange-in-Borrow- dale	30.7	169	590	
1940	96.0	Sept. 4 ..	22	Jan. 20....	6.23	Nov. 2 ..	Grange-in-Borrow- dale	25.75	153	494	
1941	92.0	July 8	18	Jan. 10....	..	Sept. 4 ..	Grange-in-Borrow- dale	22.38	149	500	
1942	89.0	Aug. 28 ...	23	Jan. 22....	5.33	Oct. 5	Grange-in-Borrow- dale (The Old)	21.92	141	401	
1943	87.0	July 31....	25	Feb. 8	4.45			21.44	148	374	
1944	89.0	May 29....	29	Dec. 29....							

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR LONDON, 1944-1945.

The results in this table are for Greenwich, Kew, and Westminster. Barometer readings have been reduced to Mean Sea Level.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff.	Days.	Amount.	Diff.	Mean.	Diff.	Prev. Direct.	Percentage.
	° F.	° F.		inches.	inches.	m.b.	m.b.		
1944 July.....	63.8	1.1 above	13	1.9	0.3 below	1013.4	2.5 below	SW	26
" August.....	66.5	4.2 "	10	2.5	0.2 above	1016.5	1.6 above	SW	44
" September.....	55.9	2.0 below	16	2.9	1.2 "	1017.2	0.0 "	SW	35
" October.....	49.7	1.6 "	19	2.9	0.5 "	1010.5	3.7 below	SW	25
" November.....	45.8	0.1 above	22	3.6	1.5 "	1009.3	4.6 "	SW	17
" December...	38.0	3.3 below	13	1.0	1.1 below	1015.4	2.8 above	SW	14
" Year.....	50.5	0.2 above	151	20.9	1.5 "	1016.6	1.6 "	SW	30
1945 January.....	34.9	6.3 below	18	1.8	0.2 above	1014.0	2.9 below	W	9
" February.....	46.9	5.4 above	11	1.3	0.2 below	1021.0	6.0 above	SW	19
" March.....	48.7	4.6 "	12	1.0	0.6 "	1027.2	14.3 "	SW	35
" April.....	53.6	5.2 "	9	1.0	0.4 "	1018.5	5.1 "	W	40
" May.....	57.9	2.1 "	15	2.9	1.3 above	1011.3	4.3 below	SW	39
" June.....	61.3	1.2 "	16	1.6	0.3 below	1017.6	0.8 above	SW	30

Chronological Notes

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

In the view of science and from the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk, Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata. The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit, and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon, geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio-activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radioactive elements in rocks in the Earth's surface, which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium. All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

- I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II. Eozoic ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III. Palæozoic ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life:—
 - i. Cambrian, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, &c.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii. Ordovician, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii. Silurian, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
 - iv. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v. Carboniferous, including Coal Measures, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
 - vi. Permian, from the Russian province of Perm, where these strata are widespread.
- IV. Mesozoic ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life:—
 - i. Triassic, from the three (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii. Jurassic, typically displayed in the Jura Mountains.
 - iii. Cretaceous, from the chalky nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V. Cainozoic ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life:—
 - i. Eocene, the dawn or beginning of new forms of life, i.e., existing species.
 - ii. Oligocene, containing a few still existing species.
 - iii. Miocene, containing a minority of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
 - iv. Pliocene, the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
- VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order"):—
 - i. Pleistocene or Glacial, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii. Recent or Post-Glacial.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.).

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pleistocene times (see Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Sinanthropus pekinensis (Peking Man).—A skull found at Choukoutien, 40 miles S.W. of Peking, China (Dec. 2, 1929), is ascribed to the same period as the Java type, but the brain development is greater than the Trinil skull and the brain case much thinner than that of the Pittedown skull.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of human life may yet be discovered in Miocene times (see col. i., V. iii.).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the Pleistocene Period.

The Pittedown Skull (Eo anthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Pittedown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near Tabgha, Palestine. In 1938 Prof. Okladnikov discovered in a grotto in the Hissar mountains of Uzbekistan the skeleton of a child of Neanderthaloid type, the only relic of the kind yet found in Central Asia.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brux and Brunn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895), are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 25,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough edge. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this

period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*pols* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5000 to 2000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, (Chaldea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 200, by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Present Days of the Month.	March, May, July, of October have thirty-one days.	January, August, December have thirty-one days.	April, June, September, November have thirty days.	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine.
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI.	IV. Ante	IV. Ante	IV. Ante
3	V. Ante	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.
4	IV. Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII.	VI. Ante	VI. Ante	VI. Ante
9	VII.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Ante	IV.	IV.	IV.
11	V. Idus.	III.	III.	III.
12	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas
29	IV.	IV.	III.	Martias.
30	III.	III.		
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME.

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw = God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig = wife of Odin); and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnius).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The *Year*.—The *Equinoctial* or *Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The *Historical Year*.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal year began on March 25, whilst the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1688 March 24, was the same day as 1689 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 1688, the lower figure showing the historical year.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a king's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession: e.g. Regnal year 20 of the present King began on Dec. 11, 1945. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act of 1925*, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 20 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 20 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; similarly, Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The *Longest Day*.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in leap year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time two of the four years in the leap year cycle have the longest day on June 21, two on June 22.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in leap year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a leap year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year.

Some special cases that follow from these general principles may be noted. In 1897 the Solstice happened at 4 o'clock in the morning of June 21 by Greenwich time. Hence by California local time it would have been on June 20, which would have been the longest day in that place. In 1903 the time of the Solstice was 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 22, so that in distant eastern longitudes the longest day would have been June 23.

The *Shortest Day*.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day

of the Winter Solstice. At the present time this is Dec. 22 in every year (Greenwich date), but later in the century in some years it will be Dec. 21. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day. In the year 1935, for example, the Solstice fell on Dec. 23 by local time of a place in distant eastern longitude, whereas in the year 1937 it occurred on Dec. 21, by the time of a place more than 6 hours of longitude west of Greenwich.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$). The Julian Day begins at noon.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The date Nov. 9 is in accordance with Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II. c. 48). In the earliest times the Lord Mayor was elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Oct. 28, and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was finally fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, as it

now is, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28.

THE SEASONS.

SPRING, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the longest day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June and July, Midsummer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e. about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of August, September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e. about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C.,

and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*), so that the year A.D. 1946 is MMDXCVI (2699) A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore asked the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 178. The year containing 366 days was called *bisextilis unus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissexatus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kal. Mart.*, or VI Kal. Mart.

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR.

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4744th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be

a leap year (*see* p. 179). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583; Poland 1585, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year. It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term, *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by the best modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS ;
FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599.	1600—1699.	1700—1799.	1800—1899.	1900—2000.	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818	1913	d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1940	e " 23
f " 24	.....	1611-65	1706-99	1807-12-91	1907-78-89	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1863-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1907-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1909-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(NB)	1809-20-33-99	1917-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1806-70-81-92	1923-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-37-84	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-78-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1870-21-32	1926-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671	1748	1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859 .....	.....	b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1946-1955.

Year.	Ash Wednesday.	Easter.	Ascension.	Whit Sunday.	Suns. aft Trin.	Advent.
1946.....	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	xxiii	Dec. 1
1947.....	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1948.....	Feb. 11	March 28	May 6	May 16	xxvi	Nov. 28
1949.....	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxviii	Nov. 27
1950.....	Feb. 22	April 9	May 18	May 28	xxv	Dec. 3
1951.....	Feb. 7	March 25	May 3	May 13	xxvii	Dec. 2
1952.....	Feb. 27	April 13	May 22	June 1	xxiv	Nov. 30
1953.....	Feb. 18	April 5	May 14	May 24	xxv	Nov. 29
1954.....	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxviii	Nov. 28
1955.....	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxvi	Nov. 27

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS.

Ash Wednesday (first Day in *Lent*) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.

Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next before *Holy Thursday* (Ascension Day).

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after *Whit Sunday*.

Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after *Trinity Sunday*.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii *Sundays after Trinity*.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon. (*Paschal Full Moon.*)

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22–April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. In consequence of lack of support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. Because of the processions and the crosses borne in them the period was called in England Gang-days and Cross-week. According to the laws of King Alfred a theft committed on these days was considered as heinous as one committed on a Sunday or Holy-day. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the first Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly-baptised, Whitsuntide and Easter being the two great seasons for the sacrament of baptism in the early church. But though this is generally accepted as the origin of the name, it has been disputed and other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sondag because the Holy Ghost brought Wytte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit." And other passages are to be found that support this as the derivation. The suggestion that the word Whitsun is an aural corruption of Pfingsten, which is the German word for Pentecost, seems more improbable than one recently made that the name is the equivalent of the Welsh word Wyth, meaning eight, or the French huit, because from Easter to Whit Sunday, inclusive of both, there are eight Sundays. It has been urged in objection to the "white" theory that the word used in the primitive church (*Albus*) does not resemble "white," but, on the authority of the "New Dictionary," *Ilwitan* Sunnandacy, and White-sund dci, were early British forms. In the early Roman usage, the Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*, and it has been suggested that, perhaps because of the colder weather, this was transferred to Pentecost.

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Advent Sunday is the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the 25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR.

Origin.—After the Dispersion Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ. 120 B.C.*), which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5706 (1945–1946 A.D.) is the 6th year of the 303rd *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar) Cycle of 19 years and the 22nd year of the 204th *Solar* (or Major) Cycle of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Iyar), the years when this happens being called *Embolismic*. Of the 19 years that form a *Metonic* cycle, 7 are *embolismic*; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astro-

nomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two, for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types:—

	Days
Common Deficient having	353
Common Regular having	354
Common Abundant having	355
Embolismic Deficient having	383
Embolismic Regular having	384
Embolismic Abundant having	385

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether

Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29: in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, are allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion. Some minor but important points may be mentioned.

The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is 2h. 21m. in advance of Greenwich time.

The Jewish day begins at Sunset, which for computations of the Calendar is assumed to begin at 6 p.m. by time of Jerusalem.

In a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon, the reason for this being somewhat obscure.

JEWISH CALENDARS 5706-5708

Jewish Month	A.M. 5706	A.M. 5707	A.M. 5708
Tishri	1 .. 1945 September 8..	1946 September 26 ..	1947 September 15
Marcheshvan	1 .. October 8..	October 26 ..	October 15
Kislev	1 .. November 6..	November 24..	November 14
Tebet	1 .. December 5..	December 24..	December 14
Shebat	1 .. 1946 January 3..	1947 January 22..	1948 January 12
Adar	1 .. February 4..	February 21..	February 11
Ve-Adar	1 .. March 2..	.. ..	March 12
Nisan	1 .. April 2..	March 22..	April 10
Iyar	1 .. May 2..	April 21..	May 10
Sivan	1 .. May 31..	May 20..	June 8
Tammuz	1 .. June 30..	June 19..	July 8
Ab	1 .. July 29..	July 18..	August 6
Elul	1 .. August 28..	August 17..	September 5

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS.

<i>Tishri</i>	1	Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).
"	2	(2nd day).
"	3	*Fast of Gedaliah.
"	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
"	15-21	Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).
"	21	Hoshana Rabba.
"	22	Solemn Assembly.
"	23	Rejoicing of the Law.
<i>Kislev</i>	25	Dedication of the Temple.
<i>Tebet</i>	10	Fast of Tebet.
<i>Adar</i>	13	*Fast of Esther.
"	14	Purim.
"	15	Shushan Purim.
<i>Nisan</i>	15-22	Passover.

Sivan 6 and 7 Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
Tammuz 17 *Fast of Tammuz.
Ab 9 *Fast of Ab.

A.M. 5706 is an Embolismic Deficient year and contains 383 days.

A.M. 5707 is a Common Regular year and contains 354 days.

A.M. 5708 is an Embolismic Abundant year and contains 385 days.

NOTES.—If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.
 § This Fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

THE MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR

The epoch of the Muhammadan Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is July 15, A.D. 622 in the Gregorian Calendar. *Hejira* years are used principally in Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the *Hejira*. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the *Hejira* year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a *Hejira* year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle. If the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1365 gives a quotient of 45 and a remainder of 15, thus making it a common year of 354 days; A.H. 1366, with remainder 16, is *kabishah* (355 days).

HEJIRA YEARS 1365 AND 1366

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1365	A.H. 1366
Muharram (30)...	1945 Dec. 6	1946 Nov. 25
Saphar (29)....	1946 Jan. 5	Dec. 25
Rabia I (30)...	Feb. 3	1947 Jan. 23
Rabia II (29)...	Mar. 5	Feb. 22
Jomada I (30)...	April 3	Mar. 23
Jomada II (29)...	May 3	April 22
Rajab (30).....	June 1	May 21
Shaaban (29)...	July 1	June 20
Ramadan (30)...	July 30	July 19
Shawwāl (29)...	Aug. 29	Aug. 18
Dulkaada (30)...	Sept. 27	Sept. 16
Dulheggia (29 or 30).....	Oct. 27	Oct. 16

NOTE—A.H. 1367 (a common year of 354 days) begins November 15, 1947.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Chinese.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the

European or Western system, is compiled by the Academia Sinica at Nanking. It is believed, however, that the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kali-yuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1946 is, therefore, the year 2003 of the *Vikrama Era*. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of March 3, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year A.D. 1946 is 1868 of the *Saka Era*. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31

 " Taishō " 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25

 " Shōwa " 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 21 begins 1946 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, &c., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kwayōbi (Fire-day), Suibiyōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kin'yōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

Iranian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on June 10, A.D. 632.

The World

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69.17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901.8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,005,000 miles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population (1940).
Europe	2,085,000	403,000,000
Asia	10,348,000	1,155,000,000
U.S.S.R.	8,337,000	172,000,000
Africa	11,699,000	158,000,000
North America... ..	8,350,000	163,000,000
Central do. and Islands ..	308,000	22,000,000
South America ...	7,047,000	90,000,000
Oceania	3,201,000	11,000,000
World.	51,375,000	2,174,000,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,377,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles, and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

WORLD POPULATION.

A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, U.S.A., stated at Durham, N. Carolina (Feb. 7, 1944), that the relative strength of the countries of the World would change most strikingly in the next 25 years. His predictions (in tabular form) are:—

Country.	Pop. 1940.	Pop. 1965.
U.S.A.	135,000,000	155,000,000
U.K.	46,000,000	42,000,000
Germany	69,000,000	64,000,000
France	41,000,000	37,000,000
U.S.S.R.	175,000,000	222,000,000
Brazil	41,500,000	60,000,000

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 72° 12' N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

The population of Europe has been estimated by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski at 100,000,000 in 1600; 152,500,000 in 1700; 173,000,000 in 1789; and at 525,000,000 in 1934.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 22½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population (1940).	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Andorra	Republic	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vicella...	600
Austria .....	... ..	32,343	6,760,000	209	Vienna	1,924,000
Belgium	Kingdom	11,750	8,400,000	706	Brussels	1,281,000
Bulgaria	Kingdom	43,000	7,000,000	162	Sofia	310,000
Channel Islands:—						
Jersey	British	45	50,000	1,111	ψ St. Helier	28,000
Guernsey, etc.	British	30	41,000	1,366	ψ St. Peter Port.....	18,250
Cyprus	British	3,600	380,000	105	Nicosia	24,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	50,500	14,500,000	287	Prague	850,000
Denmark	Kingdom	16,580	3,825,000	230	ψ Copenhagen	843,000
†Faroe (Sheep Isl.)	Dependency	540	26,000	48	ψ Thorshavn	3,600
Greenland	Dependency	838,000	17,000	...	ψ Godthaab	700
Eire	Dominion	26,600	3,000,000	112	ψ Dublin	489,000
England & Wales	Kingdom	58,343	41,460,000	710	ψ London	8,000,000
Finland	Republic	150,000	3,684,000	24	ψ Helsinki	300,000
France	Republic	213,000	42,000,000	197	Paris	2,793,000
Corsica	Department	3,367	300,000	90	ψ Ajaccio	38,000
Germany (1939)	Republic	226,435	78,526,000	347	Berlin	4,242,501
Germany (1933):—	Republic	181,466	65,336,000	360		
Anhalt	Republic	906	354,415	402	Dessau	91,423
Baden	Republic	5,819	2,412,951	414	Karlsruhe	178,584
Bavaria	Republic	29,486	7,681,584	260	Munich	735,986
Brunswick	Republic	1,418	512,989	361	Brunswick	166,817
Hanse Cities:—						
ψ Bremen	Free City	99	371,558	3,788	...	...
ψ Hamburg	Free City	160	1,218,447	7,615	...	...
ψ Lübeck	Free City	115	136,413	1,186	...	...
Hesse	Republic	2,968	1,429,048	481	Darmstadt	93,222
Lippe	Republic	470	175,538	371	Detmold	17,561
Mecklenburg	Republic	5,068	805,213	159	Schwerin	55,602
Oldenburg	Republic	2,479	573,853	231	Oldenburg	66,386
Prussia	Republic	113,750	40,075,531	352	Berlin	4,242,501
Helioland	Ceded (1890)	130,000	4,000	...	...	...
Saxony	Republic	5,856	5,196,652	887	Dresden	642,129
Schaumburg-						
Lippe	Republic	130	49,955	384	Bückeburg	6,688
Thuringia	Republic	4,541	1,659,510	365	Weimar	49,327
Württemberg	Republic	7,534	2,696,324	357	Stuttgart	415,028
Saar	Annexed (1935)	734	840,000	1,144	Saarbrücken	130,000
Sudetensland	Annexed (1938)	10,811	3,700,000	342	Reichenberg	38,525
Gibraltar	British	2	19,278	10,000	ψ Gibraltar	19,278
Greece	Kingdom	50,000	7,000,000	140	Athens	400,000
Crete	Department	2,950	336,000	114	ψ Canes	26,636
Hungary	Independent State	62,000	14,840,000	239	Buda Pest	1,061,000
†Iceland	Republic	40,500	120,000	3	ψ Reykjavik	37,000
Isle of Man	British	227	50,000	220	ψ Douglas	20,000
Italy	Kingdom	131,000	45,000,000	343	Rome	1,200,000
Albania	Annexed (1939)	11,000	1,000,000	90	Tirana	31,000
Aegean Islands	Dependency	998	132,638	132	Rhodes	25,377
Ebla	Dependency	140	30,000	214	Portoferraio	6,000
Sardinia	Amgot	9,301	1,000,000	107	ψ Cagliari	107,000
Sicily	Amgot	9,926	4,000,000	403	ψ Palermo	412,000
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	10,000	166	Vaduz	1,700
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	300,000	300	Luxemburg	58,000
Malta and Gozo	British	122	267,000	2,700	ψ Valetta	23,000
Monaco	Principality	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco	2,250
Netherlands	Kingdom	13,514	9,100,000	673	The Hague	496,000
Northern Ireland	Kingdom	5,244	1,279,753	244	ψ Amsterdam	794,000
Norway	Kingdom	124,556	3,000,000	24	ψ Belfast	440,000
Svalbard (Spitz-					ψ Oslo	253,000
bergen, etc.)	Dependency	24,300	3,000	...	ψ Longyearbyen.....	700
Poland	Republic	150,570	35,100,000	233	Warsaw	1,289,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	7,761,000	221	Lisbon	705,000
Azores .....	...	922	260,000	282	Angra	11,000
Madeira .....	...	314	212,000	675	ψ Funchal	32,000

§ Land Thuringen.—Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, Gotha.

† Temporarily occupied by British and American Troops.

ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population (1940).	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital
Europe—continued.						
Roumania	Kingdom	84,000	20,000,000	238	Bucharest.....	650,000
San Marino	Republic	38	13,000	342	San Marino	2,000
Scotland	Kingdom	30,410	5,030,000	165	ψ Edinburgh	440,000
Spain	Republic	196,700	25,000,000	127	Madrid	1,050,000
Balearic Islds. :—						
Majorca .....	...	690	630,000	913	ψ Palma	93,014
Minorca .....	...	430	250,000	581	ψ Palma	
...	...	260	380,000	1,461	ψ Mahon	
Canary Islds. ....	...	2,807	600,000	213	ψ Santa Cruz	64,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,345	6,500,000	37	ψ Stockholm	580,000
Switzerland.....	Republic	15,950	4,250,000	260	Berne.....	121,000
Turkey in Europe..	Republic	9,256	2,000,000	215	See Asia. ....	...
U.S.S.R. (Europe):—						
R.S.F.S.R.	Republic	1,268,590	70,660,000	55	Moscow.....	4,137,000
Ukraine	Republic	180,000	32,800,000	182	Kieff	846,000
Belorussia	Republic	49,041	5,440,000	111	Minsk	187,000
Karelo-Finnish ..	Republic	16,000	470,000	29	ψ Vipuri	80,000
Moldavia	Republic	20,000	4,000,000	200	Kishinev	113,000
Estonia	Republic	18,630	1,122,000	60	ψ Tallinn	132,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,000,000	80	ψ Riga	385,000
Lithuania	Republic	19,000	2,442,000	128	Kovno	125,000
Vatican	State	109 acres	450	...	Vatican City	450
Yugoslavia	Kingdom	96,000	16,000,000	166	Belgrade	250,000

ψ Seaport.

ASIA.

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. A correspondent to *The Times* (June 27, 1945) suggests the following limits:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Aden	British	80	48,000	600	ψ Aden	32,500
Aden Protectorate	...	112,000	600,000	5	...	...
Kamran Island ..	...	22	2,200	100	...	...
Kuria Muria Islds.	...	30	100	3	...	...
Perim .....	...	5	1,700	340	...	...
Afghanistan	Kingdom	250,000	10,000,000	40	Kabul	80,000
<i>Arabia :—</i>						
Bahrain	Emirate	200	150,000	750	ψ Manama	25,000
Kuwait	Principality ..	200	80,000	40	ψ Kuwait	60,000
Muscat and Oman	Sultanate	82,000	550,000	6	ψ Muscat	22,000
Qatar	Sheikdom	8,000	30,000	3	Doha	5,000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	927,000	6,500,000	7	Riyadh	30,000
Nejd	Kingdom	800,000	3,000,000	3	Riyadh	20,000
Hejaz	Kingdom	113,000	1,500,000	13	Mecca	130,000
Asir	Kingdom	14,000	1,000,000	71	Abu Arish	7,500
Yemen	Kingdom	74,000	3,500,000	48	Sana'a	40,000
Bhutan	Kingdom	18,000	250,000	48	Punakha .....	...
<i>Borneo :—</i>						
British N. Borneo	British	30,000	270,000	9	ψ Sandakan	14,000
Brunei	British	2,250	38,000	17	Brunei	12,000
Sarawak	Independent ..	50,000	500,000	10	Kuching	25,000
Burma	Dominion	262,000	15,000,000	57	ψ Rangoon	400,000
Ceylon	British	25,500	8,000,000	314	ψ Colombo	290,000
<i>Maldivé Archipelago</i>						
...	Dependency	115	80,000	695	ψ Malé	6,000
<i>China, etc. :—</i>						
China	Republic	4,457,000	491,000,000	110	} Chungking	880,000
China	Republic	2,082,000	482,000,000	231		
Mongolia	Republic	1,360,000	3,000,000	2	Ulan Buotr Khoto	30,000
Sinkiang	Republic	551,000	3,000,000	5	Urumtsi	47,000
Tibet .....	...	463,000	3,000,000	6	Lhasa	20,000

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
<i>Asia—continued.</i>						
Fr. Indo-China:—					Ψ Saigon	111,000
Annam	Protectorate	58,000	5,660,000	97	Ilué	40,000
Cambodia	Protectorate	70,000	3,100,000	44	Ψ Phnom Penh	103,000
Cochin-China	French Colony	24,000	4,616,000	192	Ψ Saigon	111,000
Kwang Chou-wai	French	250	200,000	800	Ψ Fort Bayard	9,500
Laos	Protectorate	100,000	1,000,000	10	Ψ Vientiane	10,000
Tonkin	Protectorate	43,000	8,000,000	186	Ψ Hanoi	124,000
Hong-Kong	British	400	1,000,000	2,500	Ψ Victoria	417,000
India:—						
British India	Empire	862,679	389,000,000	113	Delhi	447,000
Native States .....	...	712,508				
French India	French	200	293,000	1,465	Ψ Pondicherry	50,000
Portuguese India	Portuguese	1,636	580,000	354	Ψ Nova Goa	12,000
Iran (Persia)	Kingdom	630,000	15,000,000	23	Ψ Tehran	360,000
Iraq	Kingdom	116,000	3,560,000	30	Bagdad	340,000
Japan	Empire	263,000	105,250,000	400	Tokyo	6,831,000
Korea (Chosen) .....	...	85,200	22,000,000	259	Seoul	405,000
Formosa (Taiwan) .....	...	13,890	5,400,000	388	Taipei	288,000
Kwang Tung .....	...	1,440	1,200,000	833	Ψ Dairen	387,000
Malaya:—						
Straits Settlements:—						
Singapore	British	1,356	1,358,000	1,000	Ψ Singapore	544,000
Labuan	British	220	720,000	3,277	Ψ Singapore	544,000
Cocos-Keeling	British	35	8,650	248	Ψ Victoria	2,000
Christmas Is.	British	1	1,142	1,142	...	...
Penang	British	60	1,129	19	...	...
Malacca	British	400	300,000	750	Ψ George Town	165,000
		640	225,000	351	Ψ Malacca	38,000
Federated States:—						
Perak	Sultanate	27,540	2,200,000	80	Kuala Lumpur	136,000
Selangor	Sultanate .....	...	765,989	...	Taiping	31,000
Negri Sembilan	Sultanate .....	...	533,197	...	Kuala Lumpur	136,000
Pahang	Sultanate .....	...	213,799	...	Seremban	22,000
Johore	Sultanate	7,500	614,000	81	Kuala Lipis	4,200
Kedah	Sultanate	3,660	481,000	129	Johore Bahru	98,000
Perlis	Sultanate	316	55,000	174	Alor Star	25,000
Kelantan	Sultanate	5,750	400,000	68	Kangar	2,000
Trengganu	Sultanate	5,050	180,000	35	Kota Bharu	15,000
Manchuria (Mandchukuo)	Republic	500,000	40,000,000	80	Trengganu	14,000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	5,600,000	103	Hsinking	396,000
Netherlands:—					Kathmandu	80,000
India:—						
Java and Madura .....	...	51,000	40,000,000	784	Ψ Batavia	260,000
Other Provinces .....	...	680,000	13,000,000	19	Ψ Batavia	260,000
Palestine	British Mandate	10,400	1,500,000	142	Jerusalem	130,000
Transjordan	British Mandate	30,000	300,000	10	Amman	12,000
Philippine Is.	Commonwealth	115,000	16,356,000	142	Ψ Manila	378,000
Portuguese China (Macao) .....	...	5	158,000	31,600	Ψ Macao	158,000
Portuguese Timor .....	...	7,339	475,000	64	Ψ Dili	6,000
Siam	Kingdom	198,247	14,464,000	73	Ψ Bangkok	681,000
Syria & Lebanon:—						
Syria	Republic	60,000	2,537,500	42	...	...
Lebanon	Republic .....	...	1,682,500	...	Damascus	230,000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	285,246	855,000	...	Ψ Beirut	160,000
Hatay	Ceded (1939) .....	...	14,932,941	52	Ankara	157,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—					Ψ Alexandretta .....	...
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia):—						
Armenia (Byzantine)	Republic	6,367,538	39,791,900	6	See Europe .....	...
Azerbaijan	Republic	15,065	1,339,969	88	Erivan	106,000
Georgia	Republic	33,570	2,463,068	73	Baku	809,000
Turkmenistan	Republic	25,470	2,135,033	83	Tiflis	519,000
Uzbekistan	Republic	188,610	1,270,000	6	Poltaratsk	74,000
Tajikistan	Republic	66,400	6,300,000	95	Tashkent	585,000
Kazakhstan	Republic	56,108	2,000,000	35	Stalinabad	31,000
Kirgizistan	Republic	1,000,000	6,000,000	6	Alma Ata	200,000
Sakhalin	Republic	75,000	1,500,000	20	Frunze	80,000
	(ceded (1945))	14,000	322,000	23	Ψ Toyohara	36,000

Ψ Seaport.

AFRICA.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria	French Dept.	222,000	7,000,000	31	ψ Algiers	260,000
Angola	Portuguese	488,000	4,000,000	8	ψ St. Paul de Loanda	40,000
Basutoland	British Protect.	11,720	563,000	48	Maseru	3,400
Bechuanaland	British Protect.	275,000	266,000	1	Mafeking .....	...
Belgian Congo	Belgian	910,000	11,000,000	12	Leopoldville	42,000
Buranda-Urundi	Mandated	15,000	3,000,000	200	Yaounde .....	...
Cameroon, British	Mandated	34,000	831,000	21	Buea	3,000
Cameroon, French	Mandated	143,000	2,600,000	18	Yaounde	6,000
Cape Verde Islands	Portuguese	1,516	151,000	99	ψ Praia	6,000
Egypt	Kingdom	363,200	16,000,000	44	Cairo	1,307,000
Eritrea	British	64,000	808,000	13	Asmara	140,000
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Kingdom	350,000	7,000,000	20	Addis Ababa	150,000
French Equatorial: .....	...	...	...	...	Brazzaville	4,000
Chad	French	481,000	1,100,000	2	Fort Lamy	6,000
Gaboon	French	106,000	387,000	3	ψ Libreville	4,500
Middle Congo	French	93,000	662,000	7	Brazzaville	4,000
Ubanghi-Chari	French	190,000	1,100,000	5	Bangui	13,500
French W. Africa: .....	...	...	...	...	ψ Dakar	100,000
Dahomey	French	47,150	1,352,000	28	ψ Porto Novo	28,000
French Guinea	French	97,000	2,012,000	20	ψ Conakry	14,000
French Sudan	French	582,500	3,600,000	6	Kuluba .....	...
Ivory Coast	French	189,000	4,000,000	21	ψ Abidjan	26,000
Mauritania	French	322,340	384,000	1	ψ St. Louis	34,000
Niger	French	434,000	1,750,000	3	Niamey	5,000
Senegal	French	78,000	1,700,000	21	ψ Dakar	100,000
West Togoland	Mandated	30,000	763,000	25	Lomé	13,000
Gambia	British	4,068	200,000	49	ψ Bathurst	15,000
Gold Coast	British	24,000	1,861,000	77	ψ Accra	75,000
Ashanti	British	24,380	703,000	29	Kumasi	45,000
North Territories	British	30,500	172,000	23	Tamale	19,000
East Togoland	Mandated	123,000	168,000	13	Ho	4,000
Kenya	British	220,000	3,400,000	15	Nairobi	100,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	1,500,000	36	ψ Monrovia	10,000
Libya	Amgot	810,000	1,000,000	1	ψ Tripoli	60,000
Madagascar, etc.	French	228,000	4,000,000	17	Antananarivo	120,000
Reunion	French	800	200,000	250	St. Denis	27,000
Mauritius, etc.	British	720	425,000	590	ψ Port Louis	55,000
Morocco .....	...	183,000	7,500,000	41	...	...
International Zn.	International	150	80,000	532	Tangier	47,000
French Zone	French	162,000	6,430,000	33	ψ Rabat	84,000
Spanish Zone	Spanish	11,000	750,000	68	Tetuan	50,000
Mozambique	Portuguese	300,000	4,100,000	13	ψ Lourenço Marques	43,000
Nigeria	British	373,000	20,000,000	54	ψ Lagos	130,000
Nyasaland	British	48,000	1,700,000	36	Zomba	3,000
Portuguese Guinea	Portuguese	14,000	300,000	21	ψ Bolama	4,000
Rhodesia, North	British	290,000	1,400,000	5	Lusaka .....	...
Rhodesia, South	British	150,300	1,378,000	9	Salisbury	33,000
St. Helena	British	47	4,500	95	ψ Jamestown	1,400
Ascension	British	38	200	5	ψ Georgetown	154
Tristan da Cunha	British	45	163	3	ψ Edinburgh .....	...
St. Thomé & Príncipe	Portuguese	370	60,000	162	ψ Sao Thomé	3,200
Seychelles	British	156	31,000	198	ψ Victoria	6,000
Sierra Leone	British	28,000	1,800,000	64	ψ Freetown	56,000
Somaland, British	British	68,000	345,000	5	ψ Berbera	20,000
French	French	9,000	70,000	8	ψ Jibouti	12,000
Italian	Amgot	220,000	1,000,000	5	ψ Mogadishu	37,000
Spanish Guinea	Spanish	10,000	140,000	14	ψ Santa Isabel	9,000
Spanish Presidios: .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceuta	Spanish .....	...	36,000	...	...	...
Melilla	Spanish .....	...	50,000	...	...	...
Sahara	Spanish	100,000	32,000	...	Villa Cisneros	250
Sudan	Condominium	970,000	6,500,000	7	Khartoum	56,000
Swaziland	British	6,700	157,000	23	Mbabane .....	...
Tanganyika	British	360,000	5,250,000	15	ψ Dar-es-Salaam	30,000
Tunisia	French	45,000	2,600,000	64	ψ Tunis	210,000
Uganda	British	94,000	3,800,000	40	Entebbe	8,000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	473,000	9,600,000	20	ψ Pretoria	83,000
S.W. Africa	Mandate	327,725	360,000	1	ψ Cape Town	336,000
Zanzibar	British	640	138,000	215	ψ Windhoek	11,000
Pemba	British	380	98,000	258	ψ Zanzibar	47,000

* Temporarily occupied by British troops.

ψ Seaport.

NORTH AMERICA.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Canada	Dominion	3,700,000	11,812,000	3	Ottawa	155,000
Mexico	Republic	769,000	19,500,000	25	Mexico	1,030,000
Newfoundland	Dominion	42,750	285,000	6	St. John's	60,000
Labrador	Dependency	120,000	5,000	...		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	Fighting France	93	4,200	420	St. Pierre	3,500
United States	Republic	3,026,789	135,604,000	44	Washington, D. C.	663,000
Alaska	U.S.A. Territory	586,000	73,000	..	Juneau	4,000

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Bermuda	British	20	28,000	1400	St. Hamilton	3,300
British Honduras	British	8,600	59,000	7	Belize	17,000
British W. Indies :						
Bahamas	British	4,375	67,000	15	Nassau	20,000
Barbados	British	166	188,000	1132	Bridgetown	14,000
Jamaica	British	4,450	1,173,000	263	Kingston	78,000
Cayman Islands	British	100	6,800	68	Georgetown	6,000
Turks and Caicos	British	170	5,500	33	Grand Turk	1,600
Leeward Islands						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	171	35,000	204	St. John	10,000
Montserrat	British	32	14,000	437	Plymouth	1,800
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	150	40,000	261	Basseterre	9,000
Virgin Islands	British	58	6,500	110	Roadtown	500
Windward Islands :—						
Dominica	British	305	50,000	163	Roseau	9,000
Grenada	British	133	90,000	671	St. George's	5,000
St. Lucia	British	238	70,000	290	Castries	6,000
St. Vincent	British	150	58,000	386	Kingstown	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,978	465,000	232	Port of Spain	90,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	623,000	27	San José	58,000
Cuba	Republic	44,180	4,228,000	95	Havana	569,000
Curaçao	Netherlands	436	79,000	181	Willemstad	21,000
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	1,478,000	76	Ciudad Trujillo	74,000
Guadeloupe	Fighting France	686	308,000	447	Basse Terre	14,000
Guatemala	Republic	42,500	3,300,000	77	Guatemala	177,000
Haiti	Republic	10,200	2,300,000	229	Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	Republic	44,375	962,000	21	Tegucigalpa	47,000
Martinique	Fighting France	400	250,000	625	Fort de France	52,000
Nicaragua	Republic	51,660	750,000	14	Managua	45,000
Panama	Republic	31,890	564,000	16	Panama	83,000
Salvador	Republic	13,180	1,665,000	126	San Salvador	103,000
U.S.A. :						
Virgin Islands	U.S.A.	133	25,000	190	Charlotte Amalie	7,000
Canal Zone	U.S.A.	549	52,000	94	Balboa Heights .....	...
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	1,871,000	550	San Juan	170,000

ψ Seaport.

PRICE OF WHEAT-BREAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN OCTOBER, 1941.

Country	Price per Kilo.	Equivalent in pence per 4 lb. loaf.	Country.	Price per Kilo.	Equivalent in pence per 4 lb. loaf.
Great Britain	4 ^{9d} .	9 ^d .	France (Nov. 1938) ..	3 ⁰⁰ Francs	7 ^{7d} .
Australia	0 ^{4d} .	14 ^{25d} .	Germany	0 ³² R.M.	12 ^{5d} .
Canada	15 ² Cents	14 ^{4d} .	Hungary (1940)	0 ⁴ Pengo	10 ^{27d} .
Eire	6 ^{6d} .	12 ^{5d} .	Mexico	0 ⁵⁷ Peso	11 ^{0d} .
New Zealand	5 ^{0d} .	11 ^{25d} .	Netherlands (1940)	0 ¹² Florin	10 ^{27d} .
Union S. Africa	6 ^{6d} .	12 ^{5d} .	Roumania	13 ⁰⁰ Lei	11 ^{23d} .
Argentina	0 ³⁰ Peso	9 ^{5d} .	Sweden	1 ⁰⁰ Krone	26 ^{0d} .
Brazil (1940)	1600 Milreis	9 ^{68d} .	Switzerland	0 ⁵² Swiss Fr.	13 ^{0d} .
Bulgaria (1940)	5 ⁰⁰ Leva	6 ^{48d} .	U.S.A.	17 ⁹ Cents	20 ^{0d} .
Chile	1 ⁸ Peso	10 ^{0d} .	Uruguay	0 ¹² Peso	7 ^{4d} .
China (Shanghai)	1 ⁷⁵ Chinese \$	20 ^{52d} .	Yugoslavia (1940)	4 ⁵⁸ Dinars	9 ^{5d} .
Denmark	1 ²⁷ Krone	27 ^{5d} .			

SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNTRY. *	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Argentina.....	Republic	1,113,000	13,520,000	12	Ψ Buenos Aires	2,364,000
Bolivia	Republic	600,000	3,000,000	5	Ψ La Paz	200,000
Brazil	Republic	3,300,000	43,250,000	13	Ψ Rio de Janeiro	1,850,000
Chile	Republic	290,000	4,300,000	15	Santiago	860,000
Colombia	Republic	462,000	9,523,000	20	Bogotá	395,000
Ecuador	Republic	226,000	3,086,000	18	Quito	150,000
Falkland Islands	British	4,618	2,378	...	Ψ Stanley	1,200
South Georgia, etc.	British .....	...	...	...	...	...
Guiana, British	British	90,000	338,000	3	Ψ Georgetown	68,000
French	French	30,000	33,000	1	Ψ Cayenne	12,000
Netherlands	Netherlands	54,000	165,000	3	Ψ Paramaribo	50,000
Paraguay	Republic	62,000	900,000	13	Ψ Asuncion	97,000
Peru	Republic	483,000	7,000,000	14	Lima	523,000
Uruguay	Republic	72,180	2,164,000	30	Monte Video	770,000
Venezuela	Republic	363,730	3,840,000	10	Caracas	267,000

OCEANIA.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Australia	Commonwealth ...	3,000,000	7,137,000	2	Canberra	13,000
New Guinea	Mandated	100,000	550,000	5	Ψ Lae .....	...
Norfolk Island	Australian	15	1,100	73	Ψ Kingston .....	...
Papua	Australian	90,540	280,000	3	Ψ Port Moresby	3,000
Antarctica	Australian .....	...	...	...	...	...
British Solomon Islands...	Brit. Protectorate	11,500	95,000	8	Ψ Tulagi .....	...
Caroline Islands	Japanese Mandate	...	42,000	...	Ψ Palau	13,000
Fiji	British	7,100	200,000	23	Ψ Suva	16,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands...	British	200	35,000	175	Ψ Pasaupia .....	...
Guam	U.S.A.	225	22,500	100	Agaña	12,000
Hawaii	U.S.A.	6,400	423,000	66	Ψ Honolulu	155,000
Mariane and Marshall Islands	Japanese Mandate	830	120,000	144	Ψ Jaluit .....	...
Marquesas	Fighting France...	500	2,500	5	Ψ Nauru .....	...
Nauru	Brit. Mandate	9	3,400	377	Ψ Noumea	12,000
New Caledonia	Fighting France...	7,200	50,500	7	Ψ Port Vila	1,200
New Hebrides	Condominium	5,700	43,000	7	Ψ Wellington	160,000
New Zealand	Dominion	104,000	1,600,000	15	Ψ Auckland .....	...
Cook Islands, &c.	N.Z.	200	16,000	80	Awarua .....	...
Koss Dependency	N.Z.	770,000	...	...	...	...
Western Samoa	N.Z.	1,130	60,000	53	Ψ Apia	1,400
Samoa, Eastern	U.S.A.	56	13,000	214	Ψ Pago Pago	1,000
Society Islands	Fighting France...	650	14,000	21	Ψ Papeete	8,500
Tonga, &c.	Brit. Protectorate	250	33,000	132	Ψ Nukualofa .....	...

† Captured by U.S.A., 1944.

Ψ Seaport.

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2'9 miles.	500 ft.	29'5 miles.	4,000 ft.	83'3 miles.
20 „	5'9 „	1,000 „	41'6 „	5,000 „	93'1 „
50 „	9'3 „	2,000 „	58'9 „	20,000 „	186'2 „
100 „	13'2 „	3,000 „	72'1 „		

	Pop.		Pop.
ψ LONDON (England) 1931, <i>see below</i> ..	8,203,942	Baku, U.S.S.R. (1939)	809,347
ψ New York, U.S.A. (1940)	7,454,995	Istanbul, Turkey (1940)	800,980
ψ Greater New York (1940)	11,690,520	ψ AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (1939) ..	793,500
TOKYO, Japan (1938)	6,830,523	Hankow, China (1931)	778,000
BERLIN, Germany (1935)	4,250,000	ψ Madras, India (1941)	777,000
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1939)	4,137,018	ψ MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1941)	770,000
ψ Shanghai, China (1935)	3,418,000	ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1940)	769,520
Chicago, U.S.A. (1940)	3,384,555	ψ Manchester, England (1931)	766,333
ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1939)	3,191,304	ψ Cologne, Germany (1937)	757,000
ψ Osaka, Japan (1935)	3,000,000	Munich, Germany (1933)	735,000
PARIS, France (1936)	2,793,000	Hyderabad, India (1941)	729,000
ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1939) ..	2,364,000	Leipzig, Germany (1933)	714,000
ψ Valencia, India (1941)	2,109,000	ψ LISBON, Portugal (1940)	705,000
ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1940)	1,935,086	ψ Yokohama, Japan (1935)	704,000
Vienna, Austria (1939)	1,924,269	ψ Alexandria, Egypt (1937)	682,000
ψ RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1938) ..	1,850,000	ψ BANGKOK, Siam (1940)	681,000
ψ Hamburg, Germany (1938)	1,678,000	Lahore, India (1941)	672,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1940)	1,618,549	Lodz, Poland (1939)	672,000
Peiping (Peking), China (1936)	1,560,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1940)	665,384
ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1940)	1,496,792	WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A. (1940) ..	663,153
ψ Bombay, India (1941)	1,488,000	Essen, Germany (1937)	655,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1937)	1,307,000	ψ Toronto, Canada (1931)	653,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1936)	1,300,000	BUCHAREST, Roumania (1939)	648,000
Tientsin, China (1936)	1,292,000	Gorki, U.S.S.R. (1939)	644,116
WARSAW, Poland (1939)	1,289,000	Dresden, Germany (1933)	642,000
ψ SYDNEY, New South Wales (1935) ..	1,251,000	ψ Wenchow, China (1931)	631,000
ψ Canton, China (1936)	1,223,000	ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1940)	629,553
ROME, Italy (1936)	1,200,000	Breslau, Germany (1933)	625,000
ψ Barcelona, Spain (1941)	1,250,000	ψ Genoa, Italy (1936)	625,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1935)	1,150,000	Turin, Italy (1936)	623,000
ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1936)	1,124,000	ψ Rotterdam, Netherlands (1939)	612,400
Milan, Italy (1936)	1,120,000	ψ Odessa, U.S.S.R. (1939)	604,223
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1936)	1,061,000	Johannesburg, S. Africa (1940)	592,500
MEXICO, Mexico (1940)	1,030,000	Ahmedabad, India (1941)	590,000
Birmingham, England (1937)	1,029,700	Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1940)	589,558
MADRID, Spain (1941)	1,100,000	ψ Taskent, U.S.S.R. (1939)	585,005
ψ Montreal, Canada (1936)	1,000,000	ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1939)	580,000
Nanking, China (1936)	1,000,000	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1940)	575,150
ψ Nagoya, Japan (1935)	1,000,000	ψ HAVANA, Cuba (1939)	569,000
Kioto, Japan (1935)	1,000,000	Lyons, France (1936)	562,000
ψ MELBOURNE, Victoria (1935)	1,000,000	Frankfort, Germany (1937)	556,000
PRAGUE, Bohemia (1937)	962,000	ψ SINGAPORE, Malaya (1940)	544,000
ψ Marseilles, France (1936)	914,000	Dortmund, Germany (1937)	541,000
ψ Kobe, Japan (1935)	912,000	ψ Hanchow, China (1936)	537,000
CHUNGKING, China (1943)	880,000	DELHI, India (1941)	533,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1940)	878,385	LIMA, Peru (1940)	523,000
ψ Naples, Italy (1936)	861,000	Tiflis, U.S.S.R. (1939)	519,175
Santiago, Chile (1938)	860,000	Sheffield, England (1937)	518,200
ψ Liverpool, England (1931)	855,539	ψ Tsingtao, China (1936)	515,000
ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1940)	854,144	ψ Rosario, Argentina	511,000
Kieff, U.S.S.R. (1939)	846,293	ψ Rostov on Don, U.S.S.R. (1939)	510,253
ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1935)	843,000	Dnepropetrovsk, U.S.S.R. (1939) ..	500,662
Mukden, Manchukuo (1939)	835,000	ψ Antwerp, Belgium (1937)	500,000
Kharkoff, U.S.S.R. (1939)	833,432	ψ Pernambuco, Brazil (1935)	500,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1940)	813,748		

ψ Seaport.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1921.	1931.
City of London	677	13,709	10,999
Administrative (County of London)	74,850	4,484,523	4,397,003
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	...	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,778	7,466,492	8,192,943
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,455	7,480,201	8,203,942
Greater London	443,455	7,480,201	8,203,942

Boundaries.—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan Parliamentary Division*. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* comprises the County of London (excluding the City of London), the county of Middlesex, and parts of the counties of Surrey, Hertford, Essex and Kent. The boundary is irregular, but most of the District falls within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.

NATURAL ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

(Births minus Deaths.)

Country.	Excess of Births.	Increase per 1,000 Population.	Country.	Excess of Births.	Increase per 1,000 Population.
Palestine (1943).....	45,299	27.6	Chile (1943).....	68,860	13.2
Mexico (1943).....	472,197	22.3	New Zealand (1943).....	17,629	10.7
British Guiana (1942).....	7,602	21.2	Northern Ireland (1944).....	14,112	10.7
Venezuela (1943).....	81,198	20.3	Malta (1943).....	2,874	10.6
Ceylon (1943).....	117,759	19.2	*U.S.A. (1943).....	1,313,876	10.5
Cyprus (1943).....	7,250	18.4	Australia (1943).....	74,809	10.4
Jamaica (1942).....	22,620	18.0	Spain (1943).....	254,264	9.6
Trinidad & Tobago (1942)	8,701	16.9	Portugal (1943).....	75,881	9.5
*Union of South Africa			Sweden (1943).....	59,122	9.2
(1943).....	37,320	16.5	Burma (1939).....	124,122	8.4
Hawaii (1942).....	7,025	15.9	India (1942).....	2,378,242	8.0
Colombia (1943).....	145,553	15.2	Mauritius (1943).....	2,962	7.2
Canada (1943).....	164,541	14.0	Eire (1943).....	20,949	7.1
Argentina (1943).....	181,120	13.9	Scotland (1944).....	31,338	6.3
Barbados (1943).....	2,773	13.8	England and Wales (1944)	253,040	6.1

* White Population only.

Payments are made to parents by certain countries for each child born and brought up. Australia was the pioneer country with a Maternity Act passed October 12, 1912, under which a grant is made to parents whose income does not exceed £247 per annum (£4 10s. per week), increasing by £13 for each additional child, but with an income limit of £338 (£6 10s. per week). In Great Britain a payment of £13 per annum for each child after the first provided by the Family Allowances Act, 1945, with an extended provision, free of cost, of school meals and milk services. In U.S.S.R. a bonus of 200 Roubles is given to a mother on the birth of her 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th child, and of 5,000 Roubles on the birth of the 11th child.

BIRTH RATES IN WAR TIME

(Per 1,000 Inhabitants.)

Country.	World War I.		World War II.		Country.	World War I.		World War II.	
	1913	1918	1938	1943		1913	1918	1938	1943
Australia.....	24.3	18.1	17.5	20.7	Netherlands...	28.3	25.3	20.5	23.0
Czechoslovakia	28.9	12.9	16.8	20.8	Sweden.....	23.2	20.3	14.9	19.3
Denmark.....	25.6	24.1	18.1	21.4	Switzerland...	23.2	18.7	15.2	19.2
Eire.....	22.6	19.9	15.5	16.9	U.K.....	24.3	18.1	15.5	16.9
France.....	18.8	12.1	14.6	16.0	U.S.A.....	25.5	24.6	17.6	22.0

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Country.	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Country.	Total Births	Illegitimate Births
Australia (1937).....	119,131	5,163	Germany (1936).....	1,312,053	102,031
Belgium (1938).....	132,345	3,317	Italy (1938).....	1,037,189	42,134
Canada (1936).....	220,371	8,633	Netherlands (1938).....	178,422	2,557
Chile (1932).....	149,459	54,702	New Zealand (1942).....	33,574	1,339
Denmark (1938).....	68,462	6,261	Northern Ireland (1938)	25,742	1,150
Eire (1937).....	56,488	1,813	Norway (1939).....	46,920	2,794
England & Wales (1944)	745,318	52,385	Scotland (1943).....	94,682	7,173
Finland (1937).....	72,319	5,050	Sweden (1943).....	124,921	10,675
France (1932).....	722,246	56,327	Switzerland (1943).....	84,444	2,669

ILLITERACY.

	Number of Illiterates (over 10 years of age).	Per Cent of Population.		Number of Illiterates (over 10 years of age).	Per Cent of Population.
Egypt (1927).....	8,817,000	85.7	Greece (1935).....	1,500,000	32.0
India (1931).....	268,000,000	84.0	Spain (1935).....	7,843,000	31.1
" (1941).....	284,700,000	73.0	Poland (1935).....	3,875,000	21.0
Brazil (1920).....	28,127,000	67.0	Italy (1935).....	6,112,000	19.0
Mexico (1930).....	9,000,000	59.3	U.S.S.R. (1937).....	20,800,000	13.0
Turkey (1927).....	12,518,000	91.8	" (1942).....	17,000,000	10.0
" (1934).....	7,500,000	55.1	Canada (1931).....	309,306	3.8
Portugal (1930).....	1,193,000	31.9			

THE ARAB WORLD.
Approximate Areas and Estimated Arab Population

Country.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Arab Population.
ARABIA :—			
Saudi Arabia.....	Independent State	927,000	6,000,000
Muscat and Oman.....	Do.	82,000	500,000
Yemen.....	Do.	74,000	3,500,000
Other.....	Various	10,000	250,000
NORTH AFRICA :—			
Egypt.....	Independent Kingdom	363,000	13,000,000
Algeria.....	French Department	222,000	6,000,000
Libya.....	Amgot	810,000	1,000,000
Morocco :—			
French Zone.....	French Dependency	162,000	6,000,000
Spanish Zone.....	Spanish do.	11,000	740,000
International.....	International	150	40,000
Tunisia.....	French Dependency	45,000	2,000,000
LEVANT :—			
Palestine.....	British Mandate	10,400	1,000,000
Transjordan.....	Do.	30,000	260,000
Syria and Lebanon.....	Independent Republics	60,000	2,000,000
IRAQ.....	Independent Kingdom	116,000	3,200,000
Total.....		2,932,550	45,490,000

JEWISH POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1938

(Estimated by the American Jewish Committee)

Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.
Algeria	110,000	Palestine	424,000
Argentina	260,000	Jerusalem	80,000
Buenos Aires	120,000	Tel-Aviv	130,000
Australia	24,000	Persia	40,000
Austria	200,000	Poland	3,000,000
Vienna	178,000	Warsaw	340,000
Belgium	60,000	Rumania	1,000,000
Brazil	40,000	Bucharest	50,000
Bulgaria	50,000	Switzerland	18,000
Canada	156,000	Syria	25,000
Montreal	58,000	Tunisia	60,000
Toronto	45,000	Turkey	78,000
China	20,000	Istanbul	48,000
Czechoslovakia	357,000	Union of South Africa	90,000
Egypt	72,000	United Kingdom	300,000
Cairo	38,000	London	234,000
Eire	4,000	Manchester	38,000
France	240,000	U.S.A.	5,000,000
Paris	175,000	New York	2,000,000
Germany	250,000	Chicago	363,000
Berlin	95,000	Philadelphia	300,000
Greece	73,000	Boston	120,000
Salonika	56,000	U.S.S.R.	3,000,000
Hungary	445,000	Odessa	153,000
Budapest	205,000	Kieff	140,000
India	24,000	Moscow	132,000
Iraq	90,000	Leningrad	85,000
Bagdad	43,000	Yugoslavia	68,000
Italy	48,000	Continents	Jews,
Latvia	94,000	Europe	8,940,000
Libya	30,000	Asia	840,000
Lithuania	155,000	Africa	598,000
Morocco	175,000	America (N. and S.)	5,343,000
Netherlands	157,000	Oceania	28,000
Amsterdam	66,000	Total (World)	15,749,000

During the War of 1939-1945 more than 1,500,000 Jews were massacred by the Nazis.

CURRENCIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country.	Denomination.	Value in U.S. Cents. Average, 1939.	London Rate of Exchange. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1939.	
			Maximum.	Minimum.
Argentina.....	Peso papel	23.08	20.43 pes.	18.65 pes.
Australia.....	Australian £	353.4	£1 = A. £1.2525	
Belgium.....	Belga	16.85	27.89 belga	25.10 belga
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	3.113	141 50 Bol.	
Brazil.....	Milreis	5.319	96.00 milreis	78.37 milreis
British E. Africa.....	Shilling	22.17	20 E.A. shillings = £1	
Bulgaria.....	Lev	1.207	390 lev.	360 lev.
Burma.....	Rupee	33.28	13.42 rupees	13.34 rupees
Canada.....	Canadian \$	96.02	\$4.716	\$4.375
Ceylon.....	Indian Rupee	33.28	13.43 rupees	13.34 rupees
Chile.....	Peso	5.173	117 pes.	116 pes.
China.....	National \$	11.88	\$73.846	\$28.235
Colombia.....	Peso	57.06	7.71 pes	7.49 pes.
Costa Rica.....	Colon	17.79	26.33 col.	24.01 col.
Cuba.....	Peso	96.38	\$4.693	\$4.280
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		See Germany	
Danzig.....	Gulden	18.82 (a)	25.25 guld.	21.5 guld.
Denmark.....	Krone	20.35	22.40 kr.	22.13 kr.
Dominican Rep.....	Dollar	100.00	\$4.693	\$4.280
Ecuador.....	Sure	6.672	68.05 sures	64.20 sures
Egypt.....	Egyptian £	455.0	97.5 piastres	
Eire.....	£	443.5	£1	£1
Finland.....	Markka	1.995	226.9 F. mks.	208.5 F. mks.
France.....	Franc	2.510	177.39 frs.	174.81 frs.
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.06	11.76 Rm.	10.88 Rm.
Austria.....	Schilling	—	See Germany	
Greece.....	Drachma	0.815	547.5 dr.	543.0 dr.
Guatemala.....	Quetzales	100.00	4.693 qtz.	4.280 qtz.
Haiti.....	Gourde	20.00	23.465 gourde	21.400 gourde
Honduras.....	Lempira	50.00	9.386 lempira	8.560 lempira
Hong Kong.....	H.K. Dollar	27.45	\$16.340	\$16.000
Hungary.....	Pengő	28.18	24.25 pen.	21.50 pen.
India.....	Rupee	33.28	13.43 rupees	13.34 rupees
Iraq.....	I. Dinar	443.5	1 I. Dinar = £1 sterling	
Italy.....	Lira	5.196	89.19 lire	81.50 lire
Albania.....	Franc, alb.	32.39	1 fr. = 6.25 lire (as from April 1939)	
Japan.....	Yen	25.96	17.14 yen	
Latvia.....	Lat	18.53	25.25 lats.	
Luxembourg.....	Franc	3.37	139.45 frs.	125.50 frs.
Malaya.....	S.S. dollar	51.74	\$8.629	\$8.514
Mexico.....	Peso	19.30	No quotation	
Netherlands.....	Gulden	53.34	8.84 guld.	7.98 guld.
New Zealand.....	New Zealand £	354.8	£1 = N.Z. £1.2425	
Newfoundland.....	Dollar	96.02	\$4.716	\$4.375
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba	20.00	25.93 cord.	23.65 cord.
Norway.....	Krone	23.27	19.90 kr.	19.00 kr.
Palestine.....	Pound £P	443.5	£P = £1 os. od.	
Panama.....	Balboa	100.00	4.693 balboa	4.693 balboa
Paraguay.....	Peso	0.33	1444.40 pes.	1318.56 es.
Persia.....	Rial	5.511	80.50 rials	
Peru.....	Sol	18.98	27.50 sol	22.50 sol
Poland.....	Zloty	18.83 (a)	25.25 zl.	21.50 zl.
Portugal.....	Escudo	4.038	110.38 esc.	109.75 esc.
Roumania.....	Leu	0.709	660.0 lei	655.0 lei
Salvador.....	Colones	40.00	11.73 col.	10.70 col.
Siam.....	Baht	40.66	10.91 baht	
Spain.....	Peseta	10.75	42.45 pes.	
Sudan.....	Pound	455.0	97.5 piastres	
Sweden.....	Krona	23.99	19.42 kr.	17.75 kr.
Switzerland.....	Franc	22.53	20.89 fr.	18.85 fr.
Turkey.....	£T	78.24	590.0 piast.	543.0 piast.
Union S. Africa.....	S.A. £	440.2	£1.007 S.A.	£1.005 S.A.
United Kingdom.....	£ sterling	443.5	£1	
Uruguay.....	Peso	62.01	9.505 pes.	8.581 pes.
U.S.A.....	Dollar	100.00	\$4.693	\$4.280
U.S.S.R.....	Roubles	—	24.87 rbl.	22.58 rbl.
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	31.54	14.92 bol.	13.61 bol.
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	2.270	210.0 din.	185.0 din.

(a) January to August average.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Imports.		Exports.	
		1937	1938	1937	1938
Argentina	<i>Peso papel</i>	1,557,700,000	1,460,000,000	2,308,300,000	1,400,300,000
Australia	Australian £	111,600,000	138,000,000	145,100,000	138,700,000
Belgium	<i>Franc</i>	27,487,000,000	22,694,000,000	25,206,000,000	21,493,000,000
Bolivia	<i>Boliviano</i>	59,300,000	76,200,000	124,700,000	100,600,000
Brazil	£ sterling	40,600,000	35,900,000	42,500,000	35,900,000
Bulgaria	<i>Lev</i>	4,604,800,000	4,934,000,000	5,019,500,000	5,578,000,000
Burma	<i>Rupee</i>	232,100,000	206,700,000	519,100,000	470,600,000
Canada	Canadian \$	811,300,000	678,800,000	1,019,200,000	889,000,000
Chile	<i>Peso of 6d. Gold</i>	428,800,000	501,800,000	933,400,000	674,100,000
China	Sterling \$=14½d.	953,400,000	886,200,000	838,300,000	762,600,000
Colombia	<i>Peso</i>	169,700,000	158,900,000	152,200,000	149,800,000
Costa Rica	U.S. \$	11,900,000	12,600,000	11,500,000	10,100,000
Cuba	<i>Peso</i>	129,600,000	106,000,000	186,100,000	142,700,000
Czechoslovakia	<i>Koruna</i>	10,981,000,000	8,388,000,000	11,954,000,000	9,204,000,000
Denmark	<i>Krone</i>	1,673,800,000	1,640,900,000	1,568,500,000	1,550,600,000
Dominican Rep.	U.S. \$	11,600,000	11,300,000	17,300,000	14,900,000
Ecuador	<i>Sucre</i>	131,600,000	148,000,000	164,000,000	169,000,000
Egypt	Egyptian £	37,100,000	35,900,000	38,700,000	25,600,000
Eire	£	43,500,000	41,000,000	22,200,000	23,900,000
Finland	<i>Markkaa</i>	9,151,300,000	8,482,000,000	9,378,900,000	8,431,000,000
France	<i>Franc</i>	42,391,000,000	45,981,000,000	23,939,000,000	39,586,000,000
Germany	<i>Reichsmark</i>	5,455,000,000	5,443,000,000	5,901,000,000	5,249,000,000
Austria	<i>Schilling</i>	1,453,700,000	—	1,216,900,000	—
Greece	<i>Drachma</i>	15,204,000,000	14,761,000,000	9,555,000,000	10,149,000,000
Guatemala	<i>Quetzal</i>	20,900,000	21,000,000	15,800,000	16,300,000
Haiti	<i>Gourde</i>	46,100,000	38,000,000	44,900,000	34,700,000
Honduras	U.S. \$	9,900,000	—	7,500,000	—
Hungary	<i>Pengo</i>	483,600,000	418,200,000	588,000,000	521,900,000
India	<i>Rupee</i>	1,592,400,000	1,501,200,000	2,024,100,000	1,622,000,000
Iraq	<i>Dinar</i>	9,600,000	9,200,000	5,600,000	3,500,000
Italy	<i>Lira</i>	13,837,000,000	11,124,000,000	10,429,000,000	10,379,000,000
Albania	<i>Franc</i>	18,900,000	—	10,200,000	—
Japan	<i>Yen</i>	3,732,400,000	2,641,100,000	3,124,700,000	2,667,500,000
Mexico	<i>Peso</i>	613,800,000	494,200,000	696,300,000	514,600,000
Netherlands	<i>Gulden</i>	1,550,200,000	1,414,800,000	1,148,100,000	1,039,200,000
New Zealand	<i>N.Z. £</i>	55,700,000	54,800,000	66,300,000	58,100,000
Newfoundland	<i>Dollar</i>	23,500,000	27,500,000	27,600,000	34,500,000
Nicaragua	<i>Cordoba</i>	5,600,000	5,100,000	6,100,000	6,000,000
Norway	<i>Krone</i>	1,280,300,000	1,175,700,000	810,800,000	774,000,000
Panama	<i>Balboa</i>	17,300,000	17,500,000	4,100,000	3,800,000
Paraguay	<i>Peso oro</i>	12,400,000	—	12,100,000	—
Persia	<i>Rial</i>	1,382,600,000	—	2,559,800,000	—
Peru	<i>Sol</i>	235,100,000	260,200,000	364,600,000	341,000,000
Poland	—	—	—	—	—
and Danzig	<i>Zloty</i>	1,254,300,000	1,300,400,000	1,195,500,000	1,184,800,000
Portugal	<i>Escudo</i>	2,353,000,000	2,279,000,000	1,202,000,000	1,138,000,000
Roumania	<i>Leu</i>	20,163,000,000	18,693,000,000	31,359,000,000	21,524,000,000
Salvador	<i>Colon</i>	26,000,000	22,900,000	38,800,000	27,400,000
Siam	<i>Baht</i>	107,100,000	—	161,800,000	—
Spain (1934-35)	<i>Peseta or</i>	854,800,000	875,200,000	611,000,000	583,400,000
Sweden	<i>Krona</i>	2,123,000,000	2,068,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,839,000,000
Switzerland	<i>Franc</i>	1,797,100,000	1,588,600,000	1,283,800,000	1,115,300,000
Turkey	<i>Turkish £</i>	114,400,000	149,800,000	138,000,000	144,900,000
Union S. Africa	<i>S.A. £</i>	108,100,000	92,800,000	39,600,000	32,300,000
U. Kingdom	£ sterling	952,700,000	858,800,000	521,400,000	470,900,000
Uruguay	<i>Peso</i>	80,400,000	74,400,000	98,800,000	96,300,000
U.S.S.R.	<i>Dollar</i>	3,009,900,000	1,949,800,000	3,298,900,000	3,056,800,000
U.S.S.R.	<i>Rouble</i>	1,341,300,000	1,387,000,000	1,728,600,000	1,329,000,000
Venezuela	<i>Bolivar</i>	300,600,000	—	835,300,000	—
Yugoslavia	<i>Dinar</i>	5,148,300,000	4,940,000,000	6,272,400,000	5,047,000,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 35,410 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Oceans. Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 35,410
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 27,962
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	(1939), 16,634
	<i>Seas.</i>	
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Foia Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 1,200

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	"	728,250
Kinchinjang I.	"	28,146
Nanga Parbat	"	26,629
Manda Devi	"	25,645
Kamet	"	25,447
Minyaa Konka	"	24,900
Aconcagua	Andes	22,976
Huascarani	"	22,211
Sorata (Illampu)	"	21,500
Illimani	"	21,221
Sahama	"	21,480
Huandoy	"	20,855
Chimborazo	"	20,458
Lullilluco	"	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Mount Elias	"	10,500
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,321
Elbrus	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	Irau	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	17,160
Ruvenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kluzevskaya	Kamchatka	16,124
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,782

† Highest in British Empire.

‡ Highest summit climbed by man.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	"	307,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	231,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	163,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	73,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Newfoundland (British)	"	42,750
Luzon (Philippines)	Pacific	41,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,000
Mindanao (Philippines)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	30,000
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	29,000
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Melville Land (British)	"	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Chile)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
Kyushu (Japan)	"	15,700
West Spitzbergen (Norway)	Arctic	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Hainan (China)	Pacific	14,000
Formosa (Japanese)	"	14,000
Timor (Neth Portuguese)	Indian	12,500
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	12,400
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.

River.	Outflow	Length in Miles.
Missouri- Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,502
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	4,000
Yangtze	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

Severn

Thames

220

210

THE WORLD'S LAKES.

Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles).
Caspian Sea...	Asia	680	170,000	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Superior	North America..	383	31,820	Titicaca	South America..	120	3,200
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,058
Aral	Trans Caspia ...	265	24,400	Nicaragua	Central America	195	3,000
Huron	North America..	247	23,010	Gardner	Australia .....	...	3,000
Michigan	North America..	321	22,400	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Chad	Africa .....	...	20,000	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Great Bear	Canada	175	11,660	Vanern	Sweden	93	2,150
Great Slave	Canada	325	11,170	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,086
Erie	North America..	241	9,940	Bangweilo	Africa	150	2,000
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Ontario	North America..	193	7,540	Manitoba	Canada	119	1,817
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	Alberit Nyanza..	Africa	140	1,800
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Urmia	Iran	60	1,750
Nettling	Baffin Land	120	5,000	Great Salt Lake..	U.S.A.	75	1,720
Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000	Leopold II	Africa	75	1,700
Onega	Russia	145	3,800	Dead Sea	Palestine	47	360
Eyre	Australia .....	...	3,700				

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, of *waterway*.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa	3,451
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Upper Sone, India	2,999
Godvari, India	2,707
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,527
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	1,908
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands	1,432
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	1,257
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	1,185
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Torun, Poland	1,003
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	979
Storströmsbroen, Denmark .....	...

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Pyramids.
 The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
 The Tomb of Mausolus.
 The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
 The Colossus of Rhodes.
 The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
 The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

Palace of Soviets, Moscow, U.S.S.R.	* 1,365
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris	(originally) 985
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.	950
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	927
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.	850
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	395

* When completed and including statue of Lenin 328 feet.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(Mother Tongues.)

Language.	People.	Language.	People.
* English ...	200,000,000	* Italian	50,000,000
* North		* Portuguese	50,000,000
Chinese ...	200,000,000	Malay	40,000,000
* Russian ...	120,000,000	Arabic	40,000,000
* German ...	100,000,000	Polish	30,000,000
* Spanish ...	100,000,000	Ukrainian	30,000,000
* Japanese ..	80,000,000	Bihari	28,000,000
* French ...	75,000,000	Telugu	26,000,000
Western		Korean	22,000,000
Hindi ...	72,000,000	Marathi	21,000,000
* Cantonese ..	60,000,000	Tamil ...	21,000,000
* Bengali ...	60,000,000	Turkish	20,000,000

* As estimated in "Basic English and its Uses."
 I. A. Richards (Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner and Co.)

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width, \$	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26' 25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	4½	10	72	1,170,000
Göta (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47	770,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35' 5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50' 5	45	300	75,000,000
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52	11,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1' 6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1' 11	20' 25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)†	1887	26' 75	25	90	21,000,000

* Reconstructed 1926.

† Reconstructed 1924.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

\$ At the bottom.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Secretaries at Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticised at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter. The preamble runs as follows:—

WE, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained; and to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom; and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours; and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security; to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest; and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples;

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organisation to be known as the United Nations.

THE XIX CHAPTERS.

The Charter contains XIX Chapters, of which No. 1 recites the purposes and principles of the Charter—To maintain International Peace and Security, to prevent and remove threats thereto and to settle international disputes by peaceful means; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for equal rights and self-determination and to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems.

Chapter II deals with Membership, which includes as original members the States which, having participated in the Conference at San Francisco or having previously signed the Declaration of the United Nations on Jan. 12, 1942, at Washington, D.C., sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with article 110; and opens membership to all other peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organisation, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

Chapter III established the Organs of the United Nations:—A *General Assembly* of all members each having not more than five representatives; a *Security Council* of eleven members, with U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., China and France as permanent members and six others to be elected by the General Assembly, three chosen in the first instance for one year and three for two years, the retiring members being replaced by three elected for two years.

Chapters IV and V deal with the functions and powers of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Chapter VI deals with the pacific settlement of disputes, and Chapters VII and VIII prescribe the action to be taken by the Security Council with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression and authorises the Council in the last resort to take such action by air, sea, or land as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace.

Chapter IX deals with international economic and social cooperation in order to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and

conditions of economic and social progress and development, and Chapter X establishes an Economic and Social Council of 18 members.

Chapters XI, XII and XIII deal with Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government and establishes a Trusteeship system for Territories now held under mandate; Territories which may be detached from enemy states and Territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their jurisdiction.

Chapter XIV establishes the International Court of Justice as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

Chapter XV deals with the Secretariat which comprises a Secretary-General and such staff as the organisation may require.

Chapters XVI and XVII contain miscellaneous provisions including transitional security arrangements; Chapter XVIII provides machinery for the introduction, and ratification by a two-third's majority, of amendments; and Chapter XIX requires the Charter to be ratified by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes and provides for the Charter coming into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., China, France, and by a majority of the other signatory States.

FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

The Flag of the United Nations, "The Four Freedoms Flag," consists of four vertical red stripes on a white field.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Leader, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.
Other Members, The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, C.B., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranborne; The Rt. Hon. Earl of Halifax, K.G.; George Tomlinson, M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Florence Horsbrugh, C.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. W. Mabane; Dingle Foot.

UNRRA.

The text of a draft agreement on post-war relief prepared by the United States Government after discussions with the British, Dominion, Soviet and Chinese Governments, and sent to all the United Nations and Associated Nations on June 10, 1943, with an invitation to a conference to consider it, was issued in Washington, D.C., on June 11, 1943.

In accordance with the invitation a Conference was held at Atlantic City, N.J., U.S.A., and on November 9, 1943, the agreement was signed by representatives of 44 Nations and authorising UNRRA on their behalf to organise relief and rehabilitation to peoples of occupied countries when freed from the yoke. The preamble to the UNRRA Agreement summarises the work to be accomplished. The forty-four United and Associated Nations who signed the Agreement expressed their determination that "immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy, the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes, and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production, and the restoration of essential services."

While all member Governments contribute to administrative expenses, only those countries which have not been invaded are asked to contribute to the operational funds. These latter contributions are at the rate of one per cent. of the national revenue of the contributing countries for the year ending June 30, 1943, the actual funds to be appropriated by the legislatures of the countries concerned. Great Britain's contribution was £80,000,000. The United States was \$1,350,000,000, of which the final \$500,000,000 came before Congress in the autumn of 1945 for appropriation.

The Policy making body is the Council on which each of the Member Governments is represented. The Central Committee acts between meetings of the Council, who can subsequently vary the actions of the Central Committee.

There are two Regional Committees, one for Europe and one for the Far East, on which sit representatives of governments in the areas con-

cerned. These Committees make recommendations to the Central Committee and the Council.

The Third Session of the Council of UNRRA opened on August 7, 1945, in London. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., chief Indian delegate was appointed Chairman for the Session. Principal resolutions passed at the Meeting were:—

- (1) A recommendation that the member Governments should make an additional contribution approximately equivalent to one per cent. of their national income for the year ending June 30, 1943.
- (2) The admission of Denmark and the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republics to the Council.
- (3) A decision to undertake relief and rehabilitation programme in Italy and Austria.
- (4) Authorisation to operate in Korea and Formosa.

OFFICERS OF UNRRA.

Headquarter Office,
Washington, D.C.

Director General, Herbert H. Lehman (U.S.A.).
Senior Deputy Director General, R. G. A. Jackson (Australia).
Diplomatic Adviser, Francis B. Sayre (U.S.A.).
General Counsel, A. F. Feller (U.S.A.).
Director of the Dept. of Supply, R. Hendrickson (U.S.A.).
Director of the Dept. of Finance and Administration, Corrington Gill (U.S.A.).
Director of the Dept. for Relief Services, M. A. Menshikov (U.S.S.R.).

European Regional Office.

11, Portland Place, London, W.1.

Personal Representative of Director General, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (U.K.).
Director of the Dept of Supply, N. I. Feonov (U.S.S.R.).
Director of the Dept. of Finance and Administration, Maj.-Gen. Richard G. Lewis, C.B.E. (U.K.).
Director of the Dept. of Relief Services, E. Rhatigan (U.S.A.).
General Counsel, Dudley Ward (U.K.).

WAR COSTS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL INCOMES. -

Britain has spent more on the War in proportion to her National Income than has any of her Allies, as shown by the following comparative table based on statistics appended to the 20th Presidential Report to Congress on Lend-Lease, etc., reduced, for clarity, to simple terms.

NATIONAL WAR COSTS PER £1 OF NATIONAL INCOME.

Years.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Britain.....	3 0	7 10	9 10	10 7	10 10	10 10
Canada.....	0 5	2 0	3 10	8 0	10 10	10 5
Australia.....	0 5	2 5	5 0	8 7	9 7	8 10
New Zealand.....	0 5	1 10	4 7	10 0	10 10	9 10
U.S.S.R.....	*	*	7 0	9 0	9 7	8 10
U.S.A.....	†	†	2 3	7 0	9 3	9 3

* U.S.S.R. did not officially enter the War until June 1942.

† U.S.A. did not officially enter the War until December 1941.

The Report puts the cost of the War (to June 30, 1945) to the U.S.A. alone at over £70,000 million, of which staggering total "Lend-Lease" aid to her Allies accounts for fully one-seventh or £10,500 million.

THE NINE POINTS OF THE YALTA PLAN.

After a Conference at Yalta, in the Crimea, Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin issued on February 13, 1945, a statement under 9 headings as under:—

1—Defeat of Germany.

We have considered and determined military plans for the final defeat of the common enemy. Our combined plans will be made known only as they are executed. Meetings of the three staffs will be continued in future whenever the need arises. Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

2—Occupation and Control.

Common policies and plans have been agreed for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which will be imposed. These terms will not be made known till Germany is defeated.

Forces of the Three Powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany, with a central control commission consisting of the supreme commanders of the Three Powers with headquarters in Berlin. France will be invited to take a zone of occupation and participate as a fourth member of the control commission. It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces, break up for all time the German General Staff, remove or destroy all German military equipment, eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production, and bring all war criminals to justice and swift punishment.

It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany; but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans and a place for them in the comity of nations.

3—Reparations.

Germany to be obliged to make compensation in kind to the greatest extent possible. A Commission for the Compensation of Damage will be established.

4—Allied Conference.

A United Nations conference will be called at San Francisco on April 25, 1945, to prepare a charter of peace and a security organisation along the lines proposed in the informal conversation at Dumbarton Oaks.

China and France will be consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the Government of the United States, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R.

5—Liberated Europe.

A declaration providing for concerning the policies of the Three Powers and for joint action on political and economic problems has been drawn up.

Rebuilding of economic life must be achieved . . . on the principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

The three Governments hope that France may be associated with themselves in the suggested procedure.

6—Poland.

We have agreed that a new Polish provisional Government of national unity should be formed with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad; free elections, universal suffrage and the secret ballot to be adopted.

The three heads of government consider Poland's eastern frontier should follow the Curzon Line, with digressions in some regions in favour of Poland.

7—Yugoslavia.

It has been agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasitch that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately and a new Government formed on that basis.

8—Meetings of Foreign Secretaries.

Throughout the Conference, besides the daily meetings of the heads of Governments and the Foreign Secretaries, separate meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries have also been held daily. These have proved of the utmost value and the conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries.

9—Unity for Peace as for War.

Our meeting has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace that unity of purpose and action which has made victory possible and certain. It is considered that victory in this War and the establishment of the proposed International Organization will provide the greatest opportunity to create in the years to come the essential conditions of a secure and lasting peace.

ALLIED CASUALTIES IN EUROPE.

From D-Day (June 6, 1944) to VE-Day (May 8, 1945.)

Force.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
British and Canadian	39,599	126,545	18,368	184,512
American	89,477	367,180	57,877	514,524
French	11,080	45,966	4,201	61,247
Poles	1,189	4,029	375	5,593
Czechs	170	406	14	590
Belgians	55	274	35	364
Netherlanders	20	104	3	127

92 Allied Divisions were employed in the operations under General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower: 60 American, 14 British, 5 Canadian, 11 French, 1 Polish.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER IN BASIC ENGLISH.

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, acting for his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being now together,* are of the opinion that it is right to make public certain common ideas in the political outlook of their two countries, on which are based their hopes for a better future for all nations.

First, their countries will do nothing to make themselves stronger by taking more land or increasing their power in any other way.

Second, they have no desire for any land to be handed over from one nation to another without the freely voiced agreement of the men and women whose interests are in question.

Third, they take the view that all nations have the right to say what form of government they will have; and it is their desire to see their self-government and rights as independent nations given back to those from whom they have been taken away by force.

Fourth, they will do their best, while respecting their present undertakings, to make it possible for all nations, great or small, whichever side they were on in the war, to take part in the trade, equally with others, and have the materials which are

needed for the full development of their industries.

Fifth, it is their desire to get all nations working together in complete harmony in the field of trade and industry, so that all may be given better working conditions, have greater material well-being, and be certain of the necessities of existence.

Sixth, after the complete destruction of the Nazi rule of force, it is their hope to see a peace made which will keep all nations safe from attack from outside, and which will make certain that all the men in all the lands will be free from fear and need through all their days.

Seventh, such a peace will have to make it possible for all men to go freely everywhere across the sea.

Eighth, it is their belief that all the nations of the earth for material reasons no less than because it is right and good, will, in the end, give up the use of force. Because war will come again if countries which are, or may be, ready to make attacks on others go on using land, sea, or air power, it is their belief that it is necessary to take away all arms from them till a wider system of keeping the general peace, more solid in structure, comes into being.

They will, further, give their help and support to all other possible steps which may make the crushing weight of arms less for peace-loving nations.

* At an Atlantic port in August, 1941.

At a meeting of the Inter-Allied Council at St. James's Palace on Sept. 29, 1941, the Atlantic Charter was accepted and endorsed by the representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, and Free France.

On May 26th, 1942, Great Britain and U.S.S.R. concluded a Treaty confirming the alliance during the war against Germany and her associates in Europe; providing for mutual assistance after the war against any further attacks by Germany or her associates; and providing for collaboration with one another and with the other United Nations in the Peace Settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on the basis of the principles set out in the Atlantic Charter.

MERCHANT SHIPPING SUNK.

Sept. 3, 1939, to May 8, 1945.

Flag.	By U-Boats.		By Mines.		By Surface Craft.		By Aircraft.		Other Causes.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
British Empire.....	1,360	7,620,000	340	830,000	210	970,000	440	1,590,000	220	370,000
U.S.A.....	440	2,740,000	15	90,000	13	90,000	58	360,000	12	30,000
Other Allies.....	670	3,260,000	75	210,000	87	460,000	202	770,000	138	330,000
Neutral.....	300	930,000	90	270,000	20	50,000	50	110,000	30	60,000
Total.....	2,770	14,550,000	520	1,400,000	330	1,570,000	750	2,830,000	400	790,000

The Total Losses as shown above were:—British Empire, 2,570 Vessels (11,380,000 Gross Tons); U.S.A. 538 Vessels (3,310,000 Gross Tons); All other Allies, 1,172 Vessels (5,030,000 Gross Tons); Neutral, 490 Vessels (1,420,000 Gross Tons). Grand Total: 4,770 Vessels (21,140,000 Gross Tons). In addition, the following tonnages were lost due to marine risks:—British Empire, 620 ships (1,120,000 Gross Tons); Allies, other than United States of America, 261 ships (710,000 Gross Tons); and Neutrals, 490 ships (680,000 Gross Tons).

NOTES.—5 U.S. Ships lost by enemy action before Dec. 7, 1941, are included in Neutral Losses. French ships are included up to the date of the collapse of France. After that date Free French ships are included, but not Vichy-controlled vessels. Finnish, Hungarian, Italian and Japanese ships are included among Neutrals up to the date when those countries became enemies. Italian ships, after Italy became a co-belligerent, are included among Allies. Allied or Neutral ships under enemy control or working for the enemy are not included.

BRITISH EMPIRE CASUALTIES.

Sept. 3, 1939, to May 31, 1945.

Casualties to all ranks of the British Commonwealth and Empire Forces (excluding deaths from natural causes):—

—	Killed or died of wounds or injuries.	Missing.	Wounded.	War prisoners including Service internees.	Total.
U.K.†.....	233,042	57,472	275,975	183,489	750,338
Canada.....	36,018	2,866	53,073	9,051	101,008
Australia.....	21,415	6,519	37,477	26,800	92,211
N. Zealand.....	9,844	2,201	19,253	8,485	39,783
S. Africa.....	6,417	1,980	13,773	14,595	36,765
India.....	23,295	12,264	62,064	79,692§	177,315
Colonies.....	6,741	14,811	6,773	8,051	36,376
Total.....	336,772	98,113	468,388	330,523	1,233,796

† Including men from overseas serving in these forces, in particular from Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia.

§ Including 20,540 officers and other ranks missing but presumed to be prisoners of war.

NOTES.—The figures in the above table exclude (i) civilian casualties due to enemy action; (ii) casualties to merchant seamen; and (iii) casualties to members of the Home Guard while on duty.

Merchant Navy.

Deaths (including deaths presumed in missing ships and deaths while interned)....	30,867
Missing.....	4,690
Wounded.....	4,252
Internees.....	5,506
Total.....	45,315

NOTES:—(a) The figures for deaths, missing and internees include nationals of the Dominions, India, and the Colonies serving on British registered ships, but exclude deaths of nationals of the United Kingdom serving on ships registered outside the United Kingdom.

Home Guard.

CASUALTIES TO ALL RANKS OF THE HOME GUARD ATTRIBUTABLE TO SERVICE REPORTED BETWEEN MAY, 1940, AND DECEMBER, 1944:—

Killed, including died of wounds, injury or illness.....	1,206
Wounded, excluding accidental injuries or illness.....	557
Total.....	1,763

Civilian Casualties in United Kingdom.

—	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Unidentified.	Total.
Killed (or missing, believed killed).....	26,920	25,392	7,736	537	60,585
Injured and detained in hospital.....	40,736	37,816	7,623	—	86,175
Total.....	67,656	63,208	15,359	537	146,760

MAGNA CARTA.

The Great Charter granted by King John at Runnymede on June 15, 1215 (the sealing taking place four days later), embodied the ideal of liberty towards which Englishmen should strive. Four copies with the great seal of King John are in existence, of which two are in the custody of the British Museum, one is the property of Salisbury Cathedral, and the fourth, which belongs to the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, was exhibited on loan at the World's Fair, New York, in 1939, and has remained for safe keeping in North America. Several unsealed copies are believed to be in existence. The Lacock Abbey copy of Henry III's third re-issue of Magna Carta in 1225 (one of two extant originals, the other being preserved at Durham) was presented to the nation in July 1945 by Miss M. T. Talbot.

The text of the original charter is continuous, but later copies and translations have been divided into 63 chapters, of which:—

Chapter I enjoined that the Church of England shall be free and have all her holy rights and liberties inviolable

II to VI regulated the scale of fees payable to the king by heirs on succession and limited the king's privilege as guardian of minors

VII and VIII afforded similar protection to widows

IX protected a royal debtor from oppression

X and XI protected borrowers from usury and secured priority of debts to the king or lord of the land over private obligations

XII regulated the amount of recognised aids due to the king and declared that other taxes required the consent of the general council

XIII granted to the citizens of London all their ancient liberties and free customs

XIV provided for the meeting of the council when necessary to raise aids, etc.

XV and XVI dealt with incidents of feudal tenure

XVII to XXII reformed abuses in the administration of justice notably by fixing the place where pleas could be heard

XXIII to XXXIV dealt, in general, with abuses connected with feudal services

XXXV established uniform weights and measures throughout England

XXXVI to XXXVIII dealt with the administration of justice and restrained the king from exercising wardship of minors over whom others had the right of wardship

XXXIX established the freedom of the subject, and XL declared "to no one will we sell, refuse, or delay right or justice"

XLI to LV were of a miscellaneous character, dealing with tolls, forest laws, hostages and other subjects

LVI and LVII prescribed Welsh Law for Wales

LVIII promised to restore hostages, etc., to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales

LIX made similar restorations to Alexander I, King of Scotland

LX to LXIII reaffirmed earlier undertakings and provided a committee of 25 barons to secure the performance of the King's promises.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Abraham Lincoln, born in Harding County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, was elected President of the United States in 1860 and re-elected for a second term in 1864. He was shot on April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, and died the next day. The Gettysburg Address was delivered on November 19, 1863, on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg, which was fought July 1-3, 1863.

THE ADDRESS.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled

here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought there have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations, which had for its object the promotion of International Peace and Security, came into being on January 10, 1920. The U.S.A. was not a member and although the League has not been formally dissolved its place has been taken by the United Nations who assent to the Atlantic Charter. The *International Labour Organization*, set up by the League, met on April 20, 1944, at Philadelphia, Pa.

ROMAN EMPERORS.

[The First Triumvirate (Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus) B.C. 60–53.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS.

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 651 (B.C. 102); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (B.C. 48) Assassinated A.U.C. 709 (B.C. 44).
 [The Second Triumvirate (Octavianus, Antony and Lepidus) B.C. 44–31.]
 II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born B.C. 63; Emperor B.C. 27; Died A.D. 14.
 III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, born B.C. 42; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
 IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
 V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born B.C. 10; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
 VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
 VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born B.C. 3; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
 VIII. Marcus Salvius OTTO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
 IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
 X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
 XI. Vespasianus Flavius TITUS, born A.D. 48; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
 XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 53; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

LATER ROMAN EMPERORS.

Name and Year of Birth.	Emperor	Name and Year of Birth.	Emperor
Cocceius NERVA, 32	96–98	Marcus Antonius GORDIANUS, 223	238–244
Marcus Ulpius TRAJAN, 52	98–117	Marcus Julius PHILIPPUS	244–249
Publius Aelius HADRIAN, 76	117–138	Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus DECIUS	249–251
ANTONINUS PIUS, 86	138–161	Caius Vibius Trebonianus GALLUS	251–254
MARCUS AURELIUS, 121	161–180	Publius Licinius VALERIANUS	254–260
Lucius Aurelius COMMODUS, 161	180–192	Publius Licinius Valerianus Equatus GAL-	
Publius Helvius PERTINAX, 126	192	LIENUS	260–268
Lucius Septimius SEVERUS, 146	193–211	Marcus Aurelius CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS	268–270
Marcus Aurelius CARACALLA, 188	211–217	AURELIANUS, 212	270–275
and Septimius GETA, 189	211–212	Marcus Claudius TACITUS, 205	275–276
Marcus Opius MACRINUS, 164	217	Marcus Aurelius PROBUS	276–282
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus HELIOGABALUS	218–222	Gaius Aurelius Valerius DIOCLETIAN, 245	284–305
Marcus Aurelius Alexander SEVERUS, 205	222–235	Publius Valerius Chlorus CONSTANTIUS	305–306
Caius Julius Verus MAXIMINUS	235–236	and Valerius Maximianus GALERIUS	305–306
BALBINUS and PUPIENUS	236–238	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, 279	306–337

In A.D. 328 Constantine the Great transferred the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Byzantium, which had been rebuilt and named Constantinople. After Constantine's death in 337 the Empire was divided. The Western Empire (Rome) fell when Augustulus, the last Emperor, was deposed by Odoacer in A.D. 476. The Eastern Empire (Constantinople) endured until May 29, 1453, when Constantinople was captured by the Ottoman Turks. Constantine Palæologus, the last Eastern Emperor, was slain in battle A.D. 1448.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Holy Roman Empire, founded on Christmas Day, A.D. 800, when Charlemagne was crowned at St. Peter's, Rome, by Pope Leo III, passed into German hands when Otto I (936–973) became Emperor, and so endured until Aug. 6, 1806, when Francis II formally resigned the Imperial crown and the Germanic Confederation was dissolved.

Charlemagne was born in 742 at Aix la Chapelle, in the palace of King Pippin, and died there in 814. He raised his birthplace to the rank of the second city of the Empire, many of the Holy Roman Emperors being crowned there until the election of Maximilian II in 1562, when the coronation took place at Frankfurt on Main. Aix la Chapelle, called Aachen by the Germans, was the first German city to be captured by the Allies after the invasion of Europe on "D" Day. The bones of the Emperor Charlemagne, hidden for safety in a copper mine at Siegen, were discovered by the Allies and were restored to Aix la Chapelle by them in May, 1945.

The Holy Roman Empire is described in Churchill's *Life of Marlborough* (Vol. I, p. 74) as being (in 1704) "the survival of a great tradition and a grandiose title" which signified not territory but a sense of membership. The member States covered roughly modern Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. The ruler was chosen for life by the hereditary Electors of seven States. The Hapsburgs, as sovereigns of Austria, laying claim to Silesia, Bohemia and Hungary, were the most powerful candidates and in practice became the hereditary bearers of the ceremonial office of Emperor. In XIII Century the seven Electors were the Archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; the King of Bohemia; the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Elector Palatine. Bavaria was added in 1648 and Hanover in 1692. In 1777 Bavaria and the Palatinate (of the Rhine) were united. Prussia wrested the leadership of German speaking countries from Austria in 1866 and became head of the North German Confederation in 1867. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 the German Empire was re-established, the King of Prussia assuming the title of *Kaiser* (Cæsar).

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born.	Acceded.
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Annam.....	Bao Dai, <i>Emperor</i>	1913	Nov. 6, 1925
Argentine Republic.....	General Edelmo J. Farrell, <i>President</i>.....	...	March 9, 1944
Bahrain.....	Hamid bin Isa, <i>Sheikh</i>	1872	Dec. 9, 1932
Belgium.....	Prince Charles, <i>Regent</i>	Oct. 10, 1903	1945
Bhutan.....	Yigme Wangchuk, <i>Maharaja</i>	1906	1926
Bolivia.....	Gualberto Villarroel, <i>President</i>.....	...	Aug. 6, 1944
Brazil.....	Dr. José Linhares, <i>President</i>.....	...	Oct. 30, 1945
Bulgaria.....	Simeon II., <i>Tsar</i>	June 26, 1937	Aug. 28, 1943
Cambodia.....	Sisowath Monivong, <i>King</i>	1875	Aug. 9, 1947
Chile.....	Juan Antonio Ríos, <i>President</i>	Nov. 10, 1888	April 2, 1942
China.....	General Chiang Kai Shek, <i>President</i>.....	...	Aug. 11, 1943
Colombia.....	Alberto Camargo, <i>President</i>.....	...	Aug. 7, 1945
Costa Rica.....	Teodoro Picado Michalsky, <i>President</i>	1899	May 8, 1944
Cuba.....	Ramón Grau San Martín, <i>President</i>	Sept. 13, 1887	Oct. 10, 1944
Czechoslovakia.....	Dr. Eduard Benes, <i>President</i>	May 28, 1884	Dec. 18, 1935
Denmark.....	Christian X., <i>King</i>	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic.....	Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, <i>President</i>	Oct. 24, 1891	May 18, 1944
Ecuador.....	José María Velasco Ibarra, <i>President</i>.....	...	June 1, 1942
Egypt.....	Farouk, <i>King</i>	Feb. 11, 1920	April 28, 1936
Ethiopia.....	Haile Selassie, <i>G.C.B., Emperor</i>	July 24, 1891	April 2, 1930
Finland.....	Marshal Mannerheim, <i>President</i>	1889	Aug. 1, 1944
France.....	General Charles Joseph de Gaulle, <i>President</i>.....	...	Oct. 23, 1944
Germany.....	Four Power Representatives.....	...	May 8, 1945
Greece.....	Archbishop Damaskinos, <i>Regent</i>.....	...	Jan. 17, 1945
Guatemala.....	Juan José Arévalo, <i>President</i>.....	...	Mar. 15, 1944
Haiti.....	Élie Lescot, <i>President</i>	1883	May 10, 1941
Honduras.....	Tiburcio Carias Andino, <i>President</i>	Mar. 15, 1876	Feb. 1, 1933
Hungary.....	Allied Control Commission.....	...	1945
Iceland.....	Sveinn Björnsson, <i>President</i>.....	...	June 17, 1944
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	Faisal II., <i>King</i> (Amir Abdullah, <i>Regent</i>).....	May 2, 1935	April 4, 1939
Italy.....	Umberto, <i>Lieutenant of the Realm</i>	Sept. 15, 1904	June 5, 1944
	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan.....	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Lebanon.....	Bechara el Khoury, <i>President</i>.....	...	Jan. 1, 1944
Liberia.....	William V. S. Tubman, <i>President</i>.....	...	May 6, 1943
Liechtenstein.....	Prince Joseph II., <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg.....	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Manchuria.....	Kwang Te, <i>Emperor</i>	Feb. 7, 1906	Mar. 1, 1934
Mexico.....	General Avila Camacho, <i>President</i>.....	...	Dec. 1, 1940
Monaco.....	Louis, <i>Prince</i>	July 12, 1870	June 26, 1922
Morocco.....	Sidi Mohamed, <i>Sultan</i>	1911	Nov. 10, 1927
Muscat and Oman.....	Sayid Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal.....	Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung, <i>King</i>	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua.....	Anastasio Somoza, <i>President</i>	Feb. 1, 1895	Jan. 1, 1937
Norway.....	Haakon VII., <i>G.C.B., King</i>	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Panama.....	Enrique A. Jimenez, <i>President</i>.....	...	June 15, 1945
Papal State.....	Pius XII., <i>Pope</i>	Mar. 2, 1876	Mar. 2, 1939
Paraguay.....	Yiginio Morínigo, <i>President</i>.....	...	Sept. 6, 1940
Persia.....	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru.....	J. L. Bustamante y Rivero, <i>President</i>	24, 1894	July 28, 1945
Philippine Islands.....	Sergio Osmena, <i>President</i>.....	...	Aug. 1, 1944
Poland.....	Wladyslaw Rakickiewicz, <i>President</i>.....	...	Sept. 30, 1939
Portugal.....	Antonio de Fragoso Carmona, <i>G.C.B., President</i>	Nov. 24, 1869	Mar. 25, 1928
Roumania.....	Mihai (Michael), <i>G.C.V.O., King</i>	Oct. 21, 1921	Sept. 6, 1940
Salvador.....	Miguel Tomás Molina, <i>President</i>.....	...	Nov. 6, 1944
Sarawak.....	I. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, <i>G.C.M.G., Raja</i>	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Saudi Arabia.....	Abdul Aziz al Faisal al Saud, <i>G.C.B., King</i>	1880	Sept. 17, 1932
Siam.....	Ananda Mahidol, <i>King</i>	Sept. 20, 1925	Mar. 2, 1935
Spain.....	General Francisco Franco Behamonde, <i>Pres.</i>	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sweden.....	Gustaf V., <i>G.C.B., King</i>	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland.....	Eduard von Steiger, <i>President</i>.....	...	Jan. 1, 1945
Syria.....	Shukri Kouatly, <i>President</i>.....	...	Jan. 24, 1944
Transjordan.....	Abdullah, <i>Emir</i>	1882	April 1921
Tunisia.....	Mohammed-el-Tahar, <i>Bey</i>	1877	June 19, 1942
Turkey.....	Ismet Inönü, <i>President</i>	1880	Nov. 11, 1938
United States.....	Harry S. Truman, <i>President</i>	May 8, 1884	April 12, 1945
Uruguay.....	Juan José de Amezaga, <i>President</i>	1881	Mar. 3, 1943
U.S.S.R.....	M. I. Kalinin, <i>President</i>.....	...	Dec. 12, 1937
	Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, <i>Prime Minister</i>	Dec. 21, 1879	1924
Venezuela.....	General Isaias Medina Angarita, <i>President</i>	1897	May 5, 1941
Yugoslavia.....	Petar, <i>King</i>	Sept. 6, 1923	Oct. 9, 1934
Zanzibar.....	Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, <i>G.C.M.G., Sultan</i>	Aug. 26, 1879	Dec. 9, 1911

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name.	Party.	Born.	Inaug.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler, <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 9	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson, <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i> ..	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25. William McKinley, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding, <i>Ohio</i> ..	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
30. Calvin Coolidge, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
31. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	...	...
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>N.Y.</i> ..	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
33. Harry Shippey Truman, <i>Mo.</i>	Dem.	1884, May, 8	1945	...	...

† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

† Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI. de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre ..	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," "Dieudonné"	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793) ..	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat	1792
The Directory nominated	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec. 1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor 18 May, 1804 |

Napoleon II. (never reigned) died 22 July, 1832 |

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris 3 May, 1814 |

Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836) .. 1824 |

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French 1830 |

(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed 22 Feb. 1848 |

Louis Napoleon elected President 19 Dec. 1848 |

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor 22 Nov. 1852 |

(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)

The Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence 4 Sept. 1870 |

Louis Adolphe Thiers 31 Aug. 1871 |

Marshal MacMahon 24 May, 1873 |

Jules Grévy 30 Jan. 1879 |

Sadi Carnot (assass. : 14 June, 1894) 13 Dec. 1887 |

Jean Casimir Perier 27 June, 1894 |

François Félix Faure 17 Jan. 1895 |

Emile Loubet 18 Feb. 1899 |

Armand Fallières 18 Jan. 1906 |

Raymond Poincaré 17 Jan. 1913 |

Paul Deschanel 18 Feb. 1920 |

Alexandre Millerand 20 Sept. 1920 |

Gaston Doumergue 13 June, 1924 |

Paul Doumer (assass. : 7 May, 1932) 13 June, 1931 |

Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940) 10 May, 1932 |

Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee 11 July, 1940 |

Joseph de Gaulle 23 Oct., 1944 |

THE UNITED STATES

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area sq. m.	Total Population 1940.
UNITED STATES		3,026,789	131,669,275
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,834,961
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	499,261
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,949,387
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	6,907,387
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	1,123,296
Connecticut (Conn.)	1791	4,965	1,709,242
Delaware (Del.)	1787	2,370	266,505
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	663,091
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	1,897,414
Georgia (Ga.)	1790	59,265	3,123,723
Idaho	1890	83,888	524,873
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	7,897,241
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	3,427,766
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,538,268
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,801,028
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,845,627
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	2,363,880
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	847,226
Maryland (Md.)	1788	12,327	1,821,244
Massachusetts (Mass.)	1780	8,266	4,316,721
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	5,256,106
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	64,682	2,792,300
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,855	2,183,796
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,784,664
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	559,456
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,315,834
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,600	110,247
New Hampshire (N.H.)	1776	9,347	491,524
New Jersey (N.J.)	1787	8,224	4,160,168
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1912	122,634	531,818
New York (N.Y.)	1784	49,204	13,479,142
North Carolina (N.C.)	1776	52,466	3,571,623
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	641,935
Ohio	1803	41,040	6,907,612
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,336,434
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	1,089,684
Pennsylvania (Pa.)	1776	45,126	9,900,180
Rhode Island (R.I.)	1790	1,248	713,346
South Carolina (S.C.)	1790	30,989	1,899,804
South Dakota (S. Dak.)	1889	77,615	642,961
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,915,841
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	6,414,824
Utah	1896	84,990	550,310
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	359,231
Virginia (Va.)	1783	42,627	2,677,773
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,736,191
West Virginia (W. Va.)	1863	24,770	1,901,974
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	3,137,587
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	250,042
Continental U.S.		3,026,789	131,669,275
OUTLYING TERRITORIES & POSSESSIONS.			
Alaska	1867	586,400	73,023
Hawaii	1898	6,407	423,330
Puerto Rico	1899	3,435	1,869,245
Guam	1899	206	22,290
Panama Canal Zone	1904	549	51,827
Samoa	1900	76	12,908
Virgin Islands	1917	133	24,899
Military and Naval .....		...	118,933
Philippines	1899	114,400	1,635,000
Total		3,738,395	150,630,720

City.	Population.	
	1930	1940.
ψ New York, N.Y.	6,930,446	7,380,259
Chicago, Ill.	3,376,438	3,384,556
ψ Philadelphia, Pa.	1,950,951	1,935,086
Detroit, Mich.	1,568,662	1,618,549
ψ Los Angeles, Cal.	1,238,048	1,466,792
Cleveland, Ohio	900,429	878,385
ψ Baltimore, Md.	804,874	854,144
St. Louis, Mo.	821,960	813,748
ψ Boston, Mass.	761,188	769,520
Pittsburgh, Pa.	669,817	665,384
WASHINGTON, D.C.	486,869	663,153
ψ San Francisco, Cal.	634,394	629,553
Milwaukee, Wis.	578,249	598,558
Buffalo, N.Y.	573,076	575,150
ψ New Orleans, La.	453,762	492,282
Minneapolis, Minn.	464,356	489,971
Cincinnati, Ohio	451,160	452,852
Newark, N.J.	442,337	428,236
Kansas City, Mo.	399,746	400,175
Indianapolis, Ind.	364,161	386,170
ψ Houston, Texas.	302,352	386,150
ψ Seattle, Wash.	365,583	366,847
Rochester, N.Y.	328,132	324,694
Louisville, Ky.	307,745	318,773
Denver, Col.	327,861	318,415
ψ Portland, Ore.	301,815	307,571
Columbus, Ohio	290,564	304,909
ψ Oakland, Cal.	284,065	304,909
Atlanta, Ga.	270,566	302,528
Jersey City, N.J.	316,715	301,012
Dallas, Texas.	260,475	293,306
Memphis, Tenn.	253,143	293,306
St. Paul, Minn.	271,666	288,023
Toledo, Ohio	290,718	281,096
Birmingham, Ala.	259,678	264,151
ψ Providence, R.I.	252,981	253,504
San Antonio, Texas	231,542	253,143
Akron, Ohio	255,040	243,130
Omaha, Neb.	214,006	223,185
Dayton, Ohio	200,982	211,456
Syracuse, N.Y.	209,326	205,637
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185,389	204,517
ψ San Diego, Cal.	147,995	202,038
Worcester, Mass.	195,311	193,042
Richmond, Va.	182,929	190,341
Fort Worth, Texas	163,447	177,748
ψ Jacksonville, Fla.	129,549	174,336
ψ Miami, Fla.	110,537	170,877
Youngstown, Ohio	170,002	167,426
Nashville, Tenn.	153,866	167,415
Hartford, Conn.	164,072	166,329
Grand Rapids, Mich.	168,592	164,061
ψ Long Beach, Cal.	142,032	163,441
ψ New Haven, Conn.	162,655	160,257
Des Moines, Iowa	142,559	159,155
Flint, Mich.	156,492	151,275
Salt Lake City, Utah.	110,267	150,019
Springfield, Mass.	149,900	148,989
ψ Bridgeport, Conn.	146,716	146,900
ψ Norfolk, Va.	129,710	143,275
Yonkers, N.Y.	134,646	142,404
Tulsa, Okla.	141,258	141,750
Scranton, Pa.	143,433	140,393
Paterson, N.J.	138,513	139,651
ψ Albany, N.Y.	127,412	130,447
Chattanooga, Tenn.	119,798	128,138
Trenton, N.J.	123,356	124,685
Spokane, Wash.	115,514	122,462
Kansas City, Kansas	121,857	121,258
Fort Wayne, Ind.	114,946	118,193
Camden, N.J.	118,700	117,777

† Figures for 1930, adjusted.
‡ The 13 original States.

ψ Seaport.

British Embassies and Legations Abroad

Embassies :	Ambassadors.	Embassy.
Argentina.....	Sir David V. Kelly, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1942).....	Buenos Aires.
Belgium.....	Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, K.C.M.G. (1944).....	Brussels.
Brazil.....	Sir D. St. Clair Gainer, K.C.M.G. (1944).....	Rio de Janeiro.
Chile.....	J. H. Leche, C.M.G. (1945).....	Santiago.
China.....	Sir H. J. Seymour, K.C.M.G. (1942).....	Chungking.
Colombia.....	P. M. Broadmead, C.M.G., M.C.	Bogota.
Czechoslovakia.....	P. B. B. Nicholls, M.C. (1942).....	Prague.
Egypt.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Killearn, G.C.M.G. (1936).....	Ramleh, Alexandria.
France.....	Rt. Hon. A. Duff-Cooper (1944).....	Paris.
Germany.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Greece.....	Sir R. W. A. Leeper, K.C.M.G. (1943).....	Athens. ***
Iraq.....	Sir F. H. W. Stonchewer-Bird, K.C.M.G. (1945).....	Baghdad.
Italy.....	Sir Noel Charles, K.C.M.G. (1944).....	Rome.
Japan.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Mexico.....	C. H. Bateman, C.M.G., M.C. (1944).....	Mexico City.
Netherlands.....	Sir G. N. M. Bland, K.C.V.O. (1942).....	The Hague.
Norway.....	Sir L. Collier, K.C.M.G. (1942).....	Oslo.
Persia (Iran).....	Sir R. W. Bullard, K.C.B. (1944).....	Tehran.
Peru.....	W. St. C. H. Roberts (1945).....	Lima.
Poland.....	(Vacant).....	Warsaw.
Portugal.....	Sir O. St. C. O'Malley, K.C.M.G. (1945).....	Lisbon.
Spain.....	Sir Victor Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1945).....	Madrid.
Turkey.....	Sir M. D. Peterson, K.C.M.G. (1944).....	Ankara.
U.S.S.R.....	Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. Clark Kerr, G.C.M.G. (1942).....	Moscow.
United States.....	Rt. Hon. Earl Halifax, K.G. (1941).....	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay.....	G. C. M. Vereker, C.M.G. (1944).....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Sir G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes K.C.M.G. (1944).....	Caracas.
Yugoslavia.....	R. C. Skrine Stevenson, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1943).....	Belgrade.
	<i>r.-e., Envoy-Extraordinary; m.-p., Minister-Plenipotentiary; m.-r., Minister-Resident; Ch. d'Aff., Chargé d'Affaires; c.-g., Consul-General; c., Consul.</i>	
Legations :		Legation.
Afghanistan.....	G. F. Squire (E.-E. & M.-P., 1943).....	Kabul (via Peshawar).
Bolivia.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Bulgaria.....	(Withdrawn).....	La Paz.
Costa Rica.....	S. G. Irving, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1943).....	San José.
Cuba.....	J. L. Dodds, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1944).....	Havana.
Denmark.....	A. W. G. Randall, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1945).....	Copenhagen.
Dominican R.....	C. F. W. Andrews (E.-E. & M.-P., 1944).....	Ciudad Trujillo.
Ecuador.....	L. C. Hughes-Hallett, O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1941).....	Quito.
Ethiopia.....	R. G. Howe, C.M.G. (1942).....	Addis Ababa.
Finland.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Guatemala.....	*Rees J. Fowler (E.-E. & M.-P., 1945).....	Guatemala.
Haiti.....	A. A. L. Tuson (E.-E. & M.-P., 1944).....	Port au Prince.
Holy See.....	Sir F. D'A. G. Osborne, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1935).....	Rome.
Honduras.....	*	Tequigalpa.
Hungary.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Iceland.....	E. H. G. Shepherd, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1943).....	Reykjavik.
Liberia.....	J. P. Trant (Chargé d'Affaires, 1943).....	Monrovia.
Luxembourg.....	Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, K.C.M.G. (1944).....	(see Belgium).
Nepal.....	Lt.-Col. G. A. Falconer, C.I.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1944).....	Katmandu.
Nicaragua.....	*	Managua.
Panama.....	S. G. Irving, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1943).....	Panama.
Paraguay.....	N. O. W. Steward (M.-R., 1944).....	Asuncion.
Roumania.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Salvador.....	*	San Salvador.
Saudi Arabia.....	L. B. Graffey-Smith, O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1945).....	Jedda.
Siam.....	(Withdrawn).....	
Sweden.....	C. B. Jerram, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1945).....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	C. I. Norton, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1942).....	Berne.
Syria and Lebanon.....	T. A. Shone, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1944).....	Damascus.

* The Minister who resides at Guatemala is also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London

Embassies:	Ambassadors and Embassies.	Consulates-General.
American.....	Hon. John Gilbert Winant, 1, Grosvenor Sq., W.1	1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
Argentine.....	Señor Dr. Don Miguel Carcano, 9, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	12, South Place, E.C.2.
Belgian.....	Baon E. de Cartier de Marchienne, G.C.V.O., 103, Eaton Square, S.W.1.	10, Belgrave Place, S.W.2.
Brazilian.....	Señor Dr. J. J. Moniz de Aragão, C.B.E., 54, Mount St., W.1.	Alwyck House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Chilean.....	Señor Don Manuel Bianchi, 3, Hamilton Pl., W.1.	76, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Chinese.....	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, 49, Portland Pl., W.1.	25, Weymouth Street, W.1.
Colombian.....	Señor Dr. Don Jaime Jaramillo Arango, 63, Cadogan Square, S.W.1.	63, Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
Czechoslovakian.	M. M. Lobkowitz, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1....	...
Egyptian.....	Amr Pasha, 75, S. Audley St., W.1.....	26, South Street, W.1.
French.....	M. Rene Massigli, 3 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1....	...
German.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Greek.....	Monsieur Th. Agnides, 51, Upper Brook St., W.1.	7, Park Lane, W.1.
Italian.....	Count Nicolo Carandini, 4 Grosvenor Sq., W.1....	...
Japanese.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Mexican.....	Señor Dr. Don A. de R. Diaz, 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.
Netherlands....	Jonkheer Dr. Michiels van Verduynen, 21A, Portman Sq., W.1.	33, Weymouth Street, W.1.
Norwegian....	Monsieur E. A. Colban, 10, Palace Green, W.8....	26-27, King Street, E.C.2.
Persian.....	Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, 26, Princess Gate, S.W.7.	50, Kensington Court, W.8.
Peruvian.....	Señor Don Jorge Prado, 52, Sloane St., S.W.1....	52, Sloane St., S.W.1.
Polish.....	M. Henri Strasburger, 47, Portland Pl., W.1....	63, Portland Pl., W.1.
Portuguese....	The Duke of Palmella, 103, Sloane St., S.W.1....	8, Strathearn Place, W.2.
Soviet Union....	M. Feodor Gusef, 13, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.
Spanish.....	Señor Don Domingo de Las Barcenaz, 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	21, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Turkish.....	M. Jevad Achikalin, 69, Portland Pl., W.1.....	18, Cadogan Gdns., S.W.1.
Uruguayan....	Señor Dr. Don R. E. MacEachen, Abbey House, Victoria St., S.W.1.	55, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.
Venezuelan....	Señor Dr. Don A. R. Azpúrua, 96, Park Lane, W.1.	96, Park Lane, W.1.
Yugoslavian....	M. L. Leontitch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.....	195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
Legations:	Ministers, Etc., and Legations.	(None.)
Afghan.....	Sardar Ahmed Ali Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	1A, Grosvenor Gds., S.W.1.
Bolivian.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Bulgarian.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Costa Rican....	(Vacant).....	...
Cuban.....	Señor Don G. de Blanck, 33, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	...
Danish.....	Count Eduard Reventlow, 29, Pont St., S.W.1....	29, Pont St., S.W.1.
Dominican.....	Señor Don Andres Pastoriza.....	67, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Ecuadorian.....	(Vacant).....	21, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Ethiopian.....	Belata Ayela Gabre, 6, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	...
Finnish.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Guatemalan....	General M. Y. Fuentes, 21, Cavendish Sq., W.1....	...
Haitian.....	(Vacant). (U.S. Embassy in charge.).....	...
Honduras.....	(Vacant).....	15, Union Court, E.C.2.
Hungarian.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Icelandic.....	Hr. Stefan Thorvardsson, 6, West Eaton Place, S.W.1.	6, West Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Iraqi.....	Sayid Daoud al Haidari, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7..	...
Lebanese.....	M. Kamil Shamun, Cowley St., S.W.1.....	...
Liberian.....	Baron R. A. de Lynden, 31, Pont Street, S.W.1....	31, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Luxembourg....	M. A. J. Clasen, 27, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1....	...
Monaco.....	(None).....	18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
Nepal.....	General Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.	12A, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.
Nicaraguan....	Señor Dr. Don C. Herdocia, 21, Cavendish Sq., W.1.	15, Union Court, E.C.2.
Panama.....	Señor Dr. Don E. A. Morales (<i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>), 1 Palace Gate, W.8.	...
Paraguayan....	(Vacant).....	51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.
Roumanian....	(Withdrawn).....	5-7, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Salvadoran....	Señor Dr. Don R. Contreras.....	19, Helena Court, Ealing, W.5.
Saudi Arabian..	Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 6, Eaton Gate, S.W.1....	6, Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
Siamese.....	(Withdrawn).....	...
Swedish.....	M. Bjorn G. Prytz, 27, Portland Place, W.1....	329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Swiss.....	M. Paul Ruegger, 18, Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1.	18, Montagu Place, W.1.
Syrian.....	Dr. Najib Armanazi.	...

English Kings and Queens, A.D. 827 to 1603

Name	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EGGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I. ...	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.	{ Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert. }	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II. ...	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edwd. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.	{ Grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III. }	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.	{ Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt. }	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Granddaughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554) ...	1553	1554	17	14
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn ...	1558	1603	69	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mòr	Apr., 1057	Alexander III.	July 8, 1249	James IV.	June 11, 1488
Donald Ban	Nov., 1063	Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286	James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Balliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Ban	rest. Nov., 1095	Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1568
Edgar	Sept., 1097	David II.	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I.	April 27, 1124	Robert III.	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (Maiden)	May 24, 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI.	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion)	Dec. 9, 1165	James II.	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214	James III.	Aug. 3, 1460		

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.) {	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddan. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
'CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.) {	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1702) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
MARY II.	Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1694	33	6
ANNE.	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA.	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor.</i>					
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII.	Eldest son of George V. (abdicated Dec. 11, 1936)	1936	...	...	325 days
GEORGE VI.	Second son of George V.	1936	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Ecgbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b. 742, d. 814), Rodrigo the Cid (b. 1030, d. 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b. 1123, d. 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (b. 1215, d. 1270).

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfillment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth. King Edward VIII. was installed as Prince of Wales in Caernarvon Castle on July 13, 1921.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282.

Rhodri the Great	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother	985, 986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Selsyllt	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfin	1063-1075
Trahaearn ap Caradog	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), or Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1421
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1483
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1489
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1510
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1616
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1630
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1660
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1760
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII.)	1920

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE III

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738 (May 24, *Old Style*); succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (born Jan. 7, 1796; died in childbirth, Nov. 6, 1817, having married, May 2, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians); succeeded to the throne as George IV., Jan. 29, 1820; died June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany and Earl of Ulster*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia. The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died, without issue, Jan. 5, 1827.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster*, born Aug. 21, 1765, married Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (born and died Mar. 27, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (born Dec. 20, 1820, died Mar. 4, 1821); succeeded to the throne as William IV., June 26, 1830; died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766; married May 18, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Württemberg; died, without issue, Oct. 5, 1828.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent and Strathearn and Earl of Dublin*, born Nov. 2, 1767; married Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. The Duke died Jan. 23, 1820.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768; died, unmarried, Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg; died, without issue, Jan. 10, 1840.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh*, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and and, of Frederick, Prince of Salms-Braunfels; became King of Hanover on death of William IV.; died Nov. 18, 1851, leaving issue, George, King of Hanover (1851-1866), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Alexandrina Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; died June 12, 1878.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773; married Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dumfries, but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid; died April 21, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tyrerary and Baron Culloden*, born Feb. 24, 1774; married Augusta, daughter of Frederick,

Landgrave of Hesse. The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., died at Kew, July 8, 1850, leaving issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Mar. 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army 1856-1895; died, without succession, Mar. 17, 1904.

(2) H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822; married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; died Dec. 5, 1916.

(3) H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833; married H.H. Francis, *Duke of Teck*; died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(a) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1901, as KING GEORGE V.; crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(b) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868; married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster; died Oct. 24, 1927, leaving issue: (i) George, and *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 11, 1895; married (1923) Dorothy, daughter of Hon. Osmond Hastings, and has issue, a daughter, Lady Mary Ilona Margaret, born 1924; (ii) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897; married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.; (iii) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899; married (1919) the late Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (iv) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907, killed in action May, 1940.

(c) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870; died Oct. 22, 1910.

(d) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Maj.-Gen. the *Earl of Athlone*, K.G., P.O., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Governor-General of Canada, 1940-1946; Personal A.D.C. to the King, Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chancellor of London University, born April 14, 1874; married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (i) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Maj. Henry Abel-Smith; (ii) *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776; married July 22, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777; died, unmarried, May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, b. Feb. 23, 1779; d. May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, b. Sept. 22, 1780; d. August 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783; died, unmarried, Nov. 2, 1810.

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederic, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.L.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1859, died 1921), and secondly Princess Hermine of Reuss; died June 4, 1918. The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue a son); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909; Prince Frederick Georg, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917.)

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884, married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920). (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppini. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922.)

(f) The late Prince Joachim, b. Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, d. July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, b. Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenau-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914; Prince Georg, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917 (married Prince Paul of Greece, and has issue a son and a daughter); Prince Christian, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Guelf, born March 11, 1923.)

(h) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss.)

(i) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1925 (leaving issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896, died July 5, 1927).

(j) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(k) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, *King of the Hellenes*, died Nov. 13, 1929, leaving issue:—

(a) George II., *King of the Hellenes* (1922-1924 and since 1935), born July 7, 1890, married

Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935).

(b) The late Alexander, *King of the Hellenes* 1917-1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos, died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra, born 1921; married March 20, 1944, King Peter II of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) King Carol of Roumania, K.G. (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921.

(d) Prince Paul, born Dec. 4, 1901, married Princess Frederica of Brunswick (*see col. 1*).

(e) Princess Eneine, born Feb. 13, 1904.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913.

(g) Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse (having issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1926; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of the King of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (*see p. 217*).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, V.A., born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, having issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. *Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885 (having issue:—Princess Margaret, born April 17, 1905; Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906; Princess Cecilia, born June 23, 1911; *accidentally killed* Nov. 16, 1937; Princess Sophia, born June 27, 1914; Prince Philippos, born June 12, 1921).

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938 (having issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, Sub-Lieutenant, R.N., born 1919).

(d) Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia Command, Personal A.D.C. to the King; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annet, C.B.E., daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, born 1924 and 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (*see col. 1*).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (above); *accidentally killed* (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (*Tsar of All the Russias*), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsaritsa and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878. 4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (*Prince of Saxe-Coburg*), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (*Queen of Roumania*), born Aug. 24, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1927) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 2, p. 127.)

(b) Elisabeth (*Queen of the Hellenes*), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) George II. (*King of the Hellenes*).

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909, married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(f) The late Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909; married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1907.

(d) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) Prince of Hohenlohe Lauzenburg, having issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(b) Maria (*Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glücksburg*), born Jan. 15, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1902.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue:—

(a) Prince Alvaro, born April 20, 1910.

(b) Prince Alonso, born May 28, 1912; died Nov. 18, 1936.

(c) Prince Ataulfo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (d. Oct. 28, 1917); d. June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., G.B.E., V.A., R.R.C., President, Y.M.C.A. Women's Auxiliary, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, C.I., G.B.E., V.A., born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.I., V.A., R.R.C., born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1872, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; d. Dec. 3, 1936.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, *Duke of Connaught*, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., T.D., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has issue 3 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince of Denmark, and has issue 2 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Col.-in-Ch. the Royal Scots Greys (and Dns.) and Royal Army Pay Corps; born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue Alastair Arthur, *Duke of Connaught*, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, *Duke of Albany*, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.K.H. Princess Alice (*Countess of Athlone*), G.B.E., V.A., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (see p. 214), having issue:—

(a) Lady Mary Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Major Henry Abel-Smith, and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late *Viscount Trenaton*, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha* (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, having surviving issue 3 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.I., V.A., R.R.C., Hon. Colonel 8th (I. of Wight) Rifles, "Princess Beatrice's" Bn. the Hampshire Regt. T.A., born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison, and has issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1942) Capt. H. J. O'Malley.

(ii) Victoria Eugenie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII., K.G. (*King of Spain* 1886-1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue:—

(a) Alfonso, born May 10, 1907; died Sept. 6, 1938.

(b) Duke of Segovia, born June 23, 1908.

(c) Infanta Beatrice, born June 22, 1909.

(d) Infanta Maria, born Dec. 12, 1911.

(e) Prince of the Asturias, born June 20, 1913.

(f) Infante Gonzale, born 1914; died 1934.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. I.I.R.II. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, K.G., K.P., born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893 Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (H.M. QUEEN MARY); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) by his House and Family as well as by all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 218).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(1) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught) Colonel-in-

Chief, Royal Army Pay Corps, born May 27, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.H.H. the late Prince Arthur. Issue:—
Alastair, Duke of Connaught, b. Aug. 9, 1914; d. April 26, 1942.

(11) H.H. Princess MAUD, born April 2, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1921, Lord Carnarvon, K.C.S.G., now 11th Earl of Southesk, K.T. now styled The Countess of Southesk. Issue:—
Lord Carnarvon, b. 1922.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 2, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, I.I.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden. Issue:—
H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, b. June 9, 1930.
H.R.H. Princess Astrid, b. Feb. 12, 1932.
H.R.H. Prince Harold, b. Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK.

KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK, born April 8, 1818; married Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel; died Jan. 29, 1906, leaving issue:—

1. I.I.M. King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, born June 3, 1843, married (1869) H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912, leaving issue:—

(1) I.I.M. King Christian X. of Denmark, born Sept. 26, 1870, married (1898) Duchess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg, and has issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Crown Prince of Denmark, born March 11, 1899, married (1935) Princess Ingrid of Sweden (and has issue two daughters).

(b) H.R.H. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900, married (1933) Princess Caroline Matilda of Denmark (and has issue).

(2) H.M. King Haakon of Norway, born Aug. 3, 1872, married July 22, 1896, H.R.H. Princess Maud of the United Kingdom, having issue:—(see Family of King Edward VII., above).

(3) H.R.H. Prince Harold, born Oct. 8, 1876, married (1909) Princess Helena of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue.

(4) H.R.H. Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, married (1897) Prince Charles of Sweden, and has issue.

(5) H.R.H. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880.

(6) H.R.H. Prince Gustave, born March 4, 1887.

(7) H.R.H. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890, married (1922) Jörgen de Castenskjöld.

2. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.), died Nov. 20, 1925 (see above).

3. I.I.R.H. Prince William (H.M. King George I. of the Hellenes, 1863-1913), born Dec. 24, 1845, married (1867) Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died March 18, 1913, leaving issue:—

(1) H.M. King Constantine (King of the Hellenes, 1913-1917 and 1920-1922), born Aug. 2, 1868, married (1889) the Princess

Sophie, daughter of Frederick, German Emperor; died Jan. 11, 1923, having issue George II., King of the Hellenes, born July 20, 1890 (and others).

(2) H.R.H. Prince George, born June 24, 1869, married Princess Marie Bonaparte (died Jan. 21, 1940) leaving issue.

(3) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Jan. 23, 1872, married (1902) Grand Duchess Helena of Russia; died Feb. 8, 1938, having issue:—

(a) Princess Olga, born June 11, 1903, married (1923) Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.

(b) Princess Elizabeth, born May 24, 1904, married (1934) Count Charles of Torring-Jettenbach.

(c) Princess Marina (I.I.R.H. Duchess of Kent), born Dec. 13, 1906.

(4) H.R.H. Princess Marie, born Feb. 20, 1876, died Dec. 13, 1940, having married (1900) the late Grand Duke George of Russia, and (1922) Admiral Peleides Joanides.

(5) H.R.H. Prince Andrew, born Feb. 2, 1882, died Dec. 2, 1944.

(6) H.R.H. Prince Christopher, born July 29, 1888; died 1940.

4. H.R.H. Princess Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, married (1866) Emperor Alexander III.

5. H.R.H. Princess Thyra, born Sept. 23, 1853, married (1878) the Duke of Cumberland.

6. H.R.H. Prince Valdemar, born Oct. 27, 1858, married (1885) the late Princess Marie of Orleans, died Jan. 14, 1939, leaving issue:—

(1) Prince Aage, born June 10, 1886; died Feb. 28, 1940.

(2) Prince Axel, born Aug. 12, 1888, married (1919) Princess Margaret of Sweden (and has issue Prince George, born 1920; Prince Flemming, born 1922).

(3) Prince Erik, born Nov. 8, 1890.

(4) Prince Viggo, born Dec. 25, 1893.

(5) Princess Margaret, born Sept. 17, 1895, married (1921) Prince René of Bourbon-Parma.

The House of Windsor

His Most Excellent Majesty **GEORGE THE SIXTH** (Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor), by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 1st The Royal Dragoons, Royal Regiment of Artillery, Corps of Royal Engineers, the five Regiments of Foot Guards, The Royal Marines, The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), The East Yorkshire Regt. (Duke of York's Own), The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, The Royal Tank Regt., The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry (T.A.), The Officers' Training Corps, 16th Light Cavalry, 1st Punjab Regiment, 13th Frontier Force Rifles (Indian Army); Col.-in-Ch. Malta Artillery Regt., the Home Guard, and the Army Cadet Force; Captain-General The Honourable Artillery Company; Air Commodore-in-Chief of the Air Training Corps; Hon. Col. Newfoundland Regt. Royal Artillery; second son of His late Majesty King George V. and of Her Majesty Queen Mary; *born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895. His Majesty succeeded to the Throne Dec. 11, 1936, and was crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937, having married, April 26, 1923, the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (QUEEN ELIZABETH), born Aug. 4, 1900, Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief The Bays, Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.I., and R.A.M.C., Commandant-in-Chief W.R.N.S., A.T.S., and W.A.A.F., Honorary Colonel R.A. (T.A.), Gordons (T.A.), Herts. Regt. (T.A.), and of the Toronto Scottish Regt.).*

CHILDREN OF HIS MAJESTY.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH Alexandra Mary, *Heiress Presumptive to the Throne*; Colonel, Grenadier Guards, Junior Commander Auxiliary Territorial Service, Commodore Sea Ranger Section Girl Guides' Association, President of the Royal College of Music; *born at 12, Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926.*

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, *born at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930.*

MOTHER OF HIS MAJESTY.

H.M. QUEEN MARY (H.S.H. Princess VICTORIA MARY Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes ("Princess May") of TECK, daughter of H.H. FRANCIS, Prince and Duke of TECK, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and H.R.H. Princess MARY ADELAIDE Wilhelmina Elizabeth of CAMBRIDGE), Lady of the Garter, and of the Orders of the Star of India, of Victoria and Albert and the Crown of India, a Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Col.-in-Chief 13th/18th Hussars (Queen Mary's Own), the Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), 100th Worcester and Oxford Yeomanry Army Field Brigade, R.F.A.(T.), Comdt.-in-Chief Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, President of the National Trust, President of British Red Cross Soc., D.O.L., LL.D., MUS.D.; *born May 26, 1867; married at St. James's Palace, July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert of Windsor, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, who succeeded to the Throne as KING GEORGE V. May 6, 1910, and died Jan. 20, 1936.*

BROTHERS AND SISTER OF HIS MAJESTY.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), K.G., P.O., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.O., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, *born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor); Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, 1940-1945.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY), *Countess of Harewood, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.I., D.O.L., Col.-in-Chief Roy. Corps of Signals and Royal Scots, Col.-in-Chief Roy. Canadian Signals, Controller-Commandant Auxiliary Territorial Service, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Hon. Colonel 1st City of London Regt. (the Royal Fusiliers), T.A., and 5th Bn. the West Yorkshire Regt., T.A.*

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

- (1) Hon. George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, *born Feb. 7, 1923.*
- (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *born Aug. 21, 1924.*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal

Victorian Chain; *Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia*; General, Air Chief Marshal; Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., Innis. Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., and R.A.S.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C., Hon. Air Commodore, No. 501 (County of Gloucester) Bombing Squadron, Aux. Air Force, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.I., Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northamptonshire Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.A.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901).

Sons of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941.

H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—Government House, Canberra, Australia; York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, G.B.E., C.I., Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel the Buckinghamshire Bn. the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, T.A., born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicolas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, born Oct. 9, 1935.

(2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born Dec. 25, 1936.

(3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942.

Residence of the Duchess of Kent.—3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1; Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905, died Jan. 18, 1919.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The daughters of the Sovereign are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the younger daughter the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal and her children; then Princess Arthur of Connaught; then the Countess of Southesk and her son; then Prince Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the third daughter (Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg) and her children; then the children of the late Duke of Connaught's daughter (the late Princess Margaret of Sweden), then his daughter, Lady Patricia Ramsay, and her son; then the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and her daughter. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to His Majesty and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. and of King George V. amounted to £470,000, in addition to annuities to other members of the Royal Family; that of King Edward VIII. amounted to £410,000 (reduced by £40,000 while His Majesty remained unmarried).

His Majesty's Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Mary	£70,000
Salaries of Household and retired		The Princess Elizabeth	6,000
Allowances	134,000	The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
Expenses of Household	152,800	The Princess Royal	6,000
Royal Bounty	13,200		
	<u>*£410,000</u>		

* The net revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall (which are vested in the Sovereign until the birth of a Duke of Cornwall) amounted to £117,604 in 1936. After the deduction of sums equal to the proposed annuity for the Princess Elizabeth and the additional annuity for the Duke of Gloucester the balance was available, by the King's desire, for reduction of the amount payable from the Consolidated Fund for the Civil List.

The King's Household

The Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
The Lord Steward, Air Commodore The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., A.F.C.
The Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, George Mathers, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Arthur Pearson, M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Julian Ward Snow, M.P.

Gold Stick, Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gold Stick, Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, *VC*, K.C.B.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Percy L. E. Noble, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John G. Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.; Field Marshal Sir Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.; Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, G.C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir George Giffard, G.C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir Asitton Mayne, K.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.; Field Marshal Hon. Sir Harold Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; General Sir Bernard Paget, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (extra).
Principal Air Aide-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edgar Ludlow-Hewitt, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the King, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Frederick Lascelles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the King, Sir Eric Charles Milville, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Major Michael Adeane.
Press Secretary, Captain (S) Lewis A. Ritchie, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
Chief Clerk, Miss H. M. Milson, C.B.E.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, Miss C. Howland, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, C.B.E.; Miss H. L. Gardiner, M.V.O.; Miss Patricia Russell.

The King's Archives, Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Frederick Lascelles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Owen Morshhead, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Registrar, Miss M. Mackenzie, M.V.O., M.A.
Assistant, Miss L. Smith, B.A., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE KING.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the King, Sir Ulrick Alexander, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Secretary of the Privy Purse and Deputy Treasurer to the King, Commander (S) Dudley Colles, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Privy Purse Office.

Chief Accountant, Lieutenant (S) Albert Stone, M.V.O., M.S.M., R.N.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.
Clerk, Charles R. Warren, M.V.O.

For special duty, Thomas H. Carter, M.V.O.

Agent, Sandringham, William A. Fellowes.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Captain Hugh D. Ross, M.V.O., M.C.
Land Steward, Windsor, Alexander Ritchie, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, Lt.-Col. John Bowden, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, George D. Field, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Accountant, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan.
Comptroller of Supply, James Kennedy, M.V.O.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, F. J. Corbitt.

Royal Almonry.

High Almoner, Archbishop Lord Lang of Lambeth, G.C.V.O., D.D.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.G., C.M.G., T.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., M.A.
Assistant, Egbert E. Ratcliffe, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, K.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Norman Wilms-hurst Gwatkin, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Secretary, George A. Titman, M.V.O., O.B.E.
State Invitation Assistant (vacant).
Clerks, A. J. Galpin, M.V.O.; Jocelyn Godefroid, M.V.O.; R. J. Hill; D. V. G. Buchanan; Miss V. de Gaury, O.B.E.; Miss Ruth Webster, M.V.O.
Examiners of Plays, Henry Clement Game, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Geoffrey Dearnier.
Examiner of Plays (Welsh), Rev. A. E. Jones (Cynan).

Permanent Lords in Waiting, Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon; The Viscount Allendale, C.B.E., M.C.; The Lord Westwood, O.B.E.; The Lord Pakenham; The Lord Henderson.

Grooms in Waiting, Rear-Adm. Sir Basil Vernon Brooke, G.C.V.O.; Major Arthur Horace Penn, M.C.; Lt.-Col. Richard John Roberts Streatfield; Brig.-Gen. George Camborne Beauclerk Paynter, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Extra Grooms in Waiting, The Earl of St. Germans, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir Harry Lloyd Verney, G.C.V.O.; Maj. Sir Philip Hunloke, G.C.V.O.; Sir Frank Herbert Mitchell, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Groom of the Robes, Captain Sir Harold George Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Capt. Humphrey C. Loyd, M.V.O., M.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. V. Bache de Satgé, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; John C. Hanbury-Williams; Col. Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, M.V.O., R.N.; Captain (S) Sir Frank Todd Spickernell, K.B.E., O.B., D.S.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, R.N.; Brigadier Guy E. Carne Rasch, C.V.O., D.S.O.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Maj. Gerald Ellis; Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon-Bannerman, B.L., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Group Captain Sir Louis Greig, K.B.E., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. John Spencer Coke; Maj. John Wickham, M.V.O.; Col. Sir Vivian Gabriel, O.S.I., G.M.C., C.V.O., C.B.E.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Gen. Sir Lewis S. T. Halliday, V.C., K.C.B.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake, K.O.B., D.S.O.

Serjeants at Arms, Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Maj. Sir Harry H. F. Stockley, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; George David Field, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.O., G.O.B., G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Gowrie, V.C., G.O.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London (vacant).

Surveyor of Pictures, Anthony Frederick Blunt.

Deputy Surveyor of Pictures, Benedict Nicolson.

Surveyor of Works of Art, Anthony Frederick Blunt.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Sir Owen Frederick Morshead, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Arnold Trevor Bax, MUS.DOC.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., LL.D.

Bargemaster (vacant).

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.

Caretaker, St. James's Palace, E. Pearce.

Shower of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, Capt. H. Wells, R.A.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (Kensington Palace); Miss A. Symonds (Hampton Court Palace).

ASCOT OFFICE.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

His Majesty's Comptroller at Ascot (vacant).

Secretary, Miss A. Middlemass, M.B.E.

ECCELESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Norwich.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.

Chaplain to the King, Canon P. Green, D.D.; Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D.; Very Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.B., C.M.G., M.C., D.D.; Preb. A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D.; Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D.; Very Rev. F. B. Macnutt, M.A.; Canon W. J. T. P. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Canon A. C. Deane, D.D.; Canon A. Campbell Don, D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon F. A. Cockin, M.A.; Canon H. S. Stephenson, M.A.; Ven. C. F. Twitchett, M.A.; Canon F. H. Gillingham, M.A.; Rev. T. M. Layng, M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Canon H. E. Fitzherbert, M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. E. French, M.C., M.A.; Canon E. F. E. Partington, M.C., M.A.; Canon F. Boreham, M.A.; Canon T. Bloomer, M.A.; Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.A.; Ven. R. W. Stannard, M.A.; Feb. J. W. Welch, M.A.; Canon A. S. Crawley, M.C., M.A.; Ven. J. K. Wilson, M.A.; Rev. A. V. Baillie, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.A.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. F. C. Syngé, M.A.; Rev. M. Ridley, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Lees, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. T. E. Hine-Haycock, M.V.O., M.A.

Organist Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, C.V.O., MUS.B.

Domestic Chaplain—Buckingham Palace, Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, M.A. (Dean of Windsor).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.A.

Domestic Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. Humphrey Barclay, M.C.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Rev. Lewis Versey, M.A.

Organist—Hampton Court Palace—W. J. Phillips, MUS.DOC.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD.

Physicians, The Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B.; Sir Maurice A. Cassidy, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Extra Physicians, Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; John Alfred Ryle, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Henry Lethcby Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Thomas Dunhill, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.A.C.S.

Surgeons, Sir James Walton, K.C.V.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Lancelot Edward Barrington-Ward, K.C.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Surgeon Oculist (vacant).

Manipulative Surgeon, Sir Morton Smart, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.D.

Surgeon Dentist, Charles Sculthorpe Morris, O.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to His Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.

Physicians to the Household, Arnold Stott, B.Ch., F.R.C.P.; Daniel Thomas Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, Arthur Espie Porritt, O.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, F. A. Juler, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, C.V.O., L.D.S., R.C.S.E.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, Sir Frederic Jeune Willans, K.C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the King's Household, Lt.-Col. W. H. L. McCarthy, D.S.O., M.O., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir John Berkeley Monck, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Capt. Sir John Lindsay Dashwood, Bt.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Clerks, A. C. Michils, C.V.O.; N. L. Swift, M.V.O.; J. S. Bordewich; Mrs. C. Williamson.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Lord Ammon; *Lieutenant*, Brig.-Gen. R. H. Kearsley, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Standard Bearer*, Colonel Ulric Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. Valentine Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; *Harbinger*, Col. H. M. Pryce-Jones, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.

Gentlemen of the Corps, Maj.-Gens., L. A. Price-Davies, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. Maurice A. Wingfield, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Brig.-Gens.*, B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; L. L. Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Brigadiers*, Viscount Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; H. V. Charrington, D.S.O., M.C.; L. M. Gibbs, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; H. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.; *Colonels*, Alan T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; G. J. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C.; E. E. M. Russell, O.V.O., O.B.E., D.S.O.; C. L. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. M. Edwards, M.C.; Sir John V. E. Lees, Bt., D.S.O., M.C.; R. H. Walsh, D.S.O., O.B.E.,

M.C.; The Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.; M. E. Makgill-Crichton Maitland, D.S.O.; Sir E. P. Le Breton; V. A. H. Daly, O.B.E., M.C.; *Lieut.-Colonels*, Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; C. O. V. Gray, C.M.G., D.S.O.; F. H. Lister, D.S.O.; H. G. Grace, M.C.; W. M. Smith-Cunninghame, D.S.O.; Ughtred E. Carnegie, D.S.O., M.C.; Lord Arthur Butler, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.; *Majors*, Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O.; R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.

The King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Lord Walkden; *Lieutenant* (vacant); *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Ensign*, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Frederick, Bt., C.V.O.; *Exons*, Lt.-Col. William Gibbs; Maj. Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forrester; Lt.-Col. R. C. Bingham, D.S.O.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Piers Walter Legh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Chief Clerk, Lieut.-Commander (S) W. H. Sainwary, M.V.O., M.B.E., R.N.

Clerk, A. F. A. Stamberg.

Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, Mark Seymour.

Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.

Palace Steward, J. Ainslie.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Ferguson.

Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Alice Jane Bruce.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Col. Dermot McMorrough Kavanagh, C.V.O.

Equeries in Waiting, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Piers Walter Legh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; Captain Sir Harold Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Major Michael Adcane; Air Commodore Edward Hedley Fielden, C.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Captain of the King's Flight*); Captain E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R.N.; Captain J. W. Grant, D.S.O., R.N. (temp.); Wing Commander P. W. Townsend, D.S.O., D.F.C., R.A.F. (temp.).

Extra Equeries, Sir James Ulrick Francis Canning Alexander, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.; K.C.V.O., Adm. Sir Henry Bulker, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Smith Hill Child, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, G.C.V.O.; the Earl of Cromer, G.O.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Lord Hardinge of

Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Adm. Sir Colin Koppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Douglas William Alexander Dalziel MacKenzie, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Adm. Sir Dudley B. N. North, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Brig.-Gen. G. C. B. Paynter, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.G.; Maj. Sir Edward Seymour, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.; Col. the Lord Wigram, G.C.O., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Maj. Viscount Coke, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Richard John Roberts Stratfield; Rear-Adm. Sir Basil Vernon Brooke, G.C.V.O.; Comdr. Colin Buist, M.V.O., R.N.; Rear-Adm. C. E. Lambe, C.B., C.V.O., R.N.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Major A. H. Penn, M.C.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Willett, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.

Supt., Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, G. F. T. Hopkins, M.V.O., M.C.

Supt., Royal Mews, Windsor Castle, Charles P. Waters, M.V.O.

Storekeeper, P. T. Fielding, M.V.O.

Clerk, Ralph C. Isard, M.V.O.

Veterinary Surgeon, London (vacant).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Hereditary High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.

Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.

Hereditary Keepers—
Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Falkland, The Marquess of Bute, K.T.

Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.

Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.

Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Col. Sir George M. H. Stirling, Bt. of Glorat, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lt.-Gen. Sir Neil Methuen Ritchie, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., D.D.; Very Rev. J. White, C.H., D.D., LL.D.; Very Rev. Prof. A. Main, D.D., D.Litt.; Very Rev. N. MacLean, D.D.; Very Rev. A. Martin, D.D., LL.D.; Very Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D.; Very Rev. C. L. Warr, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; Very Rev. J. M. Black, D.D.

Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb, B.D.

Historiographer, Henry William Meikle, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt.

Botanist, Sir W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

Painter and Limner (vacant).

Sculptor, Sir Wm. Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., F.R.S.

Physicians in Scotland, J. Cowan, M.D., B.A., D.Sc.; A. G. Anderson, M.D., F.R.C.P.; J. W. McNee, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeons in Scotland, Sir John Fraser, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.; J. R. Learmonth, Ch.M., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, A. H. H. Sinclair, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, L. C. Broughton-Head, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, George Proctor Middleton, M.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, N. S. Carmichael, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E.

The King's Body Guard for Scotland.

The Royal Company of Archers.

Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General, The Lord Elphinstone, K.T.

Captains, Col. the Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.; the Lord Rollo and Dunning, C.B.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Home, K.T.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.

Lieutenants, Sir John M. Stirling Maxwell, Bt., K.T.; The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E.; The Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O.

Ensigns, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, G.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, C.V.O. (*Adjutant*); Brig.-Gen. E. W. D. Baird, C.B.E.; the Earl of Haddington, M.C.

Brigadiers, Lt.-Col. the Viscount Younger of Leckie, D.S.O.; Col. Hay Drummond; Col. the Lord Forteviot, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; the Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman A. Orr-Ewing, Bt., C.B., D.S.O.; Maj. the Earl of Airlie, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Maxwell-Scott, Bt., C.B., D.S.O.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.C.; Captain the Earl of Glasgow, D.S.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. J. B. Jardine, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Sir Duncan Hay, Bt.; The Lord Teviot, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. Sir George M. H. Stirling, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Adjutant, Lt.-Col. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, C.V.O.

President of the Council, and Silver Stick for Scotland, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Home, K.T.

Vice-President, Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, G.C.V.O.

Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.

Secretary and Treasurer, Colin Campbell Penney, M.C., C.A.

Surgeon, Robert A. Fleming, M.D., LL.D.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Treasurer, Rear-Adm. Sir Basil Vernon Brooke, G.C.V.O.

Acting Private Secretary, Major A. H. Penn, M.C.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer, O.B.E.; The Viscountess Hambleton; The Lady Nunburnholme.

Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Lady Harlech.

Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour, C.V.O.; The Lady Hyde, C.V.O.; The Lady Delia Peel; The Lady Mary Theresa Herbert.

Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowly, C.V.O.

Accountant, James C. E. Cole, M.V.O.
Clerks, Miss W. Logan, M.V.O.; Miss G. Logan, M.V.O.

QUEEN MARY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey G.C.V.O.
Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Major John Wickham, M.V.O.
Equerry, Maj. Hon. John Spencer Coke.
Extra Equerries, Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Sir Richard Molyneux, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Arthur Paget, M.C.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Surgeons, Sir Alfred Edward Webb-Johnson, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.B., F.R.C.S.; Sir James Walton, K.C.V.O., M.B., M.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir Richard Cruise, G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, C. B. Goulden, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Dentist, Guy Birt, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis Donovan, C.V.O., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Amphilth, C.L., G.B.E.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Cynthia Colville, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell; Hon. Margaret Wyndham.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour; The Lady Joan Verney The Lady Elizabeth Motion; The Lady Victoria Forester.
Clerk Comptroller, R. H. Short, M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office, Miss Short.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lady in Waiting, The Lady Mary Strachey.
Extra Lady in Waiting, Hon. Miss Vicary Gibbs.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Sybil Agnes Kenyon-Slaney; Miss Gwynedd Margaret Lloyd.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; Miss Dorothy Emily Constance Yorke, C.V.O.; The Dowager Lady Carrington; The Dowager Lady Lloyd.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD (IN ENGLAND).

Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Equery, Lt.-Col. Howard Kerr, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Capt. the Lord Herbert, C.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Herbert; The Lady Rachel Davidson.
Honorary Physician, A. E. Gow, M.D.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE KING (CIVIL).

Andrew Davidson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., K.H.P., *Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland*; Edward Rowland Alworth Morewether, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., K.H.P., *Senior Medical Inspector, Factory and Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service*; Professor Graham Selby Wilson, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., K.H.P., *Professor of Bacteriology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service*; William Rees Thomas, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M., K.H.P., *Senior Commissioner, Board of Control*; John Alexander Charles, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., K.H.P., *Deputy Chief Medical Officer Ministry of Health*; Hugh Montagu Cameron Macaulay, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., K.H.P., *Medical Officer of Health, Middlesex County Council*.

ROYAL SALUTES.

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

THE ROYAL ARMS.

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th, *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or* (*England*); and, *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd, *azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant, *or*, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn, *argent*, armed crined and unguled, *or*, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*); a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp *or*, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (*Ireland*); upon a mount, *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated, *gules* (*Wales*).

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1937.

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV	June 26, 1830	Sep. 8, 1831
Victoria	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V	May 6, 1910	June 22, 1911
Edward VIII	Jan. 20, 1936	..
George VI	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12, 1937

§ The Peerage

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Present composition of the House of Lords:—

	Hereditary.	Life or a Term.	Minors.	Total.	Peereesses.	In House.
Princes of the Blood Royal.....	2	..	1	3	..	2
Archbishops.....	..	2	..	2	..	2
Dukes (Duchess).....	26	..	..	26	1	20
Marquesses.....	37	..	3	40	..	27
Earls (Countesses).....	199	..	6	205	7	120
Viscounts (Viscountesses).....	113	..	5	118	2	81
Bishops (see p. 235).....	..	41	..	41	..	24
Barons (Baronesses).....	565	9	15	589	13	505
Scottish Representative Peers (see p. 250) ..	..	16	..	16	..	16
Irish Representative Peers (see p. 250).....	..	12	..	12	..	12
Totals....	942	80	30	1052	23	809

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1928 Gloucester, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see pp. 218-9).

1934 Kent, Edward, Duke of Kent, b. 1935, s. 1942, M. (see p. 219).

1936 Windsor, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 218).



ARCHBISHOPS.—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



Trans. 1945 Canterbury (97th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., D.D., b. 1887. Consecrated Bishop of Chester 1932, translated to London, 1939.

1942 York (91st), Cyril Forster Garbett, P.C., D.D., b. 1875. Consecrated Bishop of Southwark 1919, translated to Winchester 1932.





DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1868 1.*	Abercorn (3rd), James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., P.C., K.P. Royal Victorian Chain (4th Brit. Marg. and 12th Scott. Earl, both Abercorn), b. 1869, s. 1913, m.	Marquess of Hamilton, b. 1904.
1901 s.	Argyll, Niall Diarmid Campbell (10th Scottish and 3rd U.K. Duke, Argyll), b. 1872, s. 1914.	Ian Douglas C., b. 1903.
1892 s.*	Atholl (9th), James Thomas Stewart-Murray (5th Brit. Earl, Strange), b. 1879, s. 1942.	Sir George E. Pemberton Murray, K.C.B., b. 1880.
1682	Beaufort (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1900, s. 1924, m.	Henry C. S. S., b. 1874.
1694	Bedford (12th), Hastings William Sackville Russell, b. 1888, s. 1940, m.	Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1917.
1711	Brandon (11th). See "Hamilton, Duke, below.	
1863 s.*	Buccleuch (8th) & (10th) Queensberry (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, G.C.V.O. (7th Engl. Earl, Doncaster), b. 1894, s. 1935, m.	Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1923.
1694	Devonshire (10th), Edward William Spencer Cavendish, K.G., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1938, m.	Lord Andrew C., b. 1920.
1675	Grafton (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m.	Earl of Euston, b. 1919.
1643 s.*	Hamilton (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., A.F.C. (Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, Brandon), b. 1903, s. 1940, m.	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.
1694	Leeds (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th Scott. Visct., Dumbane), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Francis D'Arcy G. O., C.M.G., b. 1884.
1766 1.*	Leinster (7th), Edward FitzGerald (Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland; 7th Brit. Visct. Leinster), b. 1892, s. 1922.	Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.
1675 s.*	Lennox (9th). See "Richmond and Gordon," Engl. Duke, below.	
1719	Manchester (9th), William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Mandeville, b. 1902.
1702	Marlborough (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, m.	Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.
1707 s.*	Montrose (6th), James Graham, C.B., C.V.O., V.D. (4th Brit. Earl, Graham), b. 1878, s. 1925, m.	Marquess of Graham, b. 1907.
1756	Newcastle (under Lyme) (9th), Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941.	Henry Pelham-Clinton, b. 1892.
1483	Norfolk (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C. (Premier Duke and Earl, 13th Scott. Baron Herries), b. 1908, s. 1917, m.	Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. b. 1855.

§ For list of Contractions used, see p. 251.

- Created.* Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.
- x766** *Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, b. 1914, s. 1940. Lord Richard P., b. 1921.
- x716** *Portland* (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, b. 1893, s. 1943, m. Lord Francis C.-B., b. 1900.
- x675** *Richmond* (9th) & *Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1904, s. 1935, m. Earl of March, b. 1929.
- x707 S.*** *Roxburghe* (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th U.K. Earl, Innes), b. 1913, s. 1932, m. David Charles I.-K., b. 1910.
- x703** *Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, b. 1919, s. 1940. Lord John M., b. 1922.
- x684** *St. Albans* (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1874, s. 1934, m. Lord William B., b. 1883.
- x547** *Somerset* (17th), Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882, s. 1931, m. Lord Seymour, b. 1910.
- x833** *Sutherland* (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (23rd Scott. Earl, Sutherland), P.C., K.T., b. 1888, s. 1913, m. Fredk. N. S.-L.-G., b. 1874; for heir to Eldm., see Sutherland, Earl of.
- x814** *Wellington* (7th), Gerald Wellesley (8th Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1885, s. 1943, m. Marquess of Douro, M.C., b. 1915.
- x874** *Westminster* (2nd), Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, m. Capt. Robert A. G., M.C., b. 1895.
-  MARQUESSES.—Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked * the “of” is not used. For the style of Marquesses’ sons and daughters, see under “DUKES,” p. 225. 
- x790** *Abercorn* (4th). See “Abercorn,” Irish Duke.
- x915** *Aberdeen and Temair* (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th Scott. Earl, Aberdeen), b. 1879, s. 1934, m. Lord Dudley, G. G., D.S.O., b. 1883.
- x876** *Abergavenny* (4th), Guy Temple Montacute Larnach-Nevill, b. 1883, s. 1938, w. Earl of Lewes, b. 1914.
- x821** *Ailesbury* (6th), George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1873, s. 1911, m. Earl of Cardigan, b. 1904.
- x831** *Ailsa* (5th), Charles Kennedy (17th Scott. Earl, Cassillis), b. 1873, s. 1943, m. Lord Angus K., b. 1882.
- x815** *Anglesey* (6th) Charles Henry Alexander Paget, G.C.V.O., b. 1885, s. 1905, m. Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1922.
- x789** *Bath* (5th), Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., C.B., b. 1862, s. 1896, w. Viscount Weymouth, b. 1905.
- x826** *Bristol* (4th), Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, m. Lord Walter H., b. 1865.
- x786** *Bute* (4th), John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (9th Scott. Earl, Dumfries), b. 1881, s. 1900, m. Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907.
- x917** *Cambridge* (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m. (see p. 211).
- x812** *Camden* (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m. (None).
- x917** *Carisbrooke* (1st), Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1886, m. (see p. 216).
- x815** *Cholmondeley* (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley (9th Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b. 1883, s. 1923, m. Earl of Rocksavage, K.C., b. 1919.
- x816 I.*** *Conyngham* (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. Baron, Minister), b. 1890, s. 1918, m. Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924.
- x791 I.*** *Donegal* (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th Brit. Baron, Fisherwick), b. 1903, s. 1904. Severne E. S. Fitz Warrine C., b. 1861.
- x789 I.*** *Downshire* (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th Brit. Earl, Hillsborough), b. 1894, s. 1918. Lord Arthur F. Hy. H., b. 1895.
- x888** *Dufferin & Ava* (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (11th Irish Baron, Duffein & Clameboye), b. 1938, s. 1945, m. (None).
- x800 I.*** *Ely* (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1903, s. 1935, m. Guy A. G. L., b. 1889.
- x801** *Exeter* (5th), William T. Brownlow Cecil, K.G., C.M.G., T.D., b. 1876, s. 1898, m. Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G., b. 1905.
- x800 I.*** *Headfort* (5th), Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (3rd U.K. Baron, Kenlis), b. 1902, s. 1943, m. Earl of Bective, b. 1932.
- x793** *Hertford* (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th Irish Baron, Conway), b. 1930, s. 1940, m. Andrew S., b. 1939.
- x599 S.*** *Huntly* (13th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (Premier Marquess of Scotland) (2nd U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1908, s. 1937, m. Earl of Aboyne, b. 1944.
- x784** *Lansdowne* (8th) George John Charles Mercer-Nairne (8th Irish Earl, Kerry), b. 1912, s. 1944, m. Earl of Kerry, b. 1941.
- x902** *Linlithgow* (2nd), Victor Alexander John Hope, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., T.D. (9th Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1887, s. 1908, m. Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1912.
- x816 I.*** *Londonderry* (7th), Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (4th U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1878, s. 1915, m. Viscount Castlereagh, b. 1902.
- x701 S.*** *Lothian* (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, Ker), b. 1922, s. 1940, m. Earl of Ancrum, b. 1945.
- x917** *Milford Haven* (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, b. 1919, s. 1938 (see p. 215). Lord Louis M., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., b. 1900 (see p. 215).

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1838	Normanby (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, <i>Mulerave</i>), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Vivian L. A. P., b. 1884.
1812	Northampton (6th), William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1891.
1825 1.*	Ormonde (5th), James George Anson Butler (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Ormonde</i>), b. 1890, s. 1943, m.	Lord Arthur B., M.C., b. 1893.
1682 S.	Queensberry (10th), Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Drumlanrig, b. 1893.
1926	Reading (2nd), Gerald Rufus Isaacs, C.B.E., M.C., K.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Erleigh, M.C., b. 1916.
1789	Salisbury (4th), James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranborne, P.C., b. 1893.
1800 1.*	Sligo (8th), Arthur Howe Browne, L.B.E., C.B., (8th U.K. Baron, <i>Monteagle</i>), b. 1867, s. 1941, m.	Lord Terence B., b. 187.
1787	°Townshend (7th), G. J. Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	Tweeddale (11th), Wm. George Montagu Hay (and U.K. Baron, <i>Tweeddale</i>), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	David Montagu H., A.M., b. 1921.
1789 *	Waterford (8th), John Herbert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brit. Baron, <i>Tyrone</i>), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Lord Patrick B., b. 1934.
1936	Willoughby (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1890, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	Winchester (16th), Henry William Montagu Paulk (Premier Marquess of England), b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Major Charles S. P., M.V.O., b. 1873.
1892	Zetland (and), Lawrence John L. Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.L., b. 1876, s. 1929, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1908.



EARLS.—*Style* (see footnote, p. 234, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, the daughters Lady Elizabeth —. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.





1606 S.*	Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke.	
1682 S.	Aberdeen. See "Aberdeen and Temair" (U.K. Marquess).	
1682	Abingdon (8th). See "Lindsey," Eng. Earl.	
1639 S.	Airlie (11th), David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
1697	Albemarle (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
1826	°Amherst (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	Hon. Humphrey A., b. 1903.
1892	Ancaster (and), Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, G.C.V.O., T.D. (25th Baron Willoughby de Eresby) Lord Great Chamberlain, b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., b. 1907.
1789 1.	°Annesley (8th), Beresford Cecil Bingham Annesley, b. 1894, s. 1934, m.	Arthur A. O'D. V. A., b. 1867.
1785 1.	Antrim (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
1762 1.*	Arran (6th), Arthur Joselyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (and U.K. Baron, <i>Sudley</i>), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903.
1917	Athlone (1st), Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, b. 1874, m.	(None.)
1714	Aylesford (10th), Charles Daniel Finch-Knightley, b. 1885, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Charles Ian F.-K., b. 1919.
1937	°Baldwin of Bewdley (1st), Stanley Baldwin, K.G., P.C., F.R.S., b. 1867, m.	Viscount Corvedale, M.P., b. 1899.
1922	Balfour (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Traprain, b. 1945.
1800 1.	Bandon (5th), Percy R. G. Bernard, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Charles B. A. B., b. 1904.
1772	Bathurst (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m.	Hon. George B. B., b. 1929.
1919	°Beatty (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936.	Hon. Peter B., b. 1910.
1815	Beauchamp (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1916.
1797 1.	Beltmore (5th), Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913.	Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873.
1937	Bessborough (1st), Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, P.C., G.C.M.G. (9th Irish Earl Bessborough 1739), b. 1880, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913.
1922	Birkenhead (2nd), Frederick Smith, b. 1907, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
1815	Bradford (5th), Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911.
1677 S.	Breadalbane and Holland (9th), Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919.
1746	Brooke (7th). See "Warwick."	
1469 S.	Buchan (15th), Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, b. 1878, s. 1934, m.	Lord Erskine (see p. 239).
1746	Buckinghamshire (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1906, s. 1930.	Arthur E. Hobart-Hampden, b. 1864.
1800	°Cadogan (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1937.

- Created.* *Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.* *Eldest Son or Heir.*
- 1878 *Cairns* (4th), Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m.
 1543 S. *Calthness* (18th), Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., b. 1862, s. 1914, 10.
 1801 I. *Caledon* (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898.
 1661 *Carlisle* (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.
 1793 *Carnarvon* (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923.
 1748 I.* *Carrick* (8th), Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (15th Irish Viscount Ikerrin, 2nd U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.
 1509 S.* *Cassillis* (17th). See "Ailsa," U.K. Marquess.
 1800 I. *Castle Stewart* (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.
 1814 *Cathcart* (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O. (16th Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1919, s. 1927.
 1647 I. *Cavan* (10th), Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Field-Marshal, b. 1865, s. 1900, m.
 1827 *Cawdor* (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, E.D., b. 1900, s. 1914, m.
 1628 *Chesterfield* (12th), Edward Henry Scudamore-Stanhope, b. 1889, s. 1935, m.
 1801 *Chichester* (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. (posthumously) 1944, s. 1944, m.
 1803 I.* *Clancarty* (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le-Poer-Trench (5th U.K. Visct. Clancarty), b. 1891, s. 1929, m.
 1776 I.* *Clanwilliam* (5th), Athur Vesey Meade, M.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), b. 1873, s. 1907, m.
 1776 *Clarendon* (6th), George Herbert Hyde Villiers, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1877, s. 1914, m. (Lord Chamberlain).
 1620 I.* *Cork & Orrery* (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th Irish Earl and 8th Brit. Baron, Boyle), *Admiral of the Fleet*, b. 1873, s. 1934, m.
 1850 *Cottenham* (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, b. 1907, s. 1943, m.
 1761 I.* *Courtoun* (7th), James Richard Neville Stopford, O.B.E. (6th Brit. Baron, Salterford), b. 1877, s. 1933, m.
 1697 *Coventry* (11th), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. 1940, M.
 1857 *Cowley* (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.
 1892 *Cranbrook* (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1900, s. 1915, m.
 1801 *Craven* (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, b. 1917, s. 1932.
 1398 S.* *Crawford* (28th) and *Balcarras* (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay (*Primer Earl on Union Roll* and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1900, s. 1940, m.
 1901 *Cromer* (2nd), Rowland Thos. Baring, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1877, s. 1917, m.
 1633 S.* *Dalhousie* (15th), John Gilbert Ramsay (3rd U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1904, s. 1928.
 1725 I.* *Darnley* (9th), Esmé Ivo Bligh (7th English Baron Clifton), b. 1886, s. 1927, m.
 1711 *Dartmouth* (7th), William Legge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., V.D., T.D., b. 1881, s. 1936, m.
 1761 *De La Warr* (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.
 1622 *Denbigh* (10th) and *Desmond* (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1912, s. 1930, m.
 1485 *Derby* (17th), Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., T.D., D.C.L., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1865, s. 1908, m.
 1553 *Devon* (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.
 1663 *Doncaster* (7th). See "Buccleuch and Queensberry," Scott. Duke.
 1800 I.* *Donoughmore* (6th), Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (6th U.K. Visct., Hutchinson), b. 1875, s. 1800, w.
 1661 I. *Drogheda* (10th), Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, K.C.M.G., b. 1884, s. 1908, m.
 1837 *Ducie* (5th), Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, b. 1875, s. 1924, m.
 1860 *Dudley* (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1932, m.
 1533 S.* *Dumfries* (9th). See "Bute," Brit. Marquess.
 1669 S. *Dundonald* (13th), Thomas Hesketh Douglas Blair Cochrane, b. 1886, s. 1935.
 1686 S.* *Dunmore* (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, *W*, D.S.O., M.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.
 1822 I. *Dunraven & Mount Earl* (5th), Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1857, s. 1926, w.
 1833 *Durham* (5th), John Frederick Lambton, b. 1884, s. 1929, m.
 1837 *Effingham* (5th), Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, b. 1873, s. 1927, m.
 Visct. Garmoyne, b. 1909.
 Rev. Hon. Chas. Sinclair, b. 1865.
 Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A. D.S.O., b. 1888.
 Viscount Moirpeth, b. 1923.
 Lord Porchester, b. 1924.
 Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1931.
 Hon. Arthur P., S., b. 1928.
 Hon. Archibald H. C., b. 1873.
 Ven. Hon. Horace L., b. 1878.
 Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932.
 Earl Stanhope, K.G., b. 1880.
 Hon. Henry P., b. 1875.
 Hon. Greville S. R. Le P.-T., b. 1902.
 Lord Gifford, b. 1914.
 Lord Hyde, b. 1933.
 Hon. Frederick John B., b. 1875.
 Hon. Everard P., b. 1876.
 Viscount Stopford, b. 1908.
 Hon. John C., b. 1903.
 Viscount Dangan, b. 1921.
 Lord Medway, b. 1933.
 Hon. Rupert C., O.B.E., b. 1870.
 Lord Balmic, b. 1927.
 Viscount Errington, C.B.E., b. 1918.
 Hon. Simon R., b. 1914.
 Lord Clifton, b. 1915.
 Com. Hon. Humphrey, L., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1888.
 Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921.
 Viscount Feilding, b. 1943.
 Lord Stanley, M.C., b. 1918.
 Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
 Viscount Suidale, b. 1902.
 Viscount Moore, b. 1910.
 Hon. Algernon H. M., b. 1880.
 Viscount Ednam, b. 1920.
 Hon. Douglas C., b. 1893.
 Viscount Fincastle, b. 1939.
 Viscount Adare, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1887.
 Viscount Lambton, b. 1922.
 Lord Howard of Effingham, b. 1905.

- Created.* Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.
- 1508 S.* *Eglinton* (27th) & (8th) *Winton* (2600), Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie (4th U.K. *Earl Winton*), b. 1914, s. 1945, m.
- 1733 I.* *Egmont* (121st), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th *Brit. Baron*, *Lovel & Holland*), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.
- 1821 *Eldon* (4th), John Scott, b. 1899, s. 1926, m.
- 1833 S.* *Elgin* (10th) & *Kincardine* (24th) (2647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (and U.K. *Baron, Llyn*), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.
- 1846 *Ellesmere* (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.
- 1789 I.* *Emmuskillen* (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd U.K. *Baron, Guistead*), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.
- 1789 I.* *Erne* (6th) Henry Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. *Baron, Fernanagh*), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.
- 1661 *Essex* (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1882, s. 1916, m.
- 1711 *Ferrers* (12th), Robert Walter Shirley, b. 1894, s. 1937, m.
- 1868 *Feversham* (3rd), Charles William Shingsby Duncombe, b. 1906, s. 1916, m.
- 1628 I.* *Fingall* (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (4th U.K. *Baron, Fingall*), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.
- 1746 * *Fitzwilliam* (5th), William Henry Laurence Peter Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, D.S.C. (8th *Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), b. 1910, s. 1943, m.
- 1789 *Fortescue* (5th), Hugh William Fortescue, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, s. 1932, m.
- 1841 *Gainsborough* (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927.
- 1623 S.* *Galloway* (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th *Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.
- 1703 S.* *Glasgow* (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (and U.K. *Baron, Fairlie*), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.
- 1806 I.* *Gosford* (5th), Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (3rd U.K. *Baron, Worthingham*), b. 1877, s. 1922, m.
- 1944 *Gowrie* (1st), Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, *T.C.*, P.C. G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., (Bar), b. 1872, m.
- 1722 *Graham* (4th). See "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*.
- 1684 I.* *Granard* (8th), Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C. K.P., G.C.V.O. (and U.K. *Baron, Granard*), b. 1874, s. 1889, m.
- 1833 *Granville* (4th), William Spencer Leveson-Gower, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1939, m.
- 1806 *Grey* (5th), Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m.
- 1752 *Gunford* (8th), Frederick George North, T.D., b. 1876, s. 1885, m.
- 1619 S. *Haddinton* (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., E.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.
- 1919 *Haig* (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, b. 1918, s. 1928.
- 1944 *Halifax* (1st), Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., T.D., D.C.I., b. 1881, m.
- 1898 *Halbury* (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, P.C., s. 1943, m.
- 1754 *Hardwicke* (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1935, m.
- 1812 *Harewood* (6th), Henry George Charles Lascelles, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., *Personal A.D.C. to the King*, b. 1882, s. 1929, m.
- 1742 *Harrington* (11th), Wm. Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, m.
- 1809 *Harrowby* (5th), John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.
- 1772 *Hillsborough* (7th). See "Downshire," *Irish Marquess*.
- 1605 S.* *Home* (13th), Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home, K.T., T.D. (3rd U.K. *Baron, Douglas*), b. 1873, s. 1918, m.
- 1703 S.* *Hopetoun* (9th). See "Linnithgow," *U.K. Marquess*.
- 1821 *Howe* (5th), Francis Richard H. P. Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.
- 1529 *Humington* (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.
- 1885 *Idesleigh* (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.
- 1756 *Ilchester* (6th), Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., b. 1874, s. 1905, m.
- 1929 *Indra* (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.
- 1837 *Innes* (4th). See "Roxburgh," *Scott. Duke*.
- 1919 *Iveagh* (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m.
- 1925 *Jellicoe* (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.
- 1697 *Jersey* (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th *Irish Visct., Grandison*), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.
- 1801 I.* *Kenmare* (7th), Gerald Ralph Desmond Browne, O.B.E. (6th U.K. *Baron, Kenmare*), b. 1896, s. 1943.
- 1723 I.* *Kerry* (7th) & (6th) *Shelburne* (1753). See "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*
- 1821 I. *Kilmorey* (4th), Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.
- 1866 *Kimberley* (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941, m.
- Eldest Son or Heir.*
- Lord Montgomerie, b. 1939
- Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
- Viscount Encombe, b. 1937.
- Lord Bruce, b. 1924.
- Hon. Francis E., b. 1874.
- Viscount Cole, b. 1921.
- Col. Hon. Sir George C., K.C.V.O., b. 1874.
- Viscount Malden, b. 1906.
- Viscount Tamworth, b. 1929.
- (None to Earldom.)
- Hon. Gerald P., b. 1899.
- Richard A. W-F., b. 1911.
- Hon. Denzil, F., M.C., T.D. b. 1893.
- Hon. Gerard E. N., b. 1926.
- Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
- Comm. Viscount Kelburn, R.N., b. 1910.
- Viscount Acheson, b. 1911.
- Viscount Ruthven, b. 1939.
- Viscount Forbes, b. 1915.
- Lord Leveson, b. 1918.
- Francis Wm. G., b. 1860.
- Lord North, b. 1933.
- Lord Binning, b. 1941.
- (None.)
- Lord Irwin, b. 1912.
- Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
- Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
- Viscount Lascelles, b. 1923.
- Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
- Viscount Sandon, b. 1892.
- Lord Dunglass, b. 1903.
- Viscount Curzon, b. 1908.
- David F. G. H., b. 1910.
- Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
- Lord Stavordale, b. 1905.
- Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
- Viscount Elveden, b. 1937.
- (None.)
- Hon. Edward M. C-V., b. 1913.
- (None.)
- Major Hon. Francis Edward N., M.V.O., b. 1886.
- (None.)

- Created.* *Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*
- 1768 I. Kingston (9th), Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.
- 1633 S.* Kinnoull (15th), Arthur W. G. Hay (9th Brit. Baron, Hay), b. 1935, s. 1938, m.
- 1677 S.* Kintore (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th U.K. Baron, Kintore), b. 1879, s. 1930.
- 1914 *Kitchener of Kharloum (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.
- 1756 I. Lanesborough (8th), Henry Cavendish Butler, b. 1868, s. 1929, m.
- 1684 S. Lauderdale (15th), Ian Colin Maitland, b. 1891, s. 1931, m.
- 1837 Leicester (4th), Thomas Wm. Coke, b. 1880, s. 1941, m.
- 1795 I.* Leitrim (5th), Charles Clements (4th U.K. Bn., Clements), b. 1879, s. 1892.
- 1641 S. Leven (13th) & (12th) Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, K.T., b. 1890, s. 1913, m.
- 1831 Lichfield (4th), Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, w.
- 1803 I.* Limerick (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D., (4th U.K. Baron, Foxford), b. 1888, s. 1929, m.
- 1633 S. Lindsay (13th), William Tucker Lindsay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.
- 1626 Lindsey (13th) and Abingdon (8th) 1682, Montagu H. E. C. Townley-Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1938, m.
- 1776 I. Lisburne (7th), Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, w.
- 1822 I.* Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare), b. 1906, 1931.
- 1905 Liverpool (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1941, m.
- 1945 Lloyd George of Dwyfor (and), Richard Lloyd George, b. 1888, s. 1945, m.
- 1785 I.* Longford (6th), Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (8th U.K. Baron, Silchester), b. 1902, s. 1915, m.
- 1807 Lonsdale (6th), Lancetot Edward Lowther, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1944, m.
- 1838 Lovelace (4th), Peter Malcolm King, b. 1905, s. 1929.
- 1795 I.* Lucan (5th), George Charles Bingham, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., T.D. (1st U.K. Baron, Bingham), b. 1860, s. 1914, m.
- 1880 Lytton (and), Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1876, s. 1891, m.
- 1721 Macclesfield (7th), George Loveden Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.
- 1800 Malmesbury (5th), James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1890, m.
- 1776 & 1702 Mansfield (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scott. Visc., Stormont), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.
- 1806 *Manvers (6th), Gervas Evelyn Picrepoint, M.C., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.
- 1405 S. Mar (29th), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (Premier Earl of Scotland), b. 1891, s. 1932.
- 1565 S. Mar (12th) & (13th) Kellie (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., T.D., b. 1865, s. 1888, w.
- 1785 I. Mayo (9th), Ulrick Henry Bourke, b. 1890, s. 1939, m.
- 1627 I.* Meath (13th), Reginald Le Normand Brabazon, C.O., C.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Chaworth), b. 1860, s. 1929, m.
- 1766 I. Mexborough (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.
- 1920 Middleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1942, m.
- 1911 Midlothian (2nd). See "Rosebery," below.
- 1813 Minto (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.
- 1562 S.* Moray (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), b. 1894, s. 1943, m.
- 1815 Morley (4th), Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905.
- 1760 I.* Mornington (8th). See "Wellington," U.K. Duke.
- 1835 Morton, Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.
- 1789 Mount Edgumbe (5th), Kenelm W. E. Edgumbe, T.D., b. 1873, s. 1944, m.
- 1831 Munster (5th), Geoffrey W. R. H. FitzClarence, b. 1906, s. 1928, m.
- 1805 *Nelson (4th), Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913.
- 1827 I. Norbury (5th), Ronald Ian Montagu Graham-Toler, b. 1893, s. 1943, m.
- 1806 I.* Normanton (5th), Edward J. C. S. W. E. Agar (3rd U.K. Baron, Somerton), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.
- 1647 S. Northesk (11th), David L. G. H. Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.
- 1801 Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, M.C. b. 1913, s. 1945, m.
- 1596 S. Orkney (7th), Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.
- 1925 Oxford & Asquith (and), Julian Edward Geo. Asquith, b. 1916, s. 1928.
- Eldest Son or Heir.
Viscount Kingsborough, b. 1897.
Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Hay-Drummond, b. 1862.
Viscountess Stonehaven, b. 1874.
Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.
Lord Newtown Butler, b. 1918.
Rev. Hon. Sydney, M. b. 1869.
Viscount Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908.
(None.)
Lord Balgonie, b. 1924.
Viscount Anson, b. 1913.
Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930.
Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.
Hon. A. Bertie, D.S.O., M.C. b. 1886.
Lord Vaughan, b. 1918.
Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907.
Hon. Robert F., b. 1887.
Viscount Gwynned, b. 1924.
Lord Pakenham, b. 1905.
Viscount Lowther, b. 1896.
(None to Earldom.)
Lord Bingham, M.C., b. 1898.
Mal-Gen. Hon. Neville L. O.B.E., b. 1879.
Viscount Parker, b. 1914.
Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1907.
Viscount Stormont, b. 1930.
(None.).
Mrs. J. H. Lane, b. 1858.
Lord Erskine, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1895.
Hon. Bryan L. B., b. 1897.
Lord Ardee, b. 1910.
Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
(None to Earldom.)
Viscount Melgund, b. 1928.
Lord Dounce, b. 1928.
Hon. Montagu P., b. 1878.
Hon. Charles D., b. 1881.
George V. E., b. 1869.
Edward C. FitzC., b. 1899.
Hon. Edward N., b. 1860.
Hon. Noel G.-T., b. 1939.
Viscount Somerton, b. 1945.
Jno. Douglas C., b. 1895.
Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
Lady Mary Gosling, b. 1882.
Hon. Herbert A., b. 1881.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1929	°Peel (and), William Ashton Peel, b. 1901, s. 1937.	(To Viscounty, Hon. Geo. V. P., b. 1868.)
1551	Pembroke (15th) & (12th) Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Lord Herbert, C.V.O., b. 1906.
1605 S.	Perth (16th), Eric Drummond, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., b. 1876, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1907.
1905	Plymouth (16th), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, b. 1923, s. 1943.	Hon. Richard Clive, b. 1928.
1785 I.	Portarlington (6th), Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Carlou, b. 1938.
1743	Portsmouth (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lymington, b. 1923.
1706	°Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrene Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, m.	(None).
1804	Powis (4th), George Charles Herbert (5th Irish Baron, Clive), b. 1862, s. 1891, w.	Edward H., M.B.E., b. 1889.
1765	Radnor (7th), William Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 I.*	Ranfurly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurly), b. 1913, s. 1933.	Thomas G. K., b. 1868.
1771 I.	Roden (8th), Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909.
1801	Romney (6th), Charles Marham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.
1903 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward H. M. A. Primrose, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., (and U.K. Earl of Midlothian), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Hon. James St. C.-E., M.C., b. 1909.
1458 S.	Rothes (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	°Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	St. Aldwyn (and), Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1912, s. 1916.	(None.)
1815	St. Germans (8th), Montagu Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1942, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1914.
1660	Sandwich (9th), George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Hinchbrook, M.P., b. 1906.
1690	Scarborough (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L.D. (12th Irish Visct., Lumley), b. 1896, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 I.*	Sefton (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron, Sefton), b. 1898, s. 1930, m.	Major Hon. Sir Richard M., K.C.V.O., b. 1873.
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S.	Selkirk (7th), Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, O.B.E., A.F.C., b. 1906, s. 1940.	Lord Malcolm, D.-H. O.B.E., b. 1909.
1672	Shaftesbury (9th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900.
1756 I.*	Shannon (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th Brit. Bn., Carleton), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1924.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & °Talbot (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland, 21st Irish Earl, Waterford), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Bryan H. C.-T., b. 1916.
1880	°Sondes (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, m.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Southesk (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie (3rd U.K. Baron, Balinhard), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1929.
1765	°Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Stair (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th U.K. Baron, Oxenford), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., b. 1906.
1628	Stanford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1718	°Stanhope (7th), James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880, s. 1905, w.	(None to Earldom.)
1821	Stradbroke (3rd), George Edward John Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., T.D., b. 1862, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903.
1847	Strafford (6th), Edmund Henry Byng, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Ivo Francis B., b. 1874.
1786	°Strange (5th), See "Atholl," Scott. Duke.	
1937	Strathmore (and), Patrick Bowes-Lyon (15th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606), b. 1884, s. 1944, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1918.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) Berkshire (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1230 S.*	Sutherland (23rd). See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke.	Elizabeth M. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, b. 1921.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.
1822	°Temple of Stowe (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1909, s. 1940, m.	Ronald T.-G.-L., b. 1910.
1823	°Vane (4th). See "Londonderry," Irish Marquess.	
1815	Verulam (4th), James Walter Grimston (8th Irish Visct., Grimston; 13th Scott. Baron, Forrester), b. 1880, s. 1924, w.	Lord Forrester of Conston-phine, b. 1910.
1729	°Waldegrave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
14461.*	<i>Waterford</i> (1st), \ (" " Shrewsbury and T., " Engl. Earl, above.	
1633 S.*	<i>Weyms</i> (12th) & (18th) <i>March</i> (1697), Francis David Charters (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Weyms</i>), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Elcho, b. 1945.
1621 I.	<i>Westm.ath</i> (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1928.
1624	<i>Westmorland</i> (14th), Vere Anthony Francis Fane, b. 1893, s. 1922, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1924.
1876	<i>Wharcliffe</i> (3rd), Archibald Ralph Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-MacKenzie, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	Viscount Carlton, b. 1935.
1793 I.	<i>Wicklow</i> (7th), Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, w.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1902.
1801	<i>Wilton</i> (7th), Seymour Wm. Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927.	Hon. Geo. Arthur E., b. 1898.
1628	<i>Whitchsea</i> (15th) & (10th) <i>Nottingham</i> (1681), Christopher Guy Henage Finch-Hatton, b. 1911, s. 1939.	Viscount Maidstone, b. 1936.
1766 I.	<i>Winton</i> (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., I.D., M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	Geard A. T., b. 1878.
1859	<i>Winton</i> (7th). See "Eglinton and W., " Scott. Earl, above.	
1837	<i>Yarborough</i> (5th), Sackville George Pelham, M.C. (14th Baron <i>Conyers</i> and 8th Baron <i>Faucunbury</i>), b. 1888, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Marcus P., b. 1893.
1921	<i>Ypres</i> (and), John Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	Viscount French, b. 1921.
 VISCOUNTS.—Style (see footnote, p. 234. The Right Hon. Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c. 		
1945	<i>Adairson</i> (1st), Christopher Addison, P.C., M.D., b. 1869, m.	Hon. Christopher A. b. 1904
1929	<i>Allenby</i> (and), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1933.
1911	<i>Alendale</i> (and), Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, C.B.L., M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1922.
1641 S.	<i>Arbuthnott</i> (14th), John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Capt. Robt. K. A., M.C., b. 1897.
1751 I.	<i>Ashbrook</i> (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
1917	<i>Astor</i> (and), Waldorf Astor, b. 1879, s. 1919, m.	Hon. W. Waldorf A., b. 1907.
1781 I.	<i>Bancroft</i> (6th), Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., b. 1868, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1905.
1720 I.*	<i>Barrington</i> (10th), William Reginald Shute Barrington (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Shute</i>), b. 1873, s. 1933.	Hon. Walter B., b. 1876.
1925	<i>Beardst</i> (and), Walter Horace Samuel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Marcus R. S., b. 1909.
1941	<i>Bennett</i> (1st), Richard Bedford Bennett, P.C., b. 1870.	(None.)
1918	<i>Birtie of Thame</i> (and), Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m.	(None.)
1935	<i>Bledisloe</i> (1st), Charles Bathurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., b. 1867, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. B., b. 1899.
1712	<i>Bolingbroke & St. John</i> (6th), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899, m.	Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889.
1717 I.*	<i>Boyne</i> (10th), Gustavus Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Brancepeith</i>), b. 1931, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Richard H.-R., b. 1909.
1929	<i>Brenford</i> (2nd), Richard Cecil Joynson-Hicks, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Lancelot W. J.-H., M.P., b. 1902.
1929	<i>Bridgeman</i> (and), Robert Clive Bridgeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., b. 1898.
1868	<i>Brüport</i> (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (5th Duke of Bronte in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, <i>Brüport</i>), b. 1911, s. 1924.	(To Irish Barony only—Baron St Audries, b. 1893.)
1932	<i>Buckmaster</i> (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934.	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
1939	<i>Caldecote</i> (1st), Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, P.C., C.B.E. (Lord Chief Justice of England), b. 1876, m.	Hon. Robert A. I., D.S.C., b. 1917.
1941	<i>Canrose</i> (1st), William Ewert Berry, b. 1879, m.	Hon. Seymour B., M.P., b. 1909.
1924	<i>Cecil of Chelwood</i> (1st), Robert Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., b. 1864, m.	(None.)
1916	<i>Chaplin</i> (2nd), Eric Chaplin, b. 1877, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Anthony C., b. 1906.
1865 I.	<i>Charlemont</i> (8th), James Edward Caulfield, P.C. (N.I.), b. 1880, s. 1913, w.	Chas. Edw. St. G. C., b. 1887.
1921	<i>Chelmsford</i> (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, b. 1903, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1931.
1717 I.	<i>Chetwynd</i> (9th), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, b. 1904, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Adam C., b. 1935.
1911	<i>Chilston</i> (2nd), Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1876, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Eric A.-D., b. 1910.
1661 I.*	<i>Cholmondeley</i> (9th). See "Cholmondeley," U.K. Marquess.	
1902	<i>Chin chill</i> (and), Victor Alexander Spencer, b. 1890, s. 1934, w.	Hon. Victor George S., b. 1934.
1823	<i>Clancarty</i> (3rd). See "Clancarty," Irish Earl.	
1781 I.*	<i>Clifden</i> (7th), Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. (7th Brit. Baron, <i>Mendip</i>), b. 1883, s. 1930.	Major Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., b. 1887.
1718	<i>Cobham</i> (9th), John Cavendish Lytton, K.C.B., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, <i>Westcote</i>), b. 1881, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Chas. J. L., b. 1909.
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, <i>Colville of Culross</i>), b. 1933, s. 1945, M.	Hon. Charles A. C., b. 1935.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldst Son or Heir.</i>
1827	Combermere (4th), Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Michael S.-C., b. 1929.
1917	Cowdray (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson, b. 1910, s. 1933.	Hon. Michael P., b. 1944.
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Janric C., b. 1944.
1886	Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932.	Hon. Richmond G. C., b. 1932.
1937	Davidson (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Hon. John A. D., b. 1928.
1767 I.	De Vescy (5th), Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.B.E., b. 1884.
1917	Devonport (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Terence K., b. 1944.
1622 I.	Dillon (19th), Eric Fitzgerald Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Michael E. D., b. 1911.
1785 I.	Downe (7th), Hugh St. Leger, b. 1869, s. 1941, m.	Algernon St. L., b. 1878.
1680 I.*	Downe (10th), Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dawnay), b. 1903, s. 1931.	Hon. John C. G. D., b. 1935.
1675 S.*	Dunblane (10th), See "Leeds," <i>Engl. Duke</i> .	
1911	Elbank (2nd), Charles Gideon Murray (11th Scott. Bn., <i>Elbank</i>), b. 1877, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Arthur C. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1879.
1897	Esher (3rd), Oliver Sylvan Balfour Brett, M.B.E., b. 1881, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1913.
1816	Evmoth (8th) Edward Irving Pownoll Pellew, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., b. 1868, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Pownoll P., b. 1908.
1620 S.	Falkland (13th), Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1905.
1720	Falmouth (6th), Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m.	Hon. George H. B., b. 1919.
1921	FitzAlan of Derwent (1st), Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1855, w.	Hon. Henry Edmund F.-H., O.B.F., b. 1883.
1918	Furness (2nd), William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940, m.	(None.)
1720 I.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage), b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hon. G. J. St. C. G., b. 1932.
1727 L.*	Galway (9th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton), b. 1929, s. 1943, m.	Wm. A. M.-A., b. 1894.
1478 I.*	Gormanston (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (<i>Premier Viscount of Ireland</i> ; 5th U.K. Baron, Gormanston), b. 1939, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Robert F. H. P., b. 1915.
1816 I.	Gort (6th), John Standish Surtees Prendergast Vereker, 1st Viscount, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1886, s. 1902.	Hon. Robert V., M.C., b. 1888.
1900	Goschen (2nd), George Joachim Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1866, s. 1907, w.	William H. G., b. 1900.
1849	Gough (4th), Hugh William Gough, M.C., b. 1892, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Shane G., b. 1941.
1620 L.*	Grandison (12th). See "Jersey," <i>Eng. Earl</i> .	
1937	Grenwood (1st), Hamar Greenwood, P.C., b. 1870, m.	Hon. David G., b. 1914.
1719 I.*	Grimsdon (8th). See "Verulam," <i>U.K. Earl</i> .	(None.)
1831 I.	Guillamore (1st), Standish Bruce O'Grady, b. 1869, s. 1943.	Hon. Quinton H., b. M.P., 1907.
1929	Hailsham (1st), Douglas McGarel Hogg, P.C., b. 1872, m.	Hon. Wm. Herbert S., b. 1930.
1891	Hambleton (3rd), William Henry Smith, T.D., b. 1903, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Thomas H. B., b. 1900.
1884	Hampden (3rd), Thomas Walter Brand, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., (25th Eng. Baron, Dacre), b. 1869, s. 1906, m.	(None.)
1936	Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1908.
1791 I.	Harborton (8th), Ralph Legge Pomeroy, O.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1944, m.	(None.)
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, M.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, m.	
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929.
1793 I.	Hawarden (7th), Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Robert L. E. M., b. 1926.
1550	Hereford (17th), Robert Charles Devereux (<i>Premier Viscount of England</i>), b. 1865, s. 1930, w.	Robert M. L. D., b. 1932.
1940	Hewart (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, b. 1896, s. 1943.	(None.)
1842	Hill (6th), Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Gerald C.-H., b. 1904.
1796	Hood (6th), Samuel Hood (6th Jr. Baron, Hood), b. 1910, s. 1933.	Alex. L. H., b. 1914.
1821	Hutchinson (6th). See "Donoughmore," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	
1945	Kemsley (1st), James Gomer Berry, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1909.
1911	Knollys (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1924, m.	Hon. David F. D. b. 1931.
1895	Knutsford (4th), Thurston Holland-Hibbert, b. 1888, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Julian H.-H., b. 1920.
1945	Lambert (1st), George Lambert, P.C., b. 1866, m.	Hon. George L., M.P., b. 1919.
1922	Lee of Fareham (1st), Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., b. 1868, m.	(None.)
1747	Leinster (7th). See "Leinster," <i>Irish Duke</i> .	
1922	Leverhulme (2nd), William Hulme Lever, b. 1888, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Philip L., b. 1915.
1781 I.	Lifford (7th), Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Wm. James H., b. 1856.
1921	Long (3rd), Eric Long, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1929.
1628 I.*	Lumley (12th). See "Scarborough," <i>Engl. Earl</i> .	
1945	Marchwood (1st), Frederick George Penny, K.C.V.O., b. 1876, m.	Hon. Peter G. P., b. 1912.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1942	Margesson (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Francis V. H. M., b. 1922.
1660 I.*	Massereene (12th) & (5th) Ferrard (1797), Algernon W. J. Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (5th U.K. Baron, Oriel), b. 1873, s. 1905, m.	Hon. John S., b. 1914.
1939	Maugham (1st), Frederick Herbert Maugham, P.C., LL.D., b. 1866, m.	Hon. Robert M., b. 1916.
1802	Melville (8th), Henry Charles P. B. Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Robert D., b. 1911.
1916	Mersey (2nd), Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1872, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Edward Clive B., b. 1906.
1717 I.*	Midleton (10th), See "Midleton," <i>English Earl</i> .	
1716 I.	Molesworth (9th), George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1867, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Charles R.M., b. 1869.
1801 I.*	Monck (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck) b. 1905, s. 1927.	(None.)
1935	Monsell (1st), Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Graham E-M., b. 1905.
1550 I.	Mountgarret (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, Mountgarret), b. 1903, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Richard H. B., b. 1936.
1763 I.	Mountmorres (7th), Rev. Arthur Hervé Alberic Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1879, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1938	Nuffield (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., D.C.L., b. 1877, m.	(None.)
1945	Portal (1st), Wyndham Raymond Portal, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1873	Portman (6th), Seymour Berkeley Portman, b. 1868, s. 1942.	Hon. Gerald B. P., b. 1875.
1744 I.*	Powerscourt (8th), Mervyn Richard Wyndham, K.P., M.V.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, Powerscourt), b. 1880, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1905.
1900	Ridley (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925.
1919	Rothermere (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940.	Hon. Vere H. E. H., b. 1925.
1937	Runciman of Doxford (1st), Walter Runciman, P.C., b. 1870, m.	Hon. Walter L. R., b. 1900.
1944	Ruthven of Canberra (1st), See "Gowrie," <i>U.K. Earl</i> .	
1918	St. Davids (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	St. Vincent (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. St. L. H., J., D.S.O., b. 1863.
1937	Samuel (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., b. 1870, m.	Hon. Edwin H. S., b. 1898.
1932	Sankey (1st), John Sankey, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1866.	(None.)
1911	Scarsdale (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Christian A. C., b. 1923.
1905	Selby (3rd), Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, b. 1911, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Michael G., b. 1942.
1805	Sidmouth (5th), Gerald William Addington, b. 1882, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Raymond A., b. 1887.
1940	Simon (1st), John Allsebrook Simon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., O.B.E. b. 1873, m.	Hon. John G. S., b. 1902.
1776 I.	Southwell (6th), Robert Arthur Southwell, b. 1898, s. 1944.	Hon. Francis S., b. 1900.
1942	Stansgate (1st), William Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Michael J. W. B., b. 1921.
1938	Stonehaven (2nd), James Ian Bird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1939.
1621 S.*	Stormont (13th), See "Mansfield," <i>Brit. Earl</i> .	
1935	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	David C.-L., b. 1937.
1806 I.	Templetown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1944	Templewood (1st), Samuel John Gurney Hoare, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1880.	(None to Viscounty.)
1721	Torrington (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, b. 1876, s. 1944, m.	Hon. George B., b. 1918.
1926	Tredgar (1st), Evan Frederick Morgan, b. 1893, s. 1934.	(None to Viscy.)
1936	Trenchard (1st), Hugh Montague Trenchard, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1873, m.	Hon. Thomas T., M.C., b. 1923.
1921	Ullswater (1st), James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1855, w.	Hon. Arthur L., M.C., b. 1888.
1622 I.*	Valentia (12th), Caryl Arthur James Annesley, C.V.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, Annesley), b. 1883, s. 1927.	Rev. Wm. M. A., b. 1875 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1943	Wavell (1st), Archibald Percival Wavell, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.L.E., C.M.G., M.C., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1883, m (<i>Viceroy of India</i>).	Capt. Hon. Archibald J. A. W., b. 1916.
1938	Weir (1st), William Douglas Weir, P.C., G.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., b. 1877, m.	Hon. James W., b. 1905.
1918	Wimborne (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, b. 1903, s. 1939, m.	Hon. F. S. G., b. 1940.
1923	Younger of Leckie (2nd), James Younger, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1880, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Edward G. Y., b. 1906.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness," a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Counsellors or not, is "Right Honourable," although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The," omitting the more elaborate styles. Chief Magistrates, at home and abroad, entitled to the prefix will be found on p. 603.



BISHOPS (42).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit—at of the others, except Sodor and Man, by date,
those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].



<i>App'd.</i>		<i>Ent'd. Lords.</i>
1945	*London (112th), John William Charles Wand, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1934, trans. 1945.....	1945
1939	*Durham (87th), Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1939.....	1939
1942	*Worcester (91st), Mervyn George Haigh, D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1931, trans. 1942.....	1938
1945	Bath & Wells (74th) (vacant).....	(14)
1924	Birmingham (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, D.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., b. 1874, cons. 1924.....	1922
1942	Blackburn (2nd), Wilfred Marcus Askwith, M.A., b. 1890, cons. 1942.....	(8)
1931	Bradford (2nd), Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D., b. 1879, cons. 1931.....	1939
1933	Bristol (50th), Clifford Salisbury Woodward, M.C., D.D., b. 1878, cons. 1933.....	1941
1920	Carlisle (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, C.B., D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1920.....	1924
1928	Chelmsford (3rd), Henry Albert Wilson, D.D., b. 1876, cons. 1928.....	1937
1939	Chester (36th), Douglas Henry Crick, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1934, trans. 1939.....	1944
1929	Chichester (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1929.....	1937
1942	Coventry (4th), Neville Vincent Gorton, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1942.....	(10)
1935	Derby (2nd), Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1935.....	1941
1941	Ely (63rd), Harold Edward Wynn, D.D., b. 1889, cons. 1941.....	(2)
1936	Exeter (66th), Charles Edward Curzon, D.D., b. 1878, cons. 1928, trans. 1936.....	1941
1945	Gloucester (34th), (vacant).....	(14)
1934	Guilford (2nd), John Victor Macmillan, O.B.E., D.D., b. 1877, cons. 1927, trans. 1934.....	1941
1941	Hereford (100th), Richard Godfrey Parsons, D.D., b. 1882, cons. 1927, trans. 1941.....	1940
1940	Leicester (2nd), Guy Vernon-Smith, M.C., D.D., b. 1880, cons. 1929, trans. 1940.....	1945
1937	Lichfield (94th), Edward Sydney Woods, D.D., b. 1877, cons. 1930, trans. 1937.....	1942
1942	Lincoln (2nd), Henry Aylmer Skelton, D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1939, trans. 1942.....	(9)
1944	Liverpool (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1944.....	(12)
1928	Manchester (6th), Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1919, trans. 1928.....	1921
1941	Newcastle (7th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1931, trans. 1941.....	(3)
1942	Norwich (67th), Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1922, trans. 1942.....	1934
1937	Oxford (37th), Kenneth Escott Kirk, D.D., b. 1886, cons. 1937.....	1943
1927	Peterborough (32st), Claude Martin Blagden, D.D., b. 1874, cons. 1927.....	1934
1942	Portsmouth (3rd), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1892, cons. 1937, trans. 1942.....	(7)
1935	Ripon (7th), Geoffrey Charles Lester Lunt, M.C., D.D., b. 1886, cons. 1935.....	1941
1940	Rochester (103rd), Christopher Maude Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1940.....	1945
1944	St. Albans (5th), Philip Henry Loyd, M.A., b. 1884, cons. 1925, trans. 1944.....	(13)
1940	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (4th), Richard Brook, M.A., b. 1889, cons. 1940.....	(7)
1936	Salisbury (96th), Ernest Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1869, cons. 1927, trans. 1936.....	1936
1939	Sheffield (2nd), Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., b. 1890, cons. 1939.....	1944
1942	†Sodor & Man (74th), John Ralph Strickland Taylor, M.A., b. 1884, cons. 1942.....	
1942	Southwark (5th), Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson, M.C., D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1932, trans. 1942.....	(6)
1941	Southwell (5th), Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1941.....	(4)
1935	Truro (8th), Joseph Wellington Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1935.....	1941
1945	Wakefield (5th) (vacant).....	(15)
1941	Worcester (108th), William Wilson Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.D., b. 1880, cons. 1941.....	(5)



BARONS.—*Style* (see footnote, p. 234, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1911	Aberconway (2nd), Henry Duncan McLaren, C.B.E., b. 1879, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Chas. M. McL., b. 1913.
1873	Aberdare (8th), Clarence Napier Bruce, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Morys G. B., b. 1919.
1835	Abinger (8th), James Richard Scarlett, b. 1914, s. 1943.	Hon. John S., b. 1916.
1869	Acton (3rd), John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richd. L.-D.-A., b. 1941.
1887	Addington (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915..	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884.
1921	Ailwyn (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, b. 1887, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Carol A. F., b. 1896.
1907	Airedale (3rd), Roland Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Oliver K., b. 1915.
1945	Alanbrooke (1st) Alan Francis Brooke, G.C.B., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Thomas B., b. 1920.
1896	Aldersham (4th) and (2nd) Hunsdon of Hunsdon (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, b. 1888, s. 1935 and 1939.	Hon. Antony G., b. 1922.
1902	Allerton (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, w.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1928.
1934	Alness (1st), Robert Munro, P.C., b. 1868, m.	(None.)
1945	Altrincham (1st), Edward William Macleay Grigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1879, m.	Hon. John E. P. G., b. 1924.
1929	Avingham (1st), Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburgh, b. 1889, m.	Hon. Robert Y., b. 1926.
1892	Amherst of Hackney (3rd), Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, b. 1912, s. 1919, m.	Hon. William C., b. 1940.
1944	Ammon (1st), Charles George Ammon, P.C., b. 1873, m.	(None.)
1881	Amphill (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1921.
1929	Amulree (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., b. 1900, s. 1942	(None.)
1863	Annaly (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927.
1917	Amesley of Blethington (2nd). See "Valentia," Irish Viscount.	(None to Barony.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1903	Armstrong (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. H. C. J. R. W.-A., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1885	Ashbourne (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward B. G. G., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1835	Ashburton (6th), Alexander F. St. V. Baring, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. H. B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1892	Ashcombe (2nd), Henry Cubitt, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>F.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roland C. C., <i>b.</i> 1899. (None.)
1920	Ashfield (1st), Albert Henry Stanley, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. I. A., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1911	Ashton of Hyde (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert T., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1800 I.	Ashurst (3rd), Frederick Oliver Trench, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Terence E., <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1892.
1789 I.	Auckland (7th), Geoffrey Motion Eden, <i>M.B.E.</i> (7th <i>Brit. Baron</i> , <i>Auckland</i> , 1793), <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Rosina L. V. T.-J., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1313	Audley (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tucket-Jesson, <i>M.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1942.	Hon. Maurice P. L., <i>b.</i> 1900.
1900	Aylmer (3rd), John Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Kenneth A. A., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1718 I.	Aylmer (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert C. B.-P., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1929	Baden-Powell (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Caryl E. B., <i>b.</i> 1877.
1780	Bagot (5th), Gerald William Bagot, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Master of Birlough, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1607 S.	Balfour of Birlough (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian B., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1945	Balfour of Inchyre (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1869	Balulward (3rd). See "Southesk," <i>Scott. Earl</i> .	Hon. Harry J. N. V., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1924	Banbury (2nd), Charles William Danbury, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1936.	(None.)
1698	Barnard (10th), Christopher William Vane, <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> , <i>T.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	George L. S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1922	Barnby (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.L.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>F.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Group-Capt. Hon. Maxwell A., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>D.F.C.</i> , <i>M.P.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1910.
1887	Baron, 2 (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Slater-Booth, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Master of Birlough, <i>b.</i> 1903.
1917	Beaverbrook (1st), William Maxwell Aitken, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>w.</i>	Bryan B., <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1890.
1647 S.	Belhaven & Stenton (11th), Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, <i>C.I.F.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander S., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1848 I.	Bellaw (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, <i>M.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935.	Hon. John I. C., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1856	Belper (3rd), Algernon Henry Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Mrs. Harold W. Ithamas, <i>b.</i> 1901.
1938	Belstead (1st), (Francis) John C. Ganzoni, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Chas. M. W. N.-H., <i>b.</i> 1807.
1455	Berners (9th), Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1833, <i>s.</i> 1918.	Hon. Guy B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1784	Berwick (8th), Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ranaal S., <i>b.</i> 1898.
1922	Bethell (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael B., <i>b.</i> 1898.
1938	Bicester (1st), Vivian Hugh Smith, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1903	Biddulph (2nd), John Michael Gordon Biddulph, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher B. B., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1934	Bingham (1st). See "Lucan," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	Lt.-Col. Hon. G. M., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1887.
1933	Bingley (1st), George Richard Lanc-Tov, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>m.</i>	(Life Peerage.)
1938	Birdwood (1st), William Riddell Birdwood, <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.S.I.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>G.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.I.F.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>D.C.I.</i> , <i>L.L.D.</i> , <i>Fid. Marshal</i> , <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1925	Blackford (1st), William James Peake Mason, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick O.-P., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1923	Blanchburgh, Robert Younger, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>G.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1861.	Hon. James II. M. B., <i>b.</i> 1917.
1907	Blyth (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christian I., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1797	Bolton (7th), Richard William Algar Orde-Powlett, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek C. M.-B., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1922	Borwick (3rd), Robert Geoffrey Borwick, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, <i>K.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1891.
1761	Boston (7th), Greville Northey Irby, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1887	Bower (2nd). See "Strathmore and Kinghorne," <i>U.K.</i> , <i>Earl</i> .	Capt. Hon. Cecil B., <i>b.</i> 1896.
1711	Boyle (8th). See "Cork and Orrery," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	Hon. Robin N., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1942	Brabazon of Tara (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. A. V.-C., <i>b.</i> 1902.
1886	Brabourne (7th), John Ulrick Knatchbull, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1943.	
1925	Bradbury (1st), John Swanwick Bradbury, <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	
1866	Brancepeth (4th). See "Boyne," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	
1938	Brassey of Apethorpe (1st), Henry Leonard Campbell Brassey, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>m.</i>	
1788	Braybrooke (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1943.	
1589	Braye (6th), Adrian Verney Verney-Cave, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	
1794 I.*	Bridport (5th). See "Bridport," <i>U.K. Visct.</i>	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1945	Broadbridge (1st), George Thomas Broadbridge, K.C.V.O., b. 1869, m.	Hon. Eric W. B., b. 1895.
1933	Brooke (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall-Cain, b. 1904, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Ronald N.-C., b. 1928.
1860	Brougham & Vaux (4th), Victor H. P. Brougham, b. 1909, s. 1927.	Hon. Julian B., b. 1932.
1945	Broughshere (1st) William Henry Davison, K.B.E., b. 1872, m.	Hon. — D., b. 1900.
1770	Brounion (6th), Peircarine Francis & Robert Cust, b. 1809, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Edward C., b. 1936.
1942	Bruntisfield (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrinder, M.C., b. 1899.	Hon. John R. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1529	Burgh (6th), Alexander Lugh Henry Leith, b. 1906, s. 1926.	Hon. Alexander L., b. 1935.
1903	Burtham (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., T.D., b. 1890, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Wm. E. H. L., b. 1920.
1912	Butler (2nd), See "Carrick," Irish Earl.	
1643	Byron (10th), Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, b. 1861, s. 1917, m.	Rupert F. G. B., b. 1903.
1937	Cauman (2nd), John Basil Copc Cadman, b. 1909, s. 1941, m.	Hon. John A. C., b. 1938.
1796	Calthorp (10th), Peter Waldo Somers-Calthorpe, b. 1927, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1883	Canons (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Ralph S., b. 1913.
1715 I.	Carony (6th), John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Ralie E.-F., b. 1897.
1834 I.	Carew (10th), William Francis Connell-Carew (6th U.K. Baron, b. 1838), b. 1905, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., b. 1938.
1786	Carlton (7th), See "Shannon," Irish Earl.	
1916	Carnock (2nd), Frederick Archibald Nicolson, M.C., b. 1883, s. 1928.	Capt. Hon. Erskine A. N., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1884.
1796 I.	Carrington (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.	(None.)
1812 I.	Castlemaine (6th), Robert Arthur Handcock, b. 1864, s. 1937, w.	Robert J. H., b. 1860.
1460 S.*	Castlcart (16th), See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl.	
1936	Catto (1st), Thomas Sivewright Catto, C.B.E., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Stephen G. C., b. 1923.
1936	Cawley (1st), Henry Strothol Cawley, K.C., b. 1863, m.	(None.)
1918	Cawley (2nd), Robert Hugh Cawley, b. 1877, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Frdd. L. C., b. 1913.
1941	Cecil of London (1st), Robert Arthur James Gascoigne-Cecil, P.C. (1st. Cranborne), b. 1893, m.	Hon. Robert C., b. 1916.
1911	Chaimwood (2nd), John Roby Benson, b. 1901, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1937	Chathfield (1st), Alfred Ernie Montacute Chathfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.C.L., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1873, m.	Hon. Ernie D. L. C., b. 1917.
1831	Chaworth (4th), See "Meath," Irish Earl.	
1941	Cherwell (1st), Frederick Alexander Lindemann, P.C., F.R.S.	(None.)
1858	Chesham (4th), John Compton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1907, m.	Hon. John Chas. C. C., b. 1916.
1945	Chetwode (1st), Philip Walhouse Chetwode, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., <i>1st. Lord Marshal</i> , b. 1869, m.	Hon. Philip C., b. 1937.
1887	Chylesmore (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1893, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Herbert E., b. 1895.
1858	Churston (4th), Richd. Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, b. 1910, s. 1930.	Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1934.
1800 I.	Clanmorris (6th), Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. John Michael B., b. 1908.
1828	Clanwilliam (3rd), See "Clanwilliam," Irish Earl.	
1800 I.	Clanville (4th), Eyre Nathaniel Massey, b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	(None.)
1942	Clauson (1st), Albert Charles Clauson, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1870, m.	(None.)
1831	Clements (4th), See "Leitrim," Irish Earl.	
1672	Clifford of Chiddingfold (11th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, b. 1887, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Lewis C., b. 1889.
1608	Clifton (7th), See "Drimley," Irish Earl.	
1899	Clinton (2nd), Charles J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1904, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1762 I.*	Clwy (5th), See "Powis," U.K. Earl.	
1919	Clwyd (1st), John Herbert Roberts, b. 1863, m.	Hon. John Trevor R., b. 1900.
1913	Cobham (13th), Robert Disney Leith Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1933, m.	(Two co-heiresses.)
1919	Cochrane of Culis (1st), Thomas Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, b. 1857, m.	(Maj.) Hon. Thos. G. F. C., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1874	Coleridge (3rd), Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, b. 1877, s. 1927, m.	Comdr. Hon. Richard D. C., O.B.E., R.N., b. 1905.
1604 S.*	Colville of Culross (12th), See "Colville," U.K. Visct.	
1917	Colwyn (1st), Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., b. 1859, w.	Frederick J. V. S., b. 1914.
1841	Concliton (7th), William Jared Parnell, b. 1925, s. 1937, M.	Hon. Christopher P., b. 1930.
1712 I.*	Conway (9th), See "Hartford," Brit. Marquess.	
1509	Coryvart (14th), See "Yarborough," U.K. Earl.	Two co-heiresses.
1945	Cope (1st), William Cope, b. 1870.	(None.)
1927	Cornwallis (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C., b. 1892, s. 1935.	Hon. Finnes C., b. 1922.
1874	Cotteloe (3rd), Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., V.D., T.D., b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. John W. H. F., b. 1900.
1911	Courtauld Thomson (1st), Courtauld Courtauld-Thomson, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1866, m.	(None.)

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1945	<i>Courthope</i> (1st), George Loyd Courthope, P.C., M.C., T.D., b. 1877, m.	(None.)
1914	<i>Cozens Hardy</i> (3rd), Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, b. 1873, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Herbert A. C.-H., b. 1907. (None.)
1929	<i>Craigmyle</i> (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1944.	Philip B. G., b. 1940.
1899	<i>Cramworth</i> (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1933.
1892	<i>Crawshaw</i> (3rd), Gerald Beach Brooks, b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Michael C., b. 1916.
1940	<i>Croft</i> (1st), Henry Page Croft, P.C., C.M.G., I.D., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Arthur M. L. C., b. 1898.
1797 I.	<i>Crofton</i> (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, b. 1926, s. 1942, M.	Hon. David B.-C., b. 1929.
1375	<i>Cromwell</i> (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Edmund C., b. 1916.
1920	<i>Cullen of Ashbourne</i> (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Roger C. b. 1932. (None.)
1914	<i>Cunliffe</i> (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.
1945	<i>Cunningham of Hyndhope</i> (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1883, m.	Hon. Julian H. D., b. 1944. Hon. Jocelyn A. P., b. 1908. Hon. Edward D., b. 1925.
1927	<i>Daresbury</i> (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1938, m.	Hon. William A. Horsley-Beresford, b. 1878. Hon. John R., b. 1928.
1924	<i>Darling</i> (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1919, s. 1936.	Hon. William J. F., b. 1885. Hon. Hugh G. C., b. 1934.
1923	<i>Daryngton</i> (1st), Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., b. 1867, m.	(None.)
1932	<i>Davies</i> (3rd), David Davies, b. 1944, s. 1944, M.	Hon. Raoul G., b. 1919.
1897	<i>Dawney</i> (3rd). See "Downe," Irish Visct.	Hon. Gerald J. P., b. 1921. Hon. Bertiam B., b. 1927.
1812 I.	<i>Deces</i> (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Thomas D., b. 1905.
1929	<i>De Clifford</i> (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1907, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Eustace de Y.-B., b. 1884.
1851	<i>De Freyne</i> (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, M.	Hon. John A. F., b. 1942.
1821	<i>Delamere</i> (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Patrick V.-B.-J., b. 1901.
1835	<i>De L'Isle and Dudley</i> (6th), William Philip Sidney, T.C., b. 1909, s. 1945, m.	Hon. James V. B. S., b. 1924.
1700	<i>De Longueuil</i> (10th Peerage of Canada), Ronald Charles Grant, b. 1888, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John M. De V., b. 1915.
1838	<i>De Mauley</i> (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, b. 1878, s. 1945, m.	Peter D., b. 1927.
1937	<i>Denham</i> (1st), George Edward Wentworth Bowyer, M.C., b. 1886, m.	Hon. Edward H. K. D. b. 1924. (None.)
1834	<i>Denman</i> (3rd), Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1874, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914.
1885	<i>Deramore</i> (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarbrough-Bateson, b. 1903, s. 1943, m.	(None.)
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Derek D., b. 1919.
1881	<i>Derwent</i> (3rd), George Harcourt Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1899, s. 1929, w.	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, b. 1907.
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> (5th), James St. Vincent B. Saumarez, b. 1889, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Frederick W., b. 1915.
1910	<i>De Villiers</i> (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 1911, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Henry D. G. P., b. 1912.
1930	<i>Dickinson</i> (2nd), Richard C. H. Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943, M.	Brig.-Gen. Hon. Lesley B., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1876.
1620 I.	<i>Digby</i> (11th), Edward Kencelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (5th Brit. Baron, Digby, 1765), b. 1894, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Charles L. H. J. M., b. 1933.
1899	<i>Dorchester</i> (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Randal P., b. 1906.
1615	<i>Dormer</i> (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Charles R., M.C., b. 1899.
1875	<i>Douglas</i> (3rd). See "Home," Scott. Earl.	Hon. Rowland B., b. 1912.
1917	<i>Doverdale</i> (3rd), Edward Alexander Partington, b. 1904, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Francis G., b. 1934.
1943	<i>Dowding</i> (1st), Hugh Caswell Tremenhoe Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882.	(None.)
1439	<i>Dudley</i> (13th), Ferdinand Dudley Henry Lea Smith, b. 1910, s. 1936.	
1800 I.*	<i>Dufferin & Claneboye</i> (10th). See "Dufferin and Ava," U.K. Marq.	
1929	<i>Dulverton</i> (1st), Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1880, w.	
1800 I.	<i>Dunallay</i> (5th), Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan (Pitt), D.S.O., b. 1877, s. 1927, m.	
1541 I.	<i>Dunboyne</i> (27th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, b. 1917, s. 1945.	
1892	<i>Dunleath</i> (3rd), Charles Henry George Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1886, s. 1931, m.	
1831	<i>Dunmore</i> (3rd). See "Dunmore," Scott. Earl.	
1869	<i>Dunning</i> (2nd). See "Rollo," Scott. Baron, below.	
1462 I.	<i>Dunsany</i> (18th), Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m.	
1780	<i>Dynevor</i> (7th), Walter FitzUryan Rhys, b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	
1928	<i>Ebbisham</i> (1st), George Rowland Blades, G.B.E., b. 1868, m.	
1857	<i>Ebury</i> (5th), Robert Grosvenor, D.S.O., b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	
1869	<i>Egerton of Tatton</i> (4th), Maurice Egerton, b. 1874, s. 1920.	
1849	<i>Elgin</i> (2nd). See "Elgin and K., " Scott. Earl.	

- Created.* Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc. Eldest Son or Heir.
- 1643 S. *Ellbank* (11th). See "Ellbank," U.K. Viscount.
- 1802 *Ellenborough* (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, b. 1926, s. 1945, M.
- 1909 S. *Elphinstone* (16th), Sydney Herbert Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, K.T. (and U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1885), b. 1869, s. 1893, m.
- 1934 *Elton* (1st), Godfrey Elton, b. 1892, m.
- 1939 *Emsdale* (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., b. 1878, m.
- 1806 *Erskine* (6th), Montague Erskine, b. 1865, s. 1913, w.
- 1932 *Esendon* (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, b. 1903, s. 1944, m.
- 1872 *Etrick* (4th). See "Napier and Etrick," Scott. Baron, below.
- 1627 S. *Fairfax* (13th), Thomas Bryan McKelvie Fairfax, b. 1923, s. 1939.
- 1929 *Fairhaven* (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, b. 1896.
- 1897 *Fairlie* (2nd). See "Glasgow," Scott. Earl.
- 1916 *Faringdon* (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, b. 1902, s. 1934.
- 1756 I. *Farnham* (11th), Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1900, m.
- 1893 *Farrer* (3rd), Cecil Claude Farrer, O.B.E., b. 1893, s. 1940, m.
- 1233 *Fausconberg* (8th). See "Yarborough," U.K. Earl.
- 1876 *Fermanagh* (3rd). See "Erne," Irish Earl.
- 1856 I. *Fermoy* (4th), Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., b. 1885, s. 1920, m.
- 1826 *Feversham* (6th). See "Feversham," U.K. Earl.
- 1798 I. *ffrench* (6th), Charles Austin Thomas Robert John Joseph ffrench, b. 1868, s. 1893, w.
- 1831 *Fingall* (4th). See "Fingall," Irish Earl.
- 1909 *Fisher* (2nd), Cecil Vavasour Fisher, b. 1868, s. 1920, m.
- 1790 *Fisherwick* (6th). See "Donegal," Irish Marquess.
- 1295 *FitzWalter* (21st) (in abeyance since 1932).
- 1776 *Foley* (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927.
- 1445 S. *Forbes* (22nd), Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes (Premier Baron of Scotland), b. 1882, s. 1916, m.
- 1821 *Forester* (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1932, m.
- 1922 *Forrest* (2nd), Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson, b. 1888, s. 1932, m.
- 1633 S.* *Forrester* (13th). See "Verulam," Engl. Earl.
- 1917 *Forteviot* (2nd), John Dewar, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1885, s. 1929, w.
- 1815 *Foxford* (4th). See "Limerick," Irish Earl.
- 1790 *Gage* (5th). See "Gage," Irish Visct.
- 1917 *Gainford* (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., b. 1889, s. 1943, m.
- 1818 I. *Garvagh* (4th), Leopold Ernest Stratford George Canning, b. 1878, s. 1915, m.
- 1942 *Geddes* (1st), Auckland Campbell Geddes, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., T.D., M.D., b. 1879, m.
- 1876 *Gerard* (3rd), Frederic John Gerard, M.C., b. 1883, s. 1902, m.
- 1824 *Gifford* (5th), Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, b. 1899, s. 1937, m.
- 1917 *Gisborough* (2nd), Thomas Weston Peel Long Chaloner, T.D., b. 1889, s. 1938, m.
- 1899 *Glamusk* (3rd), Wilfrid Russell Bailey, D.S.O., b. 1891, s. 1928, m.
- 1918 *Glenarthur* (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., b. 1909, s. 1942, m.
- 1921 *Glenavary* (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.
- 1911 *Glenconner* (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.
- 1922 *Glendyne* (2nd), John Nivison, b. 1878, s. 1930, m.
- 1916 *Glenatnar* (2nd), Thomas Coats, b. 1894, s. 1918, w.
- 1939 *Glentoran* (1st), Herbert Dixon, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., b. 1880, m.
- 1944 *Goddard*, Rayner Goddard, P.C., b. 1878 (Lord of Appeal).
- 1909 *Gorell* (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, s. 1917, m.
- 1868 *Gormanston* (5th). See "Gormanston," Irish Visct.
- 1806 *Granard* (2nd). See "Granard," Irish Earl.
- 1782 *Grantley* (6th), Richard Henry Brinsley Norton, b. 1892, s. 1943, w.
- 1794 I. *Graves* (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, b. 1877, s. 1937, m.
- 1941 *Greene* (1st), Wilfrid Arthur Greene, P.C., O.B.E., M.C. (Master of the Rolls), b. 1883, m.
- 1927 *Greenway* (2nd), Charles Kelynge Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.
- 1902 *Griffell* (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925.
- 1944 *Gretton* (1st), John Gretton, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1867, m.
- 1869 *Greville* (3rd), Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., b. 1871, s. 1909, m.
- 1324 *Grey de Ruthyn* (25th), John Lancelot Wykeham Butler-Bowden, b. 1883, s. 1942.
- Hon. Cecil L., b. 1931.
- Master of Elphinstone, b. 1914.
- Hon. Rodney E., b. 1930.
- (None.)
- Capt. Hon. Donald E., b. 1899.
- (None.)
- Hon. Peregrine F., b. 1925.
- (None.)
- Hon. Michael T. H., b. 1906.
- Barry O. M., b. 1931.
- Hon. Oliver F., b. 1904.
- Two co-heiresses.
- Hon. Edmund J. R., b. 1939.
- Lt.-Col. C. W. E. Duncombe, C.B.E., b. 1862.
- Hon. John ff., b. 1872.
- Hon. John V.-F., b. 1921.
- Laurence F. F., b. 1895.
- Master of Forbes, b. 1918.
- Hon. George C. B. W.-F., b. 1938.
- Hon. John A. H. W., b. 1922.
- Hon. Henry D., b. 1906.
- Hon. Joseph P., b. 1921.
- Hon. Leopold C., b. 1920.
- Hon. Ross C. G., b. 1907.
- Hon. Robt. Wm. G., b. 1918.
- Hon. Anthony M. G., b. 1940.
- Hon. Thos. R. J. C., b. 1927.
- Hon. William B., b. 1867.
- Hon. Simon M. A., b. 1944.
- Hon. Patrick G. C., b. 1913.
- Hon. Colin C. P. T., b. 1926.
- Hon. Robert N., b. 1926.
- (None.)
- Hon. Daniel D., b. 1912.
- (Life Peerage).
- Hon. Timothy J. R. B., b. 1927.
- Hon. John R. D. N., M.C., b. 1923.
- Hon. Peter G. W. G., b. 1911.
- (None.)
- Hon. Charles P. G., b. 1917.
- Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
- Hon. John G., M.P., b. 1902.
- Hon. Ronald G., b. 1912.
- Capt. Constantine Bodenham-Lubinski, b. 1899.

Created	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1886	Grimthorpe (3rd), Ralph Wm. Ernest Beckett, T.D., b. 1891, s. 1917.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915.
1815	Grinstead (3rd). See "Enniskillen," Irish Earl.	
1945	Hacking (1st), Douglas Hewitt Hacking, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1884, m.	Hon. Douglas E. H., b. 1910. (None.) John H., b. 1911.
1936	Hailey (1st), Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.L., b. 1872, w.	
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (2nd), Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1872, s. 1900, w.	Hon. Humphrey P., O.B.E., b. 1888.
1874	Hampson (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906.	Hon. Robert H., b. 1905.
1939	Hanky (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hanky, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	Hon. George H., b. 1921.
1920	Hardinge of Penshurst (2nd), Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1894, s. 1944, m.	
1869	Hare (3rd). See "Listowel," Irish Earl.	
1876	Harlech (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1885, s. 1938, m.	Hon. W. David G. C. O.-C., b. 1918.
1939	Harmsworth (1st), Cecil Bishopp Harmsworth, b. 1869, w.	Hon. Cecil D. H., b. 1903.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Geo. R. H., b. 1920.
1866	Hartismere (3rd). See "Henniker," Irish Baron, below.	
1925	Hastings (21st), Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Edward A., b. 1912.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward T. W. Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1904.
1711	Hay (9th). See "Kinnoull," Scott. Earl.	
1927	Hayter (1st), George Hayter Chubb, b. 1848, w.	Hon. Archibald C., b. 1871.
1945	Hazlerigg (1st), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, b. 1878, m.	Hon. Charles A.-W., b. 1902.
1797 I.	Headley (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1904.
1943	Hemmingsford (1st), Dennis Henry Herbert, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1869.	Hon. Peter P. M. H., b. 1928.
1906	Hemphill (4th), Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, b. 1901, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Hy. G. H., D.S.O., b. 1868.
1945	Henderson (1st), William Watson Henderson, b. 1891	Hon. Michael Francis E., b. 1914.
1896	Henage (2nd), George Edward Henage, O.B.E., b. 1866, s. 1922.	Hon. Gerald H.-M., b. 1872. (None.)
1799 I.*	Henley (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th U.K. Baron, Northampton), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John F.-H., b. 1917.
1800 I.*	Henniker (6th), Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Hartismere), b. 1872, s. 1902.	Hon. William H. -a-C., b. 1906.
1886	Herschell (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929.	Hon. Chas. H. M., b. 1922.
1490 S.	Herries (13th), see "Norfolk," English Duke.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912.
1935	Hesketh (2nd), Frederick Feinor-Hesketh, b. 1916, s. 1944.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. 1887.
1828	Heytesbury (4th), Leonard Holmes a Court, b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Hon. (None.)
1886	Hillingdon (3rd), Arthur Robert Mills, b. 1891, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Thomas M. H., b. 1911.
1886	Hindlip (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry D. H., b. 1940.
1908	Holden (3rd), Angus Wm. Eden Holden, b. 1898, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Hy. H. S. T., b. 1897.
1912	Hollenden (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. John S.-E., b. 1912.
1897	Holm Patrick (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, M.	Hon. Miles F.-H., b. 1925.
1782 I.*	Hood (6th). See "Hood," Brit. Visct.	Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
1933	Horder (1st), Thomas Jeeves Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D., b. 1871, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1915.
1797 I.	Hotham (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, b. 1899, s. 1923.	Hon. (None.)
1881	Hothfield (2nd), John Sackville Richard Tufton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Raymond J., b. 1932.
1597	Howard de Walden (8th), Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899, m.	Hon. (None.)
1869	Howard of Glossop (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Langton I., b. 1908.
1930	Howard of Penrith (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. (None.)
1923	Hunsdon of Hunsdon (2nd). See "Aldenham," U.K. Baron.	Hon. Phadrig O'Brien, b. 1900.
1796 I.	Huntingfield (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Hon. (None.)
1932	Hutchinson of Montrose (1st), Robert Hutchinson, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., b. 1873, w.	Hon. Andrew W., b. 1897.
1866	Hyllon (4th), William George Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1898, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Edmund I., b. 1924.
1931	Hynley (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	
1933	Iliffe (1st), Edward Manger Iliffe, C.B.E., b. 1877, m.	
1910	Ilkerton (2nd), Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b. 1867, s. 1913, m.	
1543 I.	Inchiquin (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, b. 1897, s. 1929.	
1897	Inverclyde (4th), John Alan Burns, b. 1897, s. 1919, m.	
1919	Inverforth (1st), Andrew Weir, P.C., b. 1865, w.	
1941	Ironsides (1st), William Edmund Ironsides, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1880, m.	
1945	Jackson (1st), William Frederick Jackson, b. 1893.	
1924	Jessel (1st), Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., b. 1866, m.	
1900	Joicey (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward H. J., b. 1904.
		Hon. David J., b. 1922.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1945	Jowitt (1st), William Allen Jowitt, P.C., b. 1883, m. (Lord High Chancellor).	(None.)
1937	Kentworth (1st), John Davenport Siddoley, C.B.E., b. 1886, m.	Hon. Cyril S., T.D., b. 1894.
1831	Kenil (3rd), See "Headfort," Irish Marquess.	
1856	Kenmare (6th), See "Kenmare," Irish Earl.	
1935	Kennet (1st), Edward Hilton Young, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Wayland Y., b. 1923.
1776 L.	Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1904, s. 1938.	Com. Hon. David E., R.N., b. 1907.
1788	Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927.	Gordon L. T. K., b. 1873.
1821	Ker (6th), See "Lothian," Scott. Marquess.	
1943	Keyes (1st), Roger John Brownlow Keyes, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1872, m.	Lieut. Hon. Roger K., R.N. b. 1919.
1942	Keynes (1st), John Maynard Keynes, C.B., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1909	Kilbracken (2nd), Hugh John Godley, C.B., b. 1877, s. 1932, m.	Hon. John R. G., b. 1920.
1900	Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	(None.)
1943	Killearn (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., b. 1880, m.	Capt. Hon. Graham L., b. 1919.
1789 L.	Kilmaire (5th), John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1878, s. 1907, m.	Hon. John F. A. B., b. 1902.
1831	Kilmarnock (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Hay, b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair H., b. 1927.
1941	Kindersley (1st), Robert Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E., b. 1872, m.	Brigadier Hon. Hugh K., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899.
1725	King (11th), See "Loveale," Brit. Earl.	Wm. A. H. King, b. 1894.
1771 L.	Kingsale (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O., (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Michael d. C., b. 1907.
1602 S.	Kinloss (12th), Thomas George Breadalbane Morgan-Grenville, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1891, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Robert M.-G., b. 1892.
1662 S.	Kinnaird (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1902	Kinross (3rd), Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939, m.	Hon. David A. B., b. 1906.
1838	Kintore (4th), See "Kintore," Scott. Earl.	Hon. Alastair H., b. 1927.
1880	Lamington (3rd), Victor Alexander Brisbane William Cochrane-Baillie, C.B., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1940, m.	(None.)
1942	Lang of Lambeth (1st), Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D. Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1864.	(None.)
1800 L.	Langford (7th), Clotworthy Wellington Thomas Edward Rowley, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.	Hercules D. E. R., b. 1859.
1941	Latham (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	Latimer (6th), Hugh Biddett Money-Coutts, T.D., b. 1876, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Thos. B. M.-C., b. 1901.
1869	Lawrence (3rd), Alexander Graham Lawrence, b. 1878, s. 1913, m.	Hon. John L., b. 1908.
1941	Leathers (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Fredk. A. L., b. 1908.
1859	Leconfield (3rd), Charles Henry Wyndham, G.C.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Hugh A. W., b. 1877.
1839	Leigh (4th), Rupert W. Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1797	Lilford (5th), John Powys, b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Stephen P., b. 1869.
1758 L.	Lisle (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1945	Llewellyn (1st), John Jestyn Llewellyn, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1893	(None.)
1925	Lloyd (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1895	Loch (31st), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., b. 1920.
1801	Loftus (7th), See "Ely," Irish Marquess.	
1850	Londesborough (6th), Ernest Wm. Denison, b. 1876, s. 1937, m.	Lieut. Alec L. D., R.N., b. 1906.
1541 L.	Louth (15th), Otway Randal Percy Oliver Plunkett, b. 1892, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Otway P., b. 1929.
1464 S.	Lovat (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1762	Lovel & Holland (9th), See "Esmond," Irish Earl.	
1929	Luke (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Ian H. C. L.-J., b. 1938.
1839	Lurgan (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	Hon. D. C. B., b. 1911.
1914	Lyell (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943, M.	(None.)
1945	Lyle (1st), (Charles Ernest) Leonard Lyle, b. 1882, m.	Hon. Leonard L., b. 1905.
1859	Lyveden (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	Cecil S. A. V., b. 1862.
1776 L.	Macdonald (6th), Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, w.	Alex. Godfrey M., b. 1909.
1937	McGowan (1st), Harry Duncan McGowan, K.B.E., b. 1874, m.	Hon. Harry McG., b. 1906.
1922	MacLay (1st), James Paton MacLay, P.C., b. 1857, w.	Hon. Joseph P. M., M.P., b. 1899.
1930	Macmillan, Hugh Pattinson Macmillan, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1873, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1887	Magheramorne (3rd), Dudley Stuart M'Garrel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903.	Hon. Ronald McG.-H., b. 1865.
193-	Mamhead (1st), Robert H. S. Dudley Newman, b. 1871,	(None to Baroncy.)
1937	Mancroft (2nd), Stormont Mancroft, b. 1914, s. 1942.	(None.)
1807	Manners (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923.

- Created.* *Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*
- 1922 *Manton* (2nd), George Miles Watson, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.
 1908 *Marchamley* (2nd), William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1886, s. 1925, m.
- 1930 *Marley* (1st), Dudley Leigh Aman, D.S.C., b. 1884, m.
- 1776 I. *Massy* (8th), Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, b. 1894, s. 1926, m.
 1935 *May* (1st), George Ernest May, K.B.E., b. 1871, m.
 1928 *Melchett* (2nd), Henry Ludwig Mond, b. 1898, s. 1930, m.
 1815 *Meldrum* (3rd). See "Huntly," *Scott. Marquess*.
 1794 *Mendip* (7th). See "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*
 1926 *Mereworth* (2nd). See "Oranmore & Browne," *Irish Baron*.
 1941 *Merriman* (1st), Frank Boyce Merriman, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1880, m. (None.)
 1925 *Merrivale* (2nd), Edward Duke, O.B.E., b. 1882, s. 1939, m.
 1911 *Merthyr* (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, b. 1901, s. 1932, m.
 1919 *Meston* (2nd), Dougall Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943.
 1838 *Methuen* (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, b. 1886, s. 1932, m.
- 1905 *Michelham* (2nd), Herman Alfred Stein, b. 1899, s. 1919, m.
 1712 *Middleton* (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., E.D., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.
 1922 *Mildmay of Flete* (1st), Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., b. 1861, m.
- 1939 *Milford* (1st), Laurence Richard Philipps, b. 1874.
 1933 *Milne* (1st), George Francis Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Field-Marshal*, b. 1866, m.
 1821 *Minster* (6th). See "Conyngham," *Irish Marquess*.
 1866 *Monck* (3rd). See "Monck," *Irish Visct.*
 1887 *Monckton* (3rd). See "Galway," *Irish Visct.*
 1874 *Moncreiff* (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1942.
 1884 *Monk Breiton* (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933.
 1885 *Monkswell* (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, m.
 1728 *Monson* (10th), John Rosebery Monson, b. 1907, s. 1940, m.
 1885 *Montagu of Beaulieu* (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1929, m.
 1806 *Monteagle* (4th). See "Sligo," *Irish Marquess*.
 1839 *Monteagle of Brandon* (5th), Charles Spring Rice, b. 1887, s. 1937, m.
 1943 *Moran* (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., b. 1882, m.
 1918 *Morris* (2nd), Michael William Morris, b. 1903, s. 1935, m.
 1831 *Mostyn* (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.
- 1933 *Mottistone* (1st), John Edward Bernard Seely, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1868, m.
 1911* *Mountgarret* (3rd). See "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*.
 1283* *Mowbray* (25th), Segrave (26th) (1283), & *Stourton* (22nd) (1448), William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (*Premier Baron of England*), b. 1895, s. 1936, m.
- 1932 *Moyné* (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.
 1929 *Moynihan* (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., b. 1906, s., 1936 m.
- 1767 I.* *Mulgrave* (8th). See "Normanby," *U.K. Marquess*.
 1781 I. *Muskerry* (5th) Robert M. FitzM. Deane-Morgan, b. 1874, s. 1929, m.
- 1627 S.* *Napier and Ettrick* (13th), William Francis Cyril James Hamilton Napier (4th U.K. Baron, *Ettrick*), b. 1900, s. 1941, m.
 1868 *Napier of Magdala* (4th), Edward Herbert Scott Napier, b. 1861, s. 1935, m.
- 1940 *Nathan* (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, b. 1889, m.
 1776 I. *Newborough* (5th), Thomas John Wynn, b. 1878, s. 1916.
- 1892 *Newton* (3rd), Richard William Davenport Legh, b. 1888, s. 1942, m.
 1930 *Noel Buxton* (1st), Noel Edward Noel-Buxton, P.C., b. 1869, m.
- 1944 *Norman* (1st), Montagu Collet Norman, P.C., D.S.O., b. 1871, m.
 1254 *North* (14th) (*in abeyance since 1942*).
 1884 *Northbourne* (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.
 1866 *Northbrook* (4th), Francis Arthur Baring, b. 1882, s. 1929, m.
 1885 *Northington* (4th). See "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above.
 1878 *Norton* (6th), Hubert Bowyer Addeley, b. 1886, s. 1945, m.
 1906 *Nunburnholme* (3rd), Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.
- 1870 *O'Hagan* (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagan, b. 1882, s. 1900, m.
- Eldest Son or Heir.*
 Hon. Joseph W., b. 1924.
 Hon. John W. R. W., b. 1922.
 Hon. Godfrey, P. L. A., b. 1913.
 Hon. Hugh H. J. S. M., b. 1921.
 Hon. John L. M., b. 1904.
 Hon. Julian M., b. 1925.
- (None.)
 Hon. John H. E. D., b. 1917.
 Hon. Trevor O. L., b. 1935.
- (None.)
 Hon. Anthony P. M., b. 1891.
 Hon. Jack Michelham, b. 1903.
 Hon. Digby M. G. J. W., M.C., b. 1921.
 Hon. Anthony B. M., b. 1909.
 Hon. Wogan P., b. 1902.
 Hon. George D. M., b. 1909.
- Hon. Donald M., b. 1919.
 (None.)
 Hon. Robt. D. C., b. 1926.
- Hon. John M., b. 1932.
 (None.)
- Hon. Gerald R., b. 1926.
 Hon. Richard M., b. 1924.
 Hon. Michael M., b. 1937.
 Hon. Roger L.L.-M., b. 1920.
- Hon. Henry J. A. S., b. 1899.
- Hon. Charles S., b. 1923.
- Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
 Hon. Anthony M., b. 1936.
- Hon. Matthew D.-M., b. 1875.
 Master of Napier, b. 1930.
- Hon. Robert John N., b. 1904.
 Hon. Roger N., b. 1922.
 Robt. Vaughan W., b. 1877.
 Hon. Peter R. L., b. 1915.
 Hon. Noel A. N.-B., b. 1917.
 (None.)
 Two co-heiresses.
 Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1926.
 Hon. Francis J. B., b. 1915.
- Hon. John A., b. 1915.
 Hon. Ben Charles W., b. 1928.
 Hon. Thomas Strachey, b. 1917.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1868	O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, b. 1933, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Terence O'N., b. 1914.
1836 I.	Oranmore & Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (and U K. Baron Mereworth), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
1821	Oriel (5th). See "Massereene and Ferrard," Irish Visct.	(None.)
1868	Ormathwaite (5th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1944.	(None.)
1821	Ormonde (5th). See "Ormonde," Irish Marquess.	(None.)
1841	Oxenfoord (5th). See "Stair," Scott. Earl.	(None.)
1945	Pakenham (1st), Francis Augier Pakenham, b. 1905, m.	Hon. Thomas P., b. 1933.
1933	Palmer (1st), Samuel Ernest Palmer, b. 1858, m.	Hon. Cecil N. P., b. 1882.
1914	Parmer (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, b. 1882, s. 1941.	Hon. Fredk. H. C., D.S.O., b. 1885.
1929	Passfield (1st), Sidney James Webb, P.C., O.M., b. 1859, w.	(None.)
1937	Pender (1st), John Cuthbert Denison-Pender, b. 1882, w.	Hon. John D.-P., b. 1907.
1866	Penrhyn (4th), Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant, b. 1894, s. 1927, m.	Lt.-Col. Frank D.-P., b. 1865.
1909	Pentland (and), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1938	Perry (1st), Percival Lea Dewhurst Perry, K.B.E., b. 1878, m.	(None.)
1945	Pethick Lawrence (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., b. 1871, m.	(None.)
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1918	Phillimore (and), Godfrey Walter Phillimore, M.C., b. 1879, s. 1929, m.	Robert G. P., b. 1939.
1931	Plender (1st), William Plender, G.B.E., b. 1861, m.	(None.)
1827	Plunket (7th), Patrick T. W. S. Plunket, b. 1923, s. 1938.	Hon. Robin P., b. 1925.
1831	Pollimore (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bamprylde, b. 1882, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., b. 1883.
1690 S.	Polwarth (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Francis H.-S., b. 1920.
1749	Ponsonby (5th). See "Bessborough," Irish Earl.	
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (1st), Arthur Augustus Wm. Harry Ponsonby, b. 1871, m.	Hon. Matthew P., b. 1904.
1945	Portal of Hungford (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Rosemary Ann P. (Life Peerage.)
1938	Porter, Samuel Lowry Porter, P.C., b. 1877.	(None.)
1934	Portsea (1st), Bertram Godfrey Falle, b. 1860, w.	(None.)
1885	Powerscourt (and). See "Powerscourt," Irish Visct.	(None.)
1918	Queenborough (1st), Almeric Hugh Paget, G.B.E., b. 1861, w.	(None.)
1945	Quibell (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, b. 1879, m.	(None.)
1941	Quickswood (1st), Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil, P.C., b. 1869.	(None.)
1800 I.	Radstock (5th), Montagu Waldegrave, b. 1867, s. 1937, m.	(None.)
1852	Raglan (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b. 1885, s. 1921, m.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1927.
1875	Ramsay (3rd). See "Dalhousie," Scott. Earl.	(None.)
1945	Ramsden (1st), Eugene Joseph Squire Ramsden, O.B.E., b. 1883, m.	
1826	Ranfurly (6th). See "Ranfurly," Irish Earl.	
1932	Rankelloum (1st), James Fitzalan Hope, P.C., b. 1870, w.	
1916	Rathcreedan (and), Charles Patrick Norton, b. 1905, s. 1930.	Hon. Arthur O. J. H., M.C., b. 1897.
1868 I.	Rathdonnell (4th), William Robert McClintock Bunbury, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Michael A. N., b. 1907.
1821	Raynworth (7th), Robert Arthur Liddell, b. 1902, s. 1932.	Hon. Thomas M.-B., b. 1938.
1821	Rayleigh (4th), Robert John Strutt, F.R.S., b. 1875, s. 1919, m.	Arthur W. L., b. 1924.
1937	Rea (1st), Walter Russell Rea, b. 1873, m.	Hon. John A. S., b. 1908.
1628 S.	Reay (1st), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Philip R. R., b. 1900.
1902	Redesdale (and), David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Master of Reay, b. 1937.
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Capt. Hon. Bertram F.-M., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1880.
1928	Remnant (and), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Christopher J. R., b. 1928.
1806 I.	Rindlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943.	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930.
1933	Rennell (and), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Peter R. T., b. 1920.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. Peter R., b. 1904.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (and), Charles Ritchie, b. 1866, s. 1906, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1934.
1935	Riverdale (1st), Arthur Balfour, G.B.E., b. 1873, m.	Hon. J. Kenneth R., b. 1902.
1938	Roborough (and), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1901.
1913	Rochdale (and), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
1935	Roche, Adair Roche, P.C., b. 1871, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1931	Rochester (1st), Ernest Henry Lamb, C.M.G., b. 1876, m.	(Life Peerage.)
1934	Rockley (and), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, b. 1901, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Foster C. L. L., b. 1916.
1782	Rodney (8th), George B. Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1891, s. 1909, m.	Hon. James H. C., b. 1934.
		Hon. John F. R., b. 1920.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1651 s.*	Rollo (11th), William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (and U.K. Baron, <i>Dumfries</i>), b. 1860, s. 1916, w.	Major John Eric H. R., b. 1889. (None.)
1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1890, s. 1905, m.	Hon. William W. W., b. 1931. (None.)
1796 i.	Rossware (6th), William Westenra (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Rossware</i>), b. 1892, v. 1921, m.	Hon. Herbert R. C., b. 1912. Hon. Nathaniel R., b. 1936. Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919.
1910	Rothschild (2nd), Stuart Lund Holland, b. 1876, s. 1927, m.	(None.) (None.)
1939	Rothschild (1st), Herbert Robin Cayzer, b. 1881, m.	(None.) (None.) (Life Peerage.)
1885	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel M. V. Rothschild, G.M., b. 1910, s. 1937.	Hon. Langley G. H. J. R., M.C., b. 1922.
1911	Rowallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, M.C., E.D., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	1651 s. The Countess of Carlisle, b. 1896; 1910 U.K. Earl Gowrie, <i>Œ</i> , 4 v.
1944	Royden (1st), Thomas Royden, C.H., b. 1871, m.	Hon. Edward C. S.-W., b. 1901.
1935	Ruscliffe (1st), Henry Bucknall Betterton, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1872, m.	Hon. Arth. F.-A.-H., b. 1906.
1929	Russell of Killowen, Frank Russell, P.C. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1867, m.	LT.-Col. Hon. Rowland St. J., b. 1882. (None.)
1919	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	Arthur H. S., b. 1863. Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., b. 1919. Hon. Rowland W., b. 1916.
1651 s.	Ruthven (9th), Walter Patrick Horc-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (and U.K. Baron Ruthven of Gornie, 1919), b. 1870, s. 1921, m.	Master of Saltoun, b. 1921. Hon. James E., b. 1913. Hon. John E. T. M., b. 1920.
1876	Sackville (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1870, s. 1928, m.	LT.-Col. A. F. S. Hill, b. 1876. Hon. Henry I. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1911	St. Audries (2nd), Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917.	Hon. Ivo T.-H.-F., b. 1885. (None.) (None.)
1559	St. John of Bleis (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917, s. 1934.	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., b. 1937.
1935	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941.	Hon. Ann Moira, F.-S., b. 1920.
1852	St. Leonards (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908.	Thomas B. S., b. 1915.
1887	St. Levan (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.	(None.)
1885	St. Oswald (3rd), Rowland George Winn, b. 1893, s. 1919, m.	(None.)
1796	Saltersford (6th). See "Courtown," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	(Life Peerage.)
1445 s.	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.	Master of Saltoun, b. 1921.
1945	Sandford (1st), (Albert) James Edmondson, b. 1887, m.	Hon. James E., b. 1913.
1871	Sandhurst (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Hon. John E. T. M., b. 1920.
1802	Sandys (5th), Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1855, s. 1904, w.	LT.-Col. A. F. S. Hill, b. 1876.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931.	Hon. Henry I. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1603	Saye & Sele (19th), Geoffrey Rupert Cecil Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1884, s. 1937.	Hon. Ivo T.-H.-F., b. 1885.
1944	Schuster (1st), Claud Schuster, G.C.B., C.V.O., b. 1869, w.	(None.)
1839	Seaton (19th), James U. G. R. Colborne-Vivian, b. 1863, s. 1933, m.	(None.)
1831	Sefton (6th). See "Sefton," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	(None.)
1932	Selsdon (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, b. 1913, s. 1938.	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., b. 1937.
1489 s.	Sempill (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.R.C., b. 1893, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Ann Moira, F.-S., b. 1920.
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Thomas B. S., b. 1915.
1783 i.	Sheffield (6th). See "Stanley of Alderley," <i>U.K. Baron</i> , below.	(None.)
1784	Sheborne (6th), James Hundy Dutton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1911.
1941	Sherwood (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, b. 1898, m.	(None to Barony.)
1880	Shute (4th). See "Barrington," <i>Irish Viscount</i> .	(None.)
1902	Shuttleworth (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1942.	(None.)
1821	Silchester (8th). See "Longford," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	(None.)
1944	Simonds, Gavin Turnbull Simonds, b. 1882, (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(Life Peerage.)
1449 s.	Sinclair (16th), Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1875, s. 1922, m.	Master of Sinclair, b. 1914.
1919	Sinha (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Sudhindro S., b. 1921.
1828	Skebmersdale (5th), Arthur Geo. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876, s. 1930.	Evlyn B.-W., O.B.E., b. 1877.
1916	Somerleyton (2nd), Francis Saville Crossley, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Saville C., b. 1928.
1784	Somers (7th), Arthur Percy Somers Cocks, b. 1864, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John C., b. 1907.
1873	Somerton (3rd). See "Normanton," <i>Irish Earl</i> .	(None.)
1941	Soulbury (1st), Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. J. Herwald R., b. 1915.
1780	Southampton (4th), Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Charles F., b. 1904.
1917	Southborough (1st), Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., b. 1860, w.	Hon. Spencer H., b. 1889.
1937	Southwood (1st), Julius Salter Elias, b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1640	Stafford (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, M.	Hon. Evelyn F., b. 1928.
1886	Stalbridge (2nd), Hugh Grosvenor, M.C., b. 1880, s. 1912, m.	(None.)
1938	Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1839	Stanley of Alderley (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th Irish Baron, Sheffield), b. 1907, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S., b. 1915.
1893	Starmore (2nd), George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1871, s. 1912.	(None.)
1796	Stewart of Garlies (5th), See "Galloway," Scott. Earl.	
1818	Strabolgi (10th), Joseph Montague Kenworthy, b. 1886, s. 1934.	Hon. David K., b. 1914.
1911	Strachie (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1936	Strathcarron (2nd), David W. B. A. Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937.	(None.)
1900	Strathcona & Mount Royal (3rd), Donald Stirling Palmer Howard, b. 1891, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Donald H., b. 1923.
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (4th), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1884	Strathispey (4th), Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, b. 1879, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Donald G., b. 1912.
1796	Stuart of Castle Stuart (11th), See "Moray," Scott. Earl.	
1838	Sudeley (7th), Muriel Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941, m.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1910.
1884	Sudley (2nd), See "Arran," Irish Earl.	
1786	Suffield (9th), Geoffrey Walter Harbord, b. 1861, m., s. 1945.	Adm. Richard M. Harbord-Hamond, R.N., b. 1865.
1893	Swanscà (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934, m.	(None.)
1907	Swaythling (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1928.
1919	Swinfen (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1938.
1935	Syonby (2nd), Edward Gaspard Ponsonby, D.S.O., b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	Hon. — P., b. 1945.
1831 I.	Talbot of Malahide (6th), James Boswell Talbot (6th U.K. Baron, Talbot de Malahide, 1831), b. 1874, s. 1921, m.	Milo J. R. T., b. 1912.
1797 I.	Teignmouth (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, b. 1881, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Fredk., S., b. 1902.
1831	Templemore (4th), Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1880, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Arthur P. S. C., b. 1914.
1884	Tennyson (3rd), Lionel Hallam Tennyson, b. 1889, s. 1928.	Hon. Harold T., b. 1919.
1918	Terrington (3rd), Horace Marton Woodhouse, C.B.E., b. 1888, s. 1940, m.	Hon. James A. F. W., b. 1915.
1940	Teviot (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1874, m.	Hon. Charles J. K., b. 1934.
1816	Teynham (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. John R.-C., b. 1928.
1929	Thaulerion, William Watson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1873, m.	(Life Peerage.)
1792	Thurlow (6th), Rev. Charles Edward Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, b. 1869, s. 1916, m.	Brig. Hon. Henry H.-T.-C.-B., D.S.O. (Bar), b. 1910.
1876	Tollernache (3rd), Bentley Lyonel John Tollernache, b. 1883, s. 1904, m.	Maj.-Gen. Edward T., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1885.
1864 S.	Torphichen (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917.
1929	Trent (2nd), John Campbell Boot, b. 1889, s. 1931, m.	(None.)
1921	Trevethin (2nd), Charles Trevor Lawrence, D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1935.	Hon. Sir Geoffrey L., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1880.
1880	Trevor (3rd), Charles Edward Hill Trevor, b. 1863, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Chas. E. H.-T., b. 1928.
1862 I.	Trimlestown (10th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1899, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1923.
1940	Tryon (2nd), Charles Tryon, D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Anthony T., b. 1940.
1881	Tweeddale (2nd), See "Tweeddale," Scott. Marquess.	
1935	Tweedsmuir (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., b. 1911, s. 1940.	Hon. William B., b. 1916.
1786	Tyrene (8th), See "Waterford," Irish Marquess.	
1929	Tyrrill (1st), William George Tyrrill, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.C.L., b. 1866, m.	(None.)
1941	Vansittart (1st), Robert Gilbert Vansittart, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1800 I.	Ventry (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveligh-de-Moleyns, b. 1898, s. 1938.	Hon. Francis E.-de-M., b. 1901.
1762	Vernon (9th), Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, b. 1889, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John L. V.-V., b. 1923.
1922	Vesey (2nd), Samuel Vesey, b. 1882, s. 1940, m.	Samuel V., b. 1941.
1841	Vivian (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claud Vivian, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1935.
1934	Wakehurst (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., b. 1895, s. 1936, m.	Hon. John C. L., b. 1925.
1905	Waleran (2nd), William George Hood Walround, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Arthur M. H. W., b. 1861.
1945	Walkden (1st), Alexander George Walkden, b. 1873.	(None.)
1723	Walpole (9th), Robert H. Montgomerie Walpole, b. 1913, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Robt. H. W., b. 1938.
1780	Walsingham (8th), George de Grey, D.S.O., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Hon. John de G., b. 1925.
1936	Wardington (1st), John William Beaumont Pease, b. 1869, m.	Hon. Christopher P., b. 1924.
1792 I.	Waterpark (6th), Henry Sheppard Hart Cavendish, b. 1876, s. 1932, m.	Fredk. C. P. C., b. 1926.
1941	Wedgwood (2nd), Francis C. B. Wedgwood, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Hugh W., b. 1921.
1821	Wemyss (5th), See "Wemyss and March," Scott. Earl.	
1861	Westbury (4th), Richard M. T. Bethell, b. 1914, s. 1930.	Hon. David A. B., M.C., b. 1922.
1944	Westwood (1st), William Westwood, O.B.E., b. 1880, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1907.

Peeresses in Their Own Right.

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A resolution to admit Peeresses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1930. A Peeress in her own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.



Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.



1900

Fife (2nd), Alexandra (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught),
b. 1891, s. 1912, w.

Lady Rosamund G., b.
of Southesk, b. 1893.



COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Countess of —.

Addressed as, My Lady.



Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1861

Cromartie (3rd), Sibell Lillian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1895, m.

Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904.

1643 S.

Dysart (10th), Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, b. 1889, s. 1935, m.

Lady Rosamund G., b.

1453

Erroll (23rd), Diana Denyse Hay (*Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland*), b. 1926, s. 1941, m.

Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1903.

1633 S.

Loudoun (12th), Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, b. 1883, s. 1920, m.

(Co-heiresses.)

1660 S.

Newburgh (10th), Maria Sofia Giustiniani-Bindini, b. 1889, s. 1941, m.

(Co-heiresses.)

1901

Roberts of Caithness (3rd), Edwina Stewart Lewin, O.B.E., b. 1875,
s. 1944, m.

(None.)

1901 S.

Seafeld (12th), Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, b. 1906, s. 1915, m.

Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1939.



VISCOUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Viscountess —.

Addressed as, My Lady.



Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1943

Davenry (1st), Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., b. 1869, w.

Capt. Hon. Robert F., R.N.,
b. 1893.
(None.)

1918

Rhondda (2nd), Margaret Haig Mackworth, b. 1883, s. 1918.



BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Baroness —.

Addressed as, My Lady.



Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1309

Beaumont (11th), Mona Josephine Fitzalan-Howard (*Baroness Howard of Glossop*), b. 1894, s. 1896, m.

Hon. Miles F. F.-H., b.
1915.

1421

Berkeley (1st), Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., b. 1875, s.
1899, m.

Two co-heiresses.

1368

Boisbelleux. (See "*Loudoun*," Countess of).

1897

Burton (2nd), Nellie Lisa Melles, b. 1873, s. 1909, m.

Michael E. V. Baillie, b.
1924.

1332

Darcy de Knayth (18th), Davina Marcia Herbert, b. 1938, s. 1943, m.

Lady Hermione Herbert, b.
1900.

1264

De Ros (26th), Una Mary Ross (*Premier Barony of England*), b. 1879,
s. 1943, w.

Two co-heiresses.

1609 S.*

Dingwall. See "*Lucas*," Engl. Baroness.

1295

Furnivall (19th), Mary Frances Katherine Dent, b. 1900, s. 1913.

Two co-heiresses.

1444 S.

Gray (21st), Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, b. 1866, s. 1919, w.

Master of Gray, b. 1931.

1663

Lucas of Crudwell (9th), Nan Ino Cooper, b. 1880, s. 1916, m.

Hon. Anne R. C., b. 1919.

1681 S.

Nairne (12th), Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham, b. 1912, a.
1912, s. 1944, m.

Hon. Richard B., b. 1934.

1911

Ravensdale (2nd), Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1925.

Nicholas Mosley, b. 1923.

1299

Strange of Knockin, 1426 *Hungerford* and 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth
(Dowager Viscountess St. David's), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.

Viscount St. David's, b.
1917.

1523

Vaux of Harrowden (8th), Grace Gilbey, b. 1888, s. 1938.

Hon. Peter H. G. G., b.
1914.

1529

Wentworth (16th), Judith Anne Dorothea Blunt-Lytton, b. 1873, s.
1917.

Hon. Noel Lytton-Mil-
bank, b. 1900.

1308

Zouche (17th), Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, m.

Hon. Sir James F., Bt., b.
1943.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abney Hastings — <i>Loudoun</i>	Boyle — <i>Cork</i>	Chubb — <i>Hayter</i>	Dundas — <i>Zetland</i>
Acheson — <i>Gosford</i>	Boyle — <i>Glasgow</i>	Churchill — <i>Marlborough</i>	Dutton — <i>Sherborne</i>
Adderley — <i>Norton</i>	Boyle — <i>Shannon</i>	Churchman — <i>Woodbridge</i>	Eady — <i>Swinfen</i>
Addington — <i>Sidmouth</i>	Brabazon — <i>Meath</i>	Clegg Hill — <i>Hill</i>	Eaton — <i>Cheylesmore</i>
Agar — <i>Normanton</i>	Brand — <i>Hampden</i>	Clements — <i>Leitrim</i>	Eden — <i>Auckland</i>
Agar Robertes — <i>Clifden</i>	Brett — <i>Esher</i>	Coats — <i>Glenaur</i>	Eden — <i>Hunley</i>
Aitken — <i>Beaverbrook</i>	Bridgeman — <i>Bradford</i>	Cochrane — <i>Dundonald</i>	Edgcombe — <i>Mount Edgcombe</i>
Akers Douglas — <i>Chilston</i>	Brodrick — <i>Middleton</i>	Cochrane Baillie — <i>Lamington</i>	Edmondson — <i>Sandford</i>
Alexander — <i>Caledon</i>	Brooke — <i>Alanbrooke</i>	Cokayne — <i>Cullen</i>	Edwardes — <i>Kensington</i>
Alexander — <i>Cobham</i>	Brooks — <i>Crawshaw</i>	Coke — <i>Leicester</i>	Egerton — <i>Ellesmere</i>
Allsopp — <i>Hindlip</i>	Brougham — <i>Brougham & Vaux</i>	Colborne Vivian — <i>Seaton</i>	Egerton — <i>Wilton</i>
Aman — <i>Maile</i>	Broughton — <i>Fairhaven</i>	Cole — <i>Enniskillen</i>	Elias — <i>Southwood</i>
Annesley — <i>Valentia</i>	Brown — <i>Kenmare</i>	Collier — <i>Monkswill</i>	Eliot — <i>St. Germans</i>
Anson — <i>Lichfield</i>	Brown — <i>Kilmaine</i>	Colville — <i>Colville of Culross</i>	Elliot — <i>Minto</i>
Arthur — <i>Glenarthur</i>	Brown — <i>Mereworth</i>	Compton — <i>Northampton</i>	Ersine — <i>Buchan</i>
Ashley Cooper — <i>Shaftesbury</i>	Brown — <i>Oramore</i>	Conolly Carew — <i>Carew</i>	Ersine — <i>Mar & Kellie</i>
Asquith — <i>Oxford & A.</i>	Brown — <i>Sligo</i>	Cooper — <i>Lucas of Crudwell</i>	Evans Freke — <i>Carbery</i>
Astley — <i>Hastings</i>	Brownlow — <i>Lurgan</i>	Corbett — <i>Rowallan</i>	Eveleigh de Moleyns — <i>Ventry</i>
Bailey — <i>Glausuk</i>	Bruce — <i>Balfour of Burleigh</i>	Courtenay — <i>Devon</i>	Falle — <i>Portsea</i>
Baillie — <i>Burton</i>	Bruce — <i>Elgin</i>	Craig — <i>Craigavon</i>	Fane — <i>Westmorland</i>
Baillie Hamilton — <i>Had-dington</i>	Brudenell Bruce — <i>Ailesbury</i>	Crawe Milnes — <i>Crawe</i>	Fellings — <i>Denbigh</i>
Baird — <i>Stonehaven</i>	Bryan — <i>Bellew</i>	Crichton — <i>Erne</i>	Fellowes — <i>Ailwyn</i>
Balfour — <i>Kinross</i>	Buchan — <i>Cathness</i>	Crichton Stuart — <i>Bute</i>	Fellowes — <i>De Ramsey</i>
Balfour — <i>Riverdale</i>	Buchan — <i>Tweedsmuir</i>	Cripps — <i>Parmore</i>	Felmor Hesketh — <i>Hes-keth</i>
Balfour — <i>Balfour of Inchyre</i>	Buckley — <i>Wrenbury</i>	Crossley — <i>Somerleyton</i>	Finch Hatton — <i>Winchilsea</i>
Bampfylde — <i>Polimore</i>	Burns — <i>Inverclyde</i>	Cubitt — <i>Ashcombe</i>	Finch Knightley — <i>Aylesford</i>
Baring — <i>Ashburton</i>	Butler — <i>Carrick</i>	Cunliffe Lister — <i>Swinton</i>	Fitzalan Howard — <i>Beaumont</i>
Baring — <i>Cromer</i>	Butler — <i>Dunboyne</i>	Cunningham — <i>Cunningham of Hyndhope</i>	Fitzalan Howard — <i>Fitzalan of Derwent</i>
Baring — <i>Northbrook</i>	Butler — <i>Lanesborough</i>	Curzon — <i>Howe</i>	Fitzalan Howard — <i>Hervies</i>
Baring — <i>Revelstoke</i>	Butler — <i>Mountgarret</i>	Curzon — <i>Ravensdale</i>	Fitzalan Howard — <i>Horward of Glossop</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Butler — <i>Ormonde</i>	Curzon — <i>Scarsdale</i>	Fitzalan Howard — <i>Norfolk</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Butler Bowdon — <i>Grey de Ruthyn</i>	Cust — <i>Brownlow</i>	Fitz Clarence — <i>Munster</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Byng — <i>Sirafford</i>	Dalrymple — <i>Stair</i>	Fitz Gerald — <i>Leinster</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Byng — <i>Torrington</i>	Dalziel — <i>Dalziel of Kirkcaldy</i>	Fitz Herbert — <i>Stafford</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cambridge — <i>Athlone</i>	Dawson — <i>Broughshane</i>	Fitzmaurice — <i>Orkney</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Campbell — <i>Argyll</i>	Dawson — <i>Downe</i>	Fitz Roy — <i>Dauntney</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Campbell — <i>Breadalbane</i>	Dawson — <i>Dawson of Pein</i>	Fitz Roy — <i>Crafton</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Campbell — <i>Cawdor</i>	Dawson — <i>De Ros</i>	Fitzroy — <i>Southampton</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Campbell — <i>Glenavy</i>	Dawson Damer — <i>Portarlinton</i>	Fletcher — <i>Winstar</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Campbell — <i>Stratheden</i>	De Capell Brooke — <i>Brooke of Oakley</i>	Flower — <i>Ashbrook</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Canning — <i>Garvagh</i>	De Courcy — <i>Kingsale</i>	Foley — <i>Berkeley</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Capell — <i>Essex</i>	De Grey — <i>Walsingham</i>	Foljambe — <i>Liverpool</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Carlington — <i>Carrington</i>	De Montmorency — <i>Mountmorres</i>	Forbes — <i>Granard</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Carleton — <i>Dorchester</i>	De Yarbrough Bateson — <i>Deramore</i>	Forbes Sempill — <i>Sempill</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Carnegie — <i>Northesk</i>	Denison — <i>Londesborough</i>	Forward Howard — <i>Wicklow</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Carnegie — <i>Southesk</i>	Dent — <i>Furnivall</i>	Foster — <i>Ilkerton</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cary — <i>Falkland</i>	Devereux — <i>Hereford</i>	Fox Strangways — <i>Ilchester</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Caulfield — <i>Charlemon</i>	Dewar — <i>Forteviot</i>	Frankland — <i>Zouche</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cavendish — <i>Chesham</i>	Dixon — <i>Glenloran</i>	Fraser — <i>Lovat</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cavendish — <i>Devonshire</i>	Dodson — <i>Monik Bretton</i>	Fraser — <i>Sallion</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cavendish — <i>Waterpark</i>	Douglas — <i>Morton</i>	Freeman Mitford — <i>Redesdale</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cavendish Bentinck — <i>Portland</i>	Douglas — <i>Queensberry</i>	Freeman Thomas — <i>Wilmington</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cayzer — <i>Rotherwick</i>	Douglas Hamilton — <i>Hamilton</i>	Fremantle — <i>Cottesloe</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cecil — <i>Amherst of Hackney</i>	Douglas Home — <i>Home</i>	French — <i>De Freyne</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cecil — <i>Cecil of Essendon</i>	Douglas Pennant — <i>Pennant</i>	French — <i>Ymes</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cecil — <i>Exeter</i>	Duff — <i>Fife</i>	Fuller Acland Hood — <i>St. Audries</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cecil — <i>Quickswood</i>	Duke — <i>Merrivale</i>	Ganzoni — <i>Belstead</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cecil — <i>Rockley</i>	Duncombe — <i>Faversham</i>	Gascoyne Cecil — <i>Cecil of Chelwood</i>
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Chaloner — <i>Gisborough</i>	Dundas — <i>Melville</i>	
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Charteris — <i>Wemyss and March</i>		
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Chetwynd Talbot — <i>Shrewsbury</i>		
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Chichester — <i>Donegall</i>		
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Chichester — <i>Templemore</i>		
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Child Villiers — <i>Jersey</i>		
Barnes — <i>Gorell</i>	Cholmondeley — <i>Dela-mere</i>		

- Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*
 Gascoyne Cecil—*Quickwood*
 Gascoyne Cecil—*Cranborne*
 Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
 Gibbs—*Aldenharn*
 Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
 Gibbs—*Wraxall*
 Gibson—*Ashbourne*
 Giffard—*Halsbury*
 Gilbey—*Vaux of Harrowden*
 Giustiniani Bandini—*Newburgh*
 Glyn—*Wolverton*
 Godley—*Kilbracken*
 Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
 Gordon—*Aberdeen*
 Gordon—*Huntly*
 Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
 Gore—*Arran*
 Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
 Graham—*Montrose*
 Graham Toler—*Norbury*
 Grant—*Strathpey*
 Gray Campbell—*Gray*
 Greaves—*Dysart*
 Greenall—*Darebury*
 Grenfell—*St. Just*
 Grey—*Stamford*
 Grigg—*Altrincham*
 Grimston—*Vernham*
 Grosvenor—*Ebury*
 Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
 Grosvenor—*Westminster*
 Guest—*Wimborne*
 Guinness—*Iveagh*
 Guinness—*Moyné*
 Gully—*Selby*
 Gurdon—*Cranworth*
 Hamilton—*Abercorn*
 Hamilton—*Belhaven*
 Hamilton—*Holm-Patrick*
 Hamilton Gordon—*Stammore*
 Hamilton Russell—*Boyné*
 Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Duffrin*
 Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
 Handcock—*Castlemaine*
 Harbord—*Suffield*
 Hare—*Listowel*
 Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
 Harris—*Malmesbury*
 Hastings—*Huntingdon*
 Hay—*Erroll*
 Hay—*Kilmarnock*
 Hay—*Kinnoull*
 Hay—*Tweeddale*
 Heathcote Drummond—*Willoughby—Ancaster*
 Hely Hutchinson—*Doungmore*
 Henderson—*Faringdon*
 Hennessy—*Windleham*
 Henniker Major—*Henniker*
 Hepburn Stuart Forbes—*Trefusis—Clinton*
 Hepburne Scott—*Polwarth*
 Herbert—*Carnarvon*
 Herbert—*Darcy de Knyath*
 Herbert—*Hemingford*
 Herbert—*Pembroke*
 Herbert—*Powis*
 Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
 Hervey—*Bristol*
 Hewitt—*Lifford*
 Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
 Hill—*Downshire*
 Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
 Hindley—*Hyndley*
 Hoare—*Templewood*
 Hogg—*Hailsham*
 Holland Hibbert—*Knutsford*
 Holland—*Rotherham*
 Holmes à Court—*Hcytesbury*
 Holroyd—*Sheffield*
 Hood—*Bridport*
 Hope—*Linthgow*
 Hope—*Rankeillour*
 Hope Morley—*Hollenden*
 Hopwood—*Southborough*
 Hore Ruthven—*Gowrie*
 Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
 Hovell Thurlow Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
 Howard—*Carlisle*
 Howard—*Effingham*
 Howard—*Howard of Penrith*
 Howard—*Strathcona*
 Howard—*Suffolk*
 Hubbard—*Adington*
 Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
 Inskip—*Caldecote*
 Irby—*Boston*
 Isaacs—*Reading*
 Jackson—*Allerton*
 James—*Northbourne*
 Jervis—*St. Vincent*
 Jocelyn—*Roden*
 Jolliffe—*Hyllon*
 Joynson Hicks—*Brentford*
 Kaye Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*
 Kearley—*Devonport*
 Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
 Kemys Tynte—*Wharton*
 Kemp—*Rochdale*
 Kennedy—*Ailsa*
 Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
 Keppel—*Albemarle*
 Kerr—*Lothian*
 Kerr—*Teviot*
 King—*Lovelace*
 King Tenison—*Kingston*
 Kition—*Airedale*
 Knatchbull—*Brabourne*
 Knox—*Raistray*
 Lamb—*Rochester*
 Lambart—*Cavan*
 Lambton—*Durham*
 Lampson—*Killcarn*
 Lanc Fox—*Bingley*
 Lang—*Lang of Lambeth*
 Lascelles—*Harewood*
 Law—*Ellenborough*
 Lawrence—*Trevethin*
 Lawson Johnston—*Luke of Pavenham*
 Le Poer Trench—*Clan-carty*
 Lea Smith—*Dudley*
 Legge—*Dartmouth*
 Legh—*Newton*
 Leith—*Burgh*
 Leslie—*Roths*
 Leslie Melville—*Leven*
 Lever—*Leverhulme*
 Leveson Gower—*Granville*
 Levy Lawson—*Burnham*
 Lewin—*Roberts*
 Lewis—*Essendon*
 Lewis—*Merthyr*
 Liddell—*Ravensworth*
 Lindeman—*Cherwell*
 Lindesay—*Lindsay*
 Lindsay—*Crawford*
 Lindsay-Bethune—*Lindsay*
 Littleton—*Hatherton*
 Lloyd George—*Lloyd George of Dwyfor*
 Loder—*Wakehurst*
 Loftus—*Ely*
 Lopes—*Ludlow*
 Lopes—*Rorough*
 Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
 Lowther—*Lonsdale*
 Lowther—*Ullswater*
 Lubbock—*Avebury*
 Lumley—*Scarborough*
 Lumley Savile—*Savile*
 Lyon—*Beauchamp*
 Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Adon*
 Lyons—*Ennisdale*
 Lysaght—*Lisle*
 Lyttelton—*Cobham*
 Lytton—*Wentworth*
 McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
 McDonnell—*Antrim*
 M'Garel-Hogg—*Magheramorne*
 Mackay—*Inchape*
 Mackay—*Reay*
 Mackenzie—*Amulree*
 Mackworth—*Rhonda*
 McLaren—*Aberconway*
 Macpherson—*Strathcarron*
 Maitland—*Lauderdale*
 Manners—*Rutland*
 Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
 Marquis—*Woolton*
 Marham—*Romney*
 Mason—*Blackford*
 Massey—*Clarina*
 Maude—*Hawarden*
 Maxwell—*Farnham*
 Meade—*Clanwilliam*
 Melles—*Burton*
 Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
 Mercer Nairne—*Lansdowne*
 Mildmay—*Mildmay of Flete*
 Milles-Lade—*Sondes*
 Mills—*Hillingdon*
 Mitchell Thomson—*Selsdon*
 Molyneux—*Seston*
 Monckton Arundell—*Galway*
 Mond—*Melchett*
 MoneyCoutts—*Latymer*
 Montagu—*Manchester*
 Montagu—*Sandwich*
 Montagu—*Swaythling*
 Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
 Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Harncliffe*
 Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
 Mooie—*Drogheda*
 Moore Brabazon—*Brabazon of Tara*
 Moreton—*Duine*
 Morgan—*Tredegar*
 Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
 Morris—*Killanin*
 Morris—*Nuffield*
 Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
 Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
 Mulholland—*Duntath*
 Munro—*Ahess*
 Murray—*Dunmore*
 Murray—*Elbank*
 Murray—*Mansfield*
 Nall Cain—*Brocket*
 Needham—*Kilmorye*
 Nevill—*Aberquenny*
 Neill—*Braybrooke*
 Newman—*Manhead*
 Nicolson—*Carnock*
 Nivison—*Glenadyne*
 Noel—*Gainsborough*
 Noel Hill—*Berwick*
 Noris—*Gulford*
 Northcote—*Idesleigh*
 Norton—*Granley*
 Norton—*Rathveedan*
 Nugent—*Westmeath*
 O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
 O'Grady—*Guilmore*
 Ogilvy—*Airlie*
 Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
 Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
 Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
 Osborne—*Leeds*
 Paget—*Anglesey*
 Paget—*Queenborough*
 Pakenham—*Longford*
 Pakington—*Hampton*
 Palmer—*Selborne*
 Parker—*Macclesfield*
 Parker—*Morley*
 Parnell—*Congleton*
 Parsons—*Rosse*
 Partington—*Doverdale*
 Paulet—*Winchester*
 Pearson—*Cowdray*
 Pease—*Darlington*
 Pease—*Ganford*
 Pease—*Wardington*
 Pelham—*Chichester*
 Pelham—*Conyers*
 Pelham—*Yarborough*
 Pelham Clinton Hope—*Newcastle*
 Pellew—*Exmouth*
 Penny—*Marchwood*
 Pepys—*Cottenham*
 Percival—*Egmont*
 Percy—*Northumberland*
 Perry—*Limerick*
 Petre Dent—*Furnival*
 Phillips—*Milford*
 Phillips—*St. Davids*

250 Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles [1946]

Philipps—Strange	Sandilands—Torphichen	Studley Herbert—Sea-	Walrond—Waleran
Phipps—Normanby	Saumarez—De Saumarez	field	Walsh—Ormathwaite
Pierrepont—Manvers	Savile—Mexborough	Sudgen—St. Leonards	Ward—Bangor
Pleydell Bouverie—Rad-	Scarlett—Abinger	Sutherland Leveson	Ward—Dudley
nor	Sclater Booth—Basing	Gower—Sutherland	Warren—De Tabley
Plunkett—Dunmurry	Scott—Eldon	Talbot—Shrewsbury	Warrander—Brimisfield
Plunkett—Fingall	Scott Ellis—Howard de	Talbot—Talbot de Mala-	Watson—Manton
Plunkett—Louth	Walden	hide	Watson—Thankerton
Pollock—Hanworth	Scudamore Stanhope—	Taylor—Headfort	Watson Armstrong—
Pomeroy—Harberton	Chesterfield	Temple Gore Langton—	Armstrong
Ponsonby—Bessborough	Seely—Mottistone	Temple of Slowe	Webb—Passfield
Ponsonby—De Mauley	Seely—Sherwood	Tennant—Glenconner	Weir—Inverforth
Ponsonby—Ponsonby	Seymour—Hertford	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Weld Forester—Forester
Shulbrede	Seymour—Somerset	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Wellesley—Cowley
Ponsonby—Sysonby	Shaw—Craigmyle	Thynne—Bath	Wellesley—Wellington
Portal—Portal of Hunger-	Shirley—Ferrers	Towneley O'Hagan—	Wentworth Fitzwilliam
ford	Shore—Teignmouth	O'Hagan	—Fitzwilliam
Powys—Lilford	Siddeley—Kenilworth	Trench—Ashdown	Westenra—Rossmore
Pratt—Camden	Sidney—De L'Isle	Tuchet Jesson—Audley	White—Annaly
Preston—Gormanston	Sinclair—Cathiness	Tufton—Hothfield	Whiteley—Marchamley
Primrose—Rosebery	Sinclair—Pentland	Turnour—Winterton	Wiley—Barnby
Prittie—Dunalley	Skeffington—Massereene	Twisleton Wykeham	Williamson—Forres
Ramsay—Dalhousie	Smith—Bicester	Fiennes—Saye & Sele	Willoughby—Middleton
Ramsbotham—Soulbury	Smith—Birkenhead	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Wills—Dulverton
Rhys—Dynevor	Smith—Colwyn	Tyrwhitt Wilson—Ber-	Wilson—Moran
Rice—Monteagle	Smith—Hambleden	ners	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Ritchie—Ritchie of Dun-	Somerset—Beaufort	Upton—Templetown	Windsor—Gloucester
dee	Somerset—Raglan	Vanden Bempde John-	Windsor—Kent
Roberts—Clwyd	Spencer—Churchill	stone—Derwent	Windsor Clive—Ply-
Robinson—Ripon	Spencer Churchill—	Vane—Banard	mouth
Roche—Fermoy	Marlborough	Vane Tempest Stewart—	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Rodd—Rennell	Stanhope—Harrington	Londondeyry	White—St. Oswald
Roper Curzon—Teynham	Stanley—Ashfield	Vanneck—Huntingfield	Winn—Headley
Ross—De Ros	Stanley—Derby	Vaughan—Lisburne	Woodhouse—Kimberley
Rous—Stradbroke	Stanley—Stanley of Al-	Vavasour Fisher—Fisher	Wood—Halifax
Rowley—Langford	derley	Venables Vernon—Ver-	Woodhouse—Terrington
Russell—Amphill	Stapleton Cotton—Com-	non	Wyndham—Leconfield
Russell—Bedford	bermere	Vereker—Gort	Wyndham Quin—Dun-
Russell—De Clifford	Stern—Micheltham	Verney—Willoughby de	raven
Ryder—Harrowby	Stewart—Galloway	Broke	Wynn—Newborough
Sackville—De La Warr	Stewart Murray—Atholl	Verney Cave—Braye	Yarde Buller—Churston
Sackville West—Sackville	Stonor—Camoys	Vernon—Lyveden	Yerburgh—Alvingham
St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Stopford—Courtown	Vesey—De Vesdi	York—Hardwicke
St. Clair—Sinclair	Stourton—Mowbray	Villiers—Clarendon	Young—Kenneil
St. Clair Erskine—Ross-	Strachey—Strachie	Villiers—Jersey	Young—Mar
lyn	Strutt—Belper	Vivian—Swansea	Younger—Blanesburgh
St. John—Bolingbroke	Stuart—Rayleigh	Waldgrave—Radstock	Younger—Youngen of
St. Leger—Doneraile	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Wallop—Portsmouth	Leckie
Samuel—Bearsled	Stuart—Moray		

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland, specially convened for that purpose. The following were elected on July 5, 1945:—

Earl of Rothes.	Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, M.C.
Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T., V.D., T.D.	Viscount Arbuthnott.
Earl of Perth, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Lord Saltoun, M.C.
Earl of Haddington, M.C., T.D.	Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.
Earl of Airlie, G.C.V.O., M.C.	Lord Sempill, A.F.C.
Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Selkirk	Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Polwarth.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

Twenty-eight Representative Peers were elected as life Members of the House of Lords until the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920. In reply to a question in Parliament the Prime Minister stated (May 4, 1927) that the Government were advised that no fresh elections could take place in present circumstances.

Peer.	Date of Election.	Peer.	Date of Election
Earl of Wicklow.....	Nov. 28, 1905	Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.O.B.,	
Lord Farnham, D.S.O.	Dec. 18, 1908	G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.....	Sept. 29, 1915
Viscount de Vesci	Feb. 10, 1909	Earl of Kilmorey, O.B.E.....	Feb. 14, 1916
Lord Kilmaine.....	April 14, 1911	Earl of Kingston	July 10, 1917
Viscount Bangor, O.B.E.	March 7, 1913	Viscount Charlemont	Aug. 19, 1918
Earl of Drogheda, K.C.M.G.....	Nov. 21, 1913	Earl of Roden	Dec. 22, 1919
* Earl of Lucean, K.B.E., C.B.	Aug. 11, 1914		

(And 16 Vacancies.)

* Since created U.K. Baron Bingham.

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons (in actual use in 1946)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles.

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough; that the "Earl of Aboyne" is the eldest son of the Marquess of Huntly; while "Viscount Acheson" is heir to the Earldom of Gosford, and "Lord Ardee" to the Earldom of Morton; * the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g., "Lord Cardiff" eldest son of the "Earl of Dumfries," heir to the Marquessate of Bute; "Lord Paisley" elder son of the "Marquess of Hamilton," heir to the Dukedom of Abercorn; and "Viscount Savernake," eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan," heir to the Marquessate of Ailesbury.

Marquesses.

Blandford—Marlborough
Douglas & Clydesdale
—Hamilton
Douro—Wellington
Graham—Montrose
*Hamilton—Abercorn
Kildare—Leinster
Tavistock—Bedford

Earls.

Aboyne—Huntly
Ancrum—Lothian
Bective—Headfort
Brecknock—Camden
*Cardigan—Ailesbury
Dalketh—Buccleuch
*Dumfries—Bute
Euston—Grafton
Hopetoun—Linlithgow
Kerry—Lansdowne
Lewes—Abergavenny
*March—Richmond
Mount Charles—Con-
yngham
Rocksavage—Chol-
mondeley
Ronaldshay—Zetland
Uxbridge—Anglesey

Viscounts.

Acheson—Gosford
Adarc—Dunraven
Althorp—Spencer
Amberley—Russell
Anson—Lichfield
Boyle—Shannon
Bury—Albemarle
Carlow—Portarlington
Carlton—Wharmcliffe
Castlereagh—London-
derry
Chelsea—Cadogan
Chewton—Waldegrave

Coke—Leicester
Cole—Enniskillen
Corvedale—Baldwin
Cranborne—Salisbury
Cranley—Oslow
Curzon—Howe
Dalrymple—Stair
Dangan—Cowley
Drumlanrig—Queens-
berry

Duncannon—Bessboro'
Dunluce—Antrim
Dunwich—Stradbroke
Ednam—Dudley
Elveden—Iveagh
Emlyn—Cawdor
Encombe—Eldon
Erleigh—Reading
Errington—Cromer

Fellding—Denbigh
Fincastle—Dunmore
FitzHarris—Malmes-
bury
Folkestone—Radnor
Forbes—Granard
French—Ypres
Furcaux—Birkenhead
Garmoye—Cairns
Garnock—Lindsay
Glenapp—Inchcape
Glenworth—Limerick
Gwynned—Lloyd George
of Dwyfor

Hinchinbrooke—Sand-
wich
Ikerrin—Carrick
Jocelyn—Roden
Kelburn—Glasgow
Kingsborough—Kingston
Lambton—Durham
Lascelles—Harewood
Lowther—Lonsdale
Lumley—Scarborough

Lymington—Portsmouth
Maidstone—Winchelsea
Malden—Essex
Mandeville—Manchester
Melgund—Minto
Moore—Drogheda
Morpeth—Carlisle
Newport—Bradford
Parker—Macclesfield
Perceval—Egmont
Petersham—Harrington
Pollington—Mexboro'
Raynham—Townshend
Reidhaven—Seafield
Royston—Hawthorne
Ruthven—Gourie
St. Cyres—Idesleigh
Sandon—Harrowby
Savernake—Cardigan
Somerton—Normanton
Stopford—Courtown
Stormont—Mansfield
Strathallan—Perth
Sudley—Arran
Suirdale—Donoughmore
Tamworth—Ferrals
Tarbat—Cromartie
Throley—Sondis
Tiverton—Halsbury
Traprain—Baifour
Weymouth—Bath
Wolmer—Selborne

Barons (Lord —)

Ardee—Meath
Ashley—Shaftesbury
Balgonie—Leven
Balmiel—Crawford
Bingham—Lucan
Binning—Haddington
Brooke—Warwick
Bruce—Elgin
Buckhurst—De La Warr
Burghers—West'm'land
Burghley—Exeter

Cardiff—*Dumfries
Carnegie—Southesk
Clifton—Darnley
Clonmore—Wicklow
Courtenay—Devon
Delvin—Westmeath
Dunne—Moray
Dunglass—Home
Elcho—Wemyss & March
Eliot—St. Germans.
Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Forrester—Vernham
Garties—Galloway
Gillford—Clanwilliam
Glamis—Strathmore
Glenorchy—Breadalbane
& Holland
Herbert—Pembroke
Howard of Effingham—
Effingham
Howland—*Tavistock
Hyde—Clarendon
Irwin—Halfax
Kenlis—*Bective
Leslie—Rothes
Leveson—Granville
Medway—Cranbrook
Montagu of Kimbolton
—Mandeville
Montgomery—Eglington
Newtown—Butler
—Lanesborough
North—Guilford
Ogilvy—Airlie
Ossulston—Tankerville
Oxmantown—Rosse
Paisley—*Hamilton
Porchester—Carnarvon
Primrose—Rosebery
Seymour—Somerset
Stanley—Derby
Stavordale—Ilchester
Vaughan—Lisburne
Willoughby de Eresby
—Ancaster

.. In addition to the above Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of —" e.g., "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland; "The Master of Garnock," eldest son of Viscount Garnock and grandson of the Earl of Lindsay.

Contractions and Symbols used in pages 225-247.

Contractions and Symbols.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. The mark * signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

This Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

NOTE.—I, prefixed to date, signifies Membership of the Privy Council of Ireland, to which no appointments have been made since 1922.

Abetcorn, Duke of, K.G.	1945	Casey, Hon. Richard G., C.L., D.S.O.	1939	Fadden, Hon. Arthur W.	1947
Abrahams, Sir Sidney	1941	Cassell, Sir Felix, Bt., K.C.	1937	FitzAlan of Derwent, Visc., K.C.	[I 1921]
Addison, Visc.	1926	Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B.	1912	Foot, Isaac	1937
Aga Khan, The (H.H. Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, G.C.S.I.)	1934	Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C.	1915	Forbes, Hon. George William	1930
Alexander, Albert Victor, C.H.	1929	Chaffield, Adm. of the Fleet, Lord, G.C.B.	1939	Forde, Hon. Francis Michael	1944
Almess, Lord	1913	Cherwell, Lord, F.R.S.	1943	Fraser, Hon. Peter	1940
Altrincham, Lord, K.C.M.G.	1944	Chiffey, Hon. Joseph B.	1945	Fyfe, Sir David M., K.C.	1945
Amery, Leopold C. M.		Chilton, Visc., G.C.M.G.	1938	Geddes, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1917
Stennett, C.H.	1922	Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, C.H., I.R.S.	1907	George, Maj. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd	1941
Ammon, Lord	1945	Citrine, Sir Walter Mc. L., K.B.E.	1940	Gloucester, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G.	1925
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B., F.R.S. [I 1920]	1938	Clarendon, Earl of, K.G.	1931	Goddard, Lord	1938
Andrews, John M., C.H.	1921	Clauson, Lord, C.B.E.	1938	Goschen, Visc., G.C.S.I.	1930
Arran, Earl of, K.P.	1917	Clerk, Sir G. Russell, G.C.M.G.	1926	Gowrie, Brig.-Gen. Earl, J.C., G.C.M.G.	1937
Ashfield, Lord, T.D.	1916	Clinton, Lord	1926	Graham, Hon. George Perry	1925
Assheton, Ralph	1944	Clive, Sir Robt. Hy., G.C.M.G.	1934	Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.B.	1921
Athlone, Earl of, K.G.	1931	Clynes, John Robert	1918	Granard, Earl of, K.P. [I 1918]	1907
Attlee, Clement R., C.H.	1935	Colville, Lt.-Col. Sir David John, K.C.I.E.	1936	Greene, Lord, O.B.E., M.C.	1935
Baker, Harold T.	1915	Colwyn, Lord	1924	Greenwood, Arthur, C.H.	1929
Baker, Philip J. Noel	1945	Cook, Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.	1914	Greenwood, Visc., [I 1920]	1920
Baldwin of Bewdley, Earl, K.G.	1920	Cooper, A. Duff, D.S.O.	1935	Gretton, Lord, C.B.E.	1926
Balfour of Inchyre, Lord, M.C.	1941	Cooper, Thomas M., O.B.E.	1935	Griffiths, James	1945
Balfour, Earl of, [I 1895]	1900	Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1921	Grigg, Sir James, K.C.B.	1942
Bankes, Sir John Eldon, G.C.B.	1915	Courthope, Lord, M.C.	1937	Hacking, Lord, O.B.E.	1929
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt., K.B.L.	1922	Craigie, Sir Robert Leslie, K.C.M.G.	1940	Hailsham, Visc.	1922
Barnes, Alfred	1945	Cranborne, Visc.	1937	Hallifax, Earl, K.G.	1922
Bates, Sir Dawson, Bt., O.B.E.	I 1921	Cripps, Hon. Sir Stafford, K.C.	1941	Hall, George Henry	1942
Bath, Marquess of, K.G.	1922	Croft, Lord, C.M.G.	1945	Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of, A.F.C.	1940
Beaufort, Duke of, K.G.	1936	Cromer, Earl of, G.C.B.	1922	Hankey, Lord, G.C.B.	1939
Beaumont, Sir John W. F.	1944	Crookshank, Capt. H. F. C.	1939	Harlech, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1927
Beaverbrook, Lord	1918	Cross, Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt.	1940	Harrington, Sir Stanley	I 1918
Belisha, Leslie Hore	1935	Cunningham, Samuel	I 1920	Harris, Sir Percy A., Bt.	1940
Bennett, Visc., K.C.	1930	Dalton, Hugh, D.Sc.	1940	Headlam, Lt.-Col. Sir Cuthbert M., Bt.	1945
Bessborough, Earl of, G.C.M.G.	1931	Darlington, Lord	1917	Hemford, Lord, K.B.L.	1933
Bevan, Aneurin	1945	Davidson, Visc., G.C.V.O., C.H.	1928	Hofmeyr, Jan.	1945
Bevin, Ernest	1940	De La Warr, Earl	1936	Hopkins, Sir Richard, G.C.B.	1945
Bingley, Lord	1926	Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1907	Horsburgh, Florence, C.B.E.	1945
Blanesburgh, Lord, G.B.E.	1919	Derby, Earl of, K.G.	1903	Howe, Earl, C.B.T.	1929
Bledisloe, Visc., G.C.M.G.	1926	De Wet, N. J.	1939	Hudson, Robert Spear, C.H.	1938
Bondfield, Margaret	1929	Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P.	1918	Hughes, Hon. Wm. Morris, C.H., K.C.	1916
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith	1920	Duff, Hon. Sir Lyman Poore, G.C.M.G.	1919	Hutchison of Montrose, Maj.-Gen. Lord, K.C.M.G.	1937
Bowerman, Charles Wm.	1916	Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae, G.B.E.	1940	Inverforth, Lord	1919
Brabazon of Tara, Lord	1940	Du Parc, Sir Herbert	1938	Isaacs, George Alfred	1945
Brace, William	1916	Ede, James Chuter	1944	Isaacs, Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, G.C.B.	1921
Bracken, Brendan	1940	Eden, Robt. Anthony, M.C., L.D.	1934	Jackson, Lt.-Col. [Hon. Sir Francis Stanley, G.C.S.I.]	1926
Branson, Hon. Sir George A. H.	1940	Edwards, Sir Charles, C.B.E.	1940	Jamieson, Lord, K.C.	1935
Brown, Col. Douglas C.	1941	Elliot, Walter E., M.C.	1932	Jayakar, M. R.	1939
Brown, Ernest, C.H., M.C.	1935	Erskine, Hon. Sir William, G.C.M.G.	1930	Johnston, Thomas	1931
Brown, Hon. Thomas Watters	I 1921	Evatt, Hon. Herbert Vere, L.D.	1942	Jowitt, Lord (Lord High Chancellor)	1930
Bruce, Hon. Stanley Melbourne, C.H.	1923			Kennedy, Thomas	1931
Butler, Richard Austen	1939			Kennet, Lord, G.B.E.	1922
Caldecote, Visc., O.B.E.	1932			Kerr, Sir Archibald J. H. Clark, G.C.M.G.	1944
Campbell, Sir Ronald Hugh, K.C.M.G.	1939				
Canterbury, The Archbishop of	1939				

Killearn, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1941	Noel-Buxton, Lord.	1924	Stanhope, Earl, K.G.	1909
King, Hon. Wm. Lyon		Norfolk, Duke of, K.G.	1936	Stanley, Hon. Oliver, M.C.	1934
Mackenzie, C.M.G.	1922	Norman, Lord, D.S.O.	1923	Stammore, Lord, K.C.V.O.	1932
		Normand, Lord.	1933	Stansgate, Visc., D.S.O.	1929
Lambert, Visc.	1912			Stratford, Hon. James	1936
Lampson, Godfrey L. T.		O'Neill, Hon. Sir Hugh, Bt.		Stuart, Hon. James Gray,	
Locker-	1928	[I 1921]	1937	M.V.O.	1939
Lang of Lambeth, Arch-		Page, Hon. Sir Earle C.		Sutherland, Duke of, K.T.	1936
bishop Lord, G.C.V.O.	1909	Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.H.,		Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B.	
Lascelles, Sir Alan F.,		M.B.	1929	Swinton, Visc., G.B.F.	1922
K.C.B.	1943	Paling, Wilfred.	1944	Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk.	
Latham, Hon. Sir John G.,		Passfield, Lord, O.M.	1924	H., G.C.S.I.	1928
G.C.M.G.	1933	Peake, Osbert.	1943		
Law, Richard Kidston.	1943	Pearce, Hon. Sir George		Templemore, Col. Lord,	
Lawrence, Hon. Sir Geoff-		Foster, K.C.V.O.	1921	K.C.V.O.	1943
frey, D.S.O., T.D.	1944	Percy, Lord Eustace.	1924	Templewood, Viscount,	
Lawrence, Sir Paul Ogden	1926	Perth, Earl of, G.C.M.G.	1933	G.C.S.I.	1922
Lawson, John James.	1945	Pethick Lawrence, Lord.	1937	Thankerton, Lord.	1922
Leathers, Lord, C.H.	1941	Pim, Jonathan.	I 1914	Thomas, James Henry.	1917
Lee of Farcham, Visc.,		Portal, Visc., D.S.O., M.C.	1942	Thomson, George Reid,	
G.C.B.	1919	Porter, Lord.	1938	K.C.	1945
Lindley, Hon. Sir Francis				Thorne, Will, C.B.E.	1945
O., G.C.M.G.	1929	Quickwood, Lord.	1918	Tilley, Sir John A. C.,	
Linthgow, Maiq. of, K.G.	1935			G.C.M.G.	1920
Llewellyn, Lord, C.B.E., T.D.	1941	Rankeillour, Lord.	1922	Trevelyan, Sir Charles	
Lloyd, Geoffrey William.	1945	Rankin, Sir George Claus.	1935	Phillips, Bt.	1924
London, Bishop of.	1943	Reid, James Scott Cumber-		Tucker, Sir Frederick James	1945
Londonberry, Marquess of,		land, K.C.	1941	Tyrell, Lord, G.C.B.	1928
K.G. [I 1918]	1925	Reith, Lord, G.C.V.O.	1940		
Lorraine, Sir Percy L., Bt.,		Rich, Hon. Sir George F.,		Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B.	1898
G.C.M.G.	1933	K.C.M.G.	1936	Vansittart, Lord, G.C.B.	1940
Lucan, Earl of, K.B.E.	1938	Robertson, Sir Malcolm			
Lyttelton, Capt. Oliver.	1940	A., G.C.M.G.	1927	Wallis, Sir John Edward	
Lytton, Earl of, K.G.	1919	Roche, Lord.	1934	Pow.	1926
		Rosebery, Earl of, D.S.O.,		Ward, Wm. Dudley.	1922
Mabane, William.	1944	M.C.	1945	Waterhouse, Capt. Charles,	
McCorquodale, Malcolm		Rushciman, Visc.	1908	M.C.	1944
Stewart.	1945	Ruscliffe, Lord, C.B.E.	1931	Watermeyer, Hon. F. E.	1943
MacDonald, Malcolm.	1935	Russell of Killowen, Lord.	1928	Watt, Hon. William Alex-	
Mackinder, Sir Halford				ander.	1920
John.	1926	Salisbury, Marquess of, K.G.	1903	Wavell, Field - Marshal	
Mackinnon, Hon. Sir Frank	1937	Salter, Sir Arthur, G.B.E.	1941	Visc., G.C.B.	1943
Maclay, Lord.	1916	Samuel, Visc., G.C.B.	1908	Weir, Visc., G.C.B.	1918
Macmahon, James.	I 1920	Sandys, Duncan.	1945	Westwood, Joseph.	1943
Macmillan, Harold.	1942	Sankey, Visc., G.B.E.	1928	White, Henry Graham.	1945
Macmillan, Lord, G.C.V.O.	1924	Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur,		White, Hon. Sir Wm.	
Macready, Gen. Sir Nevill,		K.C.S.I.	1934	Thomas, G.C.M.G.	1920
Bt., G.C.M.G.	I 1920	Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa, C.H.	1921	Whiteley, William.	1943
Manchester, Duke of.	1906	Scott, Sir Leslie.	1927	Wigram, Lord, G.C.B.	1932
Margesson, Visc., M.C.	1933	Scullin, Hon. James Henry	1930	Wiles, Thomas.	1926
Massey, Hon. Vincent.	1941	Selborne, Earl of, C.H.	1929	Wilkinson, Ellen Cicely.	1945
Maugham, Visc.	1934	Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P.	1922	Williams, Edward John.	1945
Meighen, Hon. Arthur, K.C.	1920	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey		Williams, Tom.	1941
Menzies, Hon. Robert		H., Bt.	1945	Williams, Sir W. Ellis	
Gordon, K.C.	1937	Shinwell, Emanuel.	1945	Hume, Bt., K.B.E., K.C.	1929
Merriman, Lord, O.B.E.	1933	Silkin, Lewis.	1945	Willink, Henry Urmonston.	1943
Mildmay of Flete, Lord.	1916	Simon, Visc., G.C.S.I.	1913	Wilmot, John.	1945
Milner, Maj. James, M.C.	1945	Simonds, Lord.	1944	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie	
Molony, Sir Thomas F.,		Sinclair, Sir Archibald		Orme, G.C.S.I.	1922
Bt.	I 1913	H. M., Bt., K.T., C.M.G.	1931	Windsor, H.R.H. Duke of,	
Monsell, Visc., G.B.E.	1923	Slessor, Sir Henry.	1929	K.G.	1920
Morrison, Herbert Stanley	1931	Smith, Sir Ben, K.B.E.	1944	Winster, Lord.	1945
Morrison, William S., M.C.	1936	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor-		Winterton, Earl.	1924
Morton, Sir Fergus D., M.C.	1944	man.	1939	Womersley, Sir Walter	
Mottistone, Lord, C.B.	1909	Smuts, Field Marshal Hon.		James, Bt.	1941
Muhammad Akbar Nazar		Jan Christiaan, C.H.	1917	Woolton, Lord.	1940
Ali Hydari, Nawab Sir.	1936	Somervell, Sir Donald,		Wright, Lord.	1932
Myers, Hon. Sir Michael,		O.B.E., K.C.	1938		
G.C.M.G., K.C.	1931	Soulbury, Lord, O.B.E.	1939	York, Archbishop of.	1942
		Southborough, Lord, G.C.B.	1912	Zetland, Marquess of, K.G.	1922
Nair, Sir Madhavan.	1941				

Clerk of the Council, E. C. E. Leadbitter, C.V.O.

Deputy Clerk and Registrar, A. J. N. Paterson.



England, Great Britain, U.K.,
(and Ireland marked I).

Baronets

Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked S).



(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

NOTE.—Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil, or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A., Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A.," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A.," if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A.—."

Certain Baronetcies have been created with remainder to "heirs male and of tailzie," or in special remainder, and are thus heritable through (although they do not devolve on) females. In the first class are Dalryell of the Binns (N.S. 1685), Dunbar of Baldoon (Scot. 1664), Dunbar of Hempriggs (Scot. 1706) and Stirling Maxwell of Pollok (Scot. 1707); in the second class are Hicking of Brockenhurst (U.K. 1917) and Lucas Tooth of Bught (U.K. 1920).

Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward	1850	Assheton, Sir Ralph Cockayne	1945	Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir Dawson, O.B.E.	1937
Abercromby, Col. Sir Geo. W., D.S.O.	S 1636	Astley, Sir Francis	1821	Batho, Sir Maurice B.	1928
Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke	1645	Austin, Sir John Byron	1894	Bathurst, Maj. Sir Fredk. Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O.	1818
Acland, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C., T.D.	1890	Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. Aykroyd, Sir Fredk. Alfred Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger	1920 1622 1901	Baynes, Sir William E. C., M.C.	1801 1869
Adair, Sir (Robert) Shafto Adam, General Sir Ronald Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	1838 1917	Bacon, Sir Nicholas Henry (Premier Baronet)	1611	Bazley, Sir Thos. Stafford	
Agnew, Sir Fulke M. G. Noel	S 1629	Baddeley, Sir (John) William	1922	Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C.	1911
Agnew, Sir John S., T.D.	1895	Bagge, Sir J. Picton, C.M.G.	1867	Beauchamp, Col. Sir Fk., C.B.E.	1918
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas	1917	Bailey, Sir John Milner	1919	Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor	1745
Aird, Lt.-Col. Sir John Renton, M.V.O., M.C.	1901	Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell	1823	Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. F.	1661
Aitchison, Sir Walter de L. Albu, Sir George Werner	1938 1912	Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C. Baird, Sir David Charles	S 1606 1809	Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon	1831
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O.	1809	Baker, Sir Humphrey Sherston	1796	Beckett, Sir M. Gervase	1921
Alexander, Sir Claud	1886	Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Randolph L., D.S.O., T.D.	1802	Bedingfield, Sir Edmund G. F. Paston	1661
Alexander, Sir Douglas	1921	Ball, Sir (C.) Arthur K., M.D.	1911	Beecham, Sir Thomas	1914
Alison, Com. Sir Archibald, O.B.E., R.N.	1852	Banner, Sir Harmood Harmood	1924	Beever, Sir Thomas A.	1784
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock	1858	Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	S 1682	Beit, Sir Alfred Lane	1925
Alleyne, Capt. Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.	1769	Barbour, Rt. Hon. Sir John Milne	1943	Bell, Sir Hugh F.	1885
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat	1874	Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert	S 1668	Bell, Sir Eastman, M.C.	1909
Anderson, Sir John	1920	Baring, Sir Godfrey	1911	Bell, Sir Charles R. F. Morrison	1905
Andrews, Rt. Hon. Sir James, LL.D.	1942	Barlow, Sq.-Ldr. Sir Richard Hugh, R.A.F.	1803	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Clive Morrison	1923
Anson, Sir Edward Keynell Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo	1832 S 1694	Barlow, Sir Alan, K.C.B., K.B.E.	1902	Bellew, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles C. Grattan, M.C.	1838
Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Carmichael (Gt. B. 1798)	1700	Barlow, Sir John D., M.P.	1907	Bellingham, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1796
Antrobus, Sir Philip H., M.C.	1815	Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, K.B.E.	1924	Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E.	1914
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald	1823	Barnewall, Sir Reginald John	1623	Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	1920
Archdale, Vice-Adm. Sir Nicholas E., C.B.E.	1928	Barran, Sir John N.	1895	Bennett, Sir Albert James	1929
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W. Armytage, Brig.-Gen. Sir George A., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1841 1738	Barratt, Capt. Sir Francis H. G. Layland, M.C.	1908	Berney, Capt. Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C.	1620
Arnott, Sir Lauriston J.	1896	Barrington, Sir Charles B.	1831	Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp	S 1683
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O.	1841	Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.	1835	Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G.	1664
Ashburnham, Sir Fleetwood Aske, Sir Robert Wm., T.D., K.C.	1661 1922	Barry, Sir Edward Arthur Bartlett, Sir B. Hardington Bartlett, Sir William F. G. N.	1899 1913 1875 1912	Bigge, Sir L. Amberst Selby, K.C.B.	1919
		Barwick, Sir John Storey	1912	Bilsland, Sir A. Steven, M.C.	1907
		Bass, Capt. Sir Wm. Arthur H.	1882	Bird, Sir Robt. Bland	1922
		Bates, Sir Percy Elty, G.B.E.	1880	Birkin, Maj. Sir Philip A., O.B.E.	1905
				Birkmyre, Sir Henry	1921
				Black, Maj. Sir Robt. A. S.	1922
				Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas	1673
				Blackwood, Sir Henry P. T.	1814
				Blair, Sir James Hunter	1786

Blair, Sir Reginald.....	1945	Brown, Capt. Sir C. F. Richmond.....	1863	Carmichael, Sir Archibald H. W. Gibson-Craig.....	1702
Blake, Sir Ulick.....	1622	Brown, Sir Wm. B. Pigott-Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas G. Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W. Brunner, Sir Felix J. M. Brunton, Sir Lauder. Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leith.....	1863 1903 1816 1629 1804 1895 1908	Carnac, Sir Henry G. C. Rivett.....	1836
Blake, Sir Francis E. C.....	1772	Bulleigh, Sir Chas. J. Bulkeley, Sir Richd. H. D. Williams.....	1866 1878	Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Felix, K.C.....	1920
Blaker, Sir Reginald.....	1919	Bull, Sir George.....	1775	Cave, Sir Clement Charles Cave-Browne.....	1642
Blakiston, Sir Arthur F.....	1753	Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn E. Manningham.....	1866	Cave, Sir Edward Charles Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E. Cayzer, Sir Nicholas. Cayzer, Sir James Arthur Chadwick, Sir Robt. Burton.....	1896 1662 1921 1904
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke A. E. W.....	1809	Bunbury, Sir Chas. H. N. Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson.....	1866 1868	Chamberlain, Sir Henry W. Champion, De Crespigny, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, M.C. Champneys, Capt. Sir Weldon Dalrymple.....	1935 1828 1805
Blots, Capt. Sir Ralph B. M. Blomfield, Sir Thos. E. P. Bloss, Maj. Sir Robert Cyril Lynch.....	1866 1807	Burbidge, Sir Richard G. Woodman.....	1916	Chance, Capt. Sir Roger, M.C.....	1900
Blount, Sir Walter Aston.....	1642	Burdett, Capt. Sir Francis. Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer Burke, Capt. Sir Gerald Howe.....	1629 1665	Charles, Sir Noel H. Have-lock, K.C.M.G., M.C.....	1928
Blunden, Sir William.....	1766	Burnett, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jas. L. G., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.....	1797	Chaytor, Sir William H. C. Chetwynd, Sir Arthur H. T., O.B.E., M.C.....	1832
Blunt, Sir John L. R.....	1720	Burnett, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Trew, C.B.E., T.D.....	1797	Chetwynd, Sir Arthur H. T., O.B.E., M.C.....	1795
Boevey, Sir Launcelot V. H. Crawley.....	1760	Burney, Com. Sir Chas. Dennistoun, C.M.G.....	1626	Cheyne, Col. Sir Joseph L., M.C.....	1908
Boileau, Sir Gilbert G. B. Boles, Sir Jeremy J. F.....	1838 1922	Burrard, Maj. Sir Gerald, D.S.O.....	1913	Chichester, Sir Edw. John Child, Sir Coles John.....	1642 1919
Bolton, Sir Ian F. C.....	1927	Burrell, Maj. Sir Merrick R., O.B.E.....	1921	Child, Brig.-Gen. Sir (Smith) Hill, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.....	1868
Bonham, Maj. Sir Antony Bonser, Sir Reginald.....	1852 1925	Butler, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard P., O.B.E.....	1769	Chitty, Sir Thos. Hy. Willes Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.....	1924
Boord, Sir Richard Wm.....	1896	Butler, Lt.-Com. Sir (Reginald) Thomas, R.N.....	1774	Christison, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander F. P., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.....	1806
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen.....	1916	Butt, Sir Alfred.....	1628	Chubb, Sir John Corbin.....	1871
Booth, Sir Michael S. Gore.....	1760	Buxton, Sir T. Fowell.....	1922	Church, Col. Sir Geoffrey S., C.B.E., M.C.....	1919
Boothby, Sir Seymour W. Borcel, Sir Francis W. R.....	1660 1645	Buzzard, Sir Edw. Farquhar, K.C.V.O., M.D.....	1840	Churchman, Sir Wm. A., V.D.....	1901
Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houston.....	1836	Byass, Col. Sir Geoffrey R. S., T.D.....	1929	Clark, Col. Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.....	1938
Boughey, Sir George Menteth, C.B.E.....	1798	Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas.....	1926	Clark, Sir George Ernest.....	1883
Boughton, Capt. Sir Edw. H. Rouse.....	1642	Cain, Sir Ernest.....	1934	Clark, Maj. Sir Thomas.....	1886
Boulton, Sir D. D. Harold Boulton, Sir William W. Bowater, Sir Thos. D. B. Bowater, Maj. Sir Fk., T.D. Bowden, Sir Harold, G.B.E. Bowen, Sir Thos. F. C.....	1944 1914 1939 1915 1921	Caird, Sir James.....	1927	Clarke, Sir Stewart Stewart Clarke, Sir Orme B., C.B.E. Clarke, Sir Rupert W. I.....	1918 1832
Bowler, Sir Alfred L.....	1925	Calthorpe, Capt. Sir Fitzroy H. Anstruther-Gough.....	1929	Clay, Sir Henry Felix N.....	1882
Bowley, Sir Anthony H. M. Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget.....	1893 1884	Cameron, Sir John.....	1893	Clayton, Sir Harold.....	1841
Bowyer, Sir George Henry Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert Boyle, Sir Edward C. G. Boynton, Sir Griffith W. N. Bradford, Sir Edw. M. A. Brickwood, Sir Rupert R. Brinckman, Capt. Sir Theodore E. W.....	1904 1602 1618 1927	Campbell, Capt. Sir Chas. Ralph.....	1893	Clerk, Sir John Dutton.....	1732
Brace, Capt. Sir John A. Ruggles.....	1831	Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick.....	1628	Clerke, Sir John E. Longueville.....	1679
Broadbent, Sir John F. H., M.D.....	1935	Campbell, Sir Charles D. McN.....	1804	Clifford, Rev. Sir Lewis.....	1880
Brocklebank, Sir Thos. A. L. Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, T.D.....	1893 1885	Campbell, Sir John Hume-Purves-Hume.....	1939	Coates, Maj. Sir E. Clive, O.B.E.....	1911
Brodie, Capt. Sir Benjamin C., M.C.....	1903	Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. Campbell, Capt. Sir Geo. I. Campbell, Maj. Sir Guy C. Campbell, Sir Thos. Cockburn.....	1665 1668 1808 1825	Coates, Sir Frederick G. L. Coats, Sir Thomas C. G. Glen.....	1921
Bromhead, Sir Ben. D. G. Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher.....	1834 1806	Campbell, Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C.....	1821	Coats, Sir Stuart A.....	1894
Brooke, Sir Edward G. de Capell, C.B.E.....	1662	Campbell, Capt. Sir F. Eric D.....	1831	Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. Cochrane, Sir Stanley.....	1905 1903
Brooke, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C. Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh. Brooke, Sir John Weston. Brooksbank, Sir Edw. Wm. Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves.....	1822 1903 1919 1919	Carden, Sir John Craven. Carden, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. W. Carew, Sir Thomas Palk. Cargill, Sir John Traill.....	1787 1887 1662	Cochrane, Sir Stanley.....	1925
Broun, Sir (James) Lionel.....	1661	Carlisle, Sir Wm. Walter, O.B.E.....	1928	Cockburn, Sir James Stanhope.....	1671

Colman, Sir Jeremiah.....	1907	Dalrymple, Col. Sir Francis	Dunbar, Maj. Sir Geo.
Colquhoun, Lt.-Col. Sir		Napier Elphinstone-,	Duff-Sutherland..... S 1706
lain, K.T., D.S.O.....	1786	C.B.E., D.S.O.....	1828 Dunbar, Maj. Sir C.
Colt, Lt.-Com. Sir Henry		Dalrymple, Sir Charles	Dunbar Hope..... 1664
A., D.S.O., M.C.....	1694	Maik	1887 Duncan, Sir C. E. Oliver..
Colthurst, Sir Geo. Oliver I	1744	Darrell, Maj. Sir Lionel	Duncombe, Maj. Sir E.
Constable, Sir Henry Mar-		Edwd. H. M., D.S.O....	Pouncefort-, D.S.O..... 1859
maduke Strickland-...	1641	Dashwood, Maj. Sir Robt.	Dundas, Sir Robt. W.
Cook, Sir Francis F. M.....	1886	H. S.....	Melville..... 1821
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1661	Dashwood, Sir John Lind-	Dundas, Sir Philip..... 1898
Cooper, Sir Henry L.		say	Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E.
Paston.....	1821	David, Sir Percival Victor	Dunn, Sir John Henry....
Cooper, Sir Wm. G. Daniel	1863	Davie, Maj. Sir W. Fergu-	Dunn, Sir James Hamet... 1921
Cooper, Capt. Sir Geo. J. R.	1905	son.....	Dunnell, Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Cooper, Sir Richard Ash-		Davson, Sir Geoffrey L. S.	Dunning, Sir William
mole.....	1905	Dawson, Lt.-Com. Sir	Leonard..... 1930
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon I	1621	Hugh Trevor, R.N.....	Duntze, Sir Geo. Puxley..
Cope, Sir Anthony M. L....	1611	Dawson, Sir Benjamin....	Dupree, Sir William..... 1774
Cope, Brig.-Gen. Sir Thos.		Debenham, Sir Ernest	Durand, Sir Edward P. M.
George, C.M.G., D.S.O....	1918	Ridley.....	1892
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent	1808	Deeley, Sir G. M. Mallaby-	Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E.
Cornwall, Sir Geoffrey....	1764	de Hoghton, Sir Cuthbert	Dyer, Sir Leonard W.
Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir		De la Rue, Sir Evelyn	1611 Swinerton..... 1678
Edwin A.....	1918	Andros.....	Dyke, Sir Oliver H. A.
Corry, Sir James P. I. M....	1885	Denman, Hon. Sir Richard	Hart..... 1677
Cory, Sir Clinton J. D.....	1919	D.....	Earle, Sir Hardman A. M.,
Cotter, Maj. Sir Delaval		Denny, Rev. Sir Henry	Ebrahim, Sir Hussein Ali,
J. A., D.S.O.....	1763	L. L.....	Currumbhoy..... 1910
Cottrell, Sir Richd. Gcers	1805	Denny, Sir Maurice E.,	Echlin, Sir Norman D. F., I
Cotts, Sir W. C. Mitchell..	1921	C.B.E.....	1721
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo.		Denys, Sir Peter.....	Eckstein, Sir Bernard....
Hy.....	1841	Dering, Sir Anthony, M.C.	1913 Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert
Cowan, Adm. Sir Walter		De Trafford, Capt. Sir	1813 Edge, Capt. Sir William..
Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O.,		Humphrey Edmund, M.C.	1627 Edmonstone, Sir Archibald,
D.S.O.....	1921	Devitt, Sir Philip H.....	C.V.O..... 1774
Coxen, Sir William G.....	1941	Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon.	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.
Craik, Sir Henry D., C.C.I.E.		Dewey, Rev. Sir Stanley	Edwards, Sir John Clive L.
K.C.S.I.....	1929	Daws.....	1916 Egerton, Rev. Sir Brooke
Craufurd, Brig.-Gen. Sir		D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace	de M. Grey..... 1617
Geo. S. G., C.B., C.M.G.,		Henry Wm. Tennyson-,	Eley, Sir Frederick..... 1921
C.I.E., D.S.O.....	1781	K.C.B., F.R.S.....	Elliott, Sir G. A. Boswell. S
Craven, Sir Derek Worth-		Dike, Sir John Fisher Went-	Ellerman, Sir John Reeves
ington.....	1942	worth.....	1905 Elliott, Sir Ivo d'Oyly....
Crisp, Sir John Wilson...	1913	Dillon, Sir Robt. Wm. C..	1917 Ellis, Sir R. Geoffrey....
Critchett, Sir Ian G. L....	1908	Dimsdale, Sir John Holds-	1862 Elphinstone, Sir A. Logie.. S
Croft, Sir Hugh M. F.....	1671	worth.....	1801 Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.
Croft, Sir John W. Graham	1818	Dixie, Sir George Douglas.	Elton, Sir Ambrose..... 1717
Crofton, Maj. Sir Morgan		Dixon, Sir John.....	Erskine, Capt. Sir Thomas
G., D.S.O.....	1801	Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir	David, R.E..... 1821
Crofton, Sir Malby R.		Thomas Jas., P.C. (N.L.)..	Esmonde, Sir John..... 1629
Henry, D.S.O.....	1838	Dodsworth, Sir John C.	Esplen, Sir Wm. Graham..
Cross, Sir William Coats...	1912	Smith.....	1921 Evans, Sir Shirley Worth-
Cross, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald		Domville, Sir Gerald Guy.	ington..... 1916
Hibbert.....	1941	Domville, Sir Hugh C.	Evans, Sir Murland de
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909	Domville Poe.....	Grasse..... 1902
Cumming, Sir William		Dorman, Sir Bedford L.,	Evans, Sir Walter Harry..
Gordon.....	1804	C.B.E.....	Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne..
Cunard, Sir Edward.....	1859	Douglas, Sir James L. F. S.	Eve, Col. Sir Tristram,
Cuninghame, Sir William		Douglas, Sir Kenneth.....	M.C., T.D., K.C..... 1943
Alan Fairlie-, M.C.....	1630	Doyle, Col. Sir Arthur H. J.	Everard, Sir Nugent Henry
Cuninghame, Sir Alexander		D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Had-	Every, Maj. Sir Edwd.
W. J. H. M.....	1672	ley.....	1823 Oswald..... 1641
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville		Drummond, Sir James H.	Ewart, Sir Talbot..... 1887
H.....	1759	W. Williams.....	Ewing, Brig.-Gen. Sir
Cunyngham, Maj. Sir Geo.		Dryden, Sir Noel P. H....	Norman Archd. Orr-,
A. Dick.....	1669	Duckworth, Capt. Sir	C.B., D.S.O..... 1886
Cunynghame, Sir David..	1702	Richard Dyce, R.A.....	Fagge, Sir John Wm. F....
Currie, Sir Walter M. C....	1847	Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip	Fairbairn, Sir Wm. Albert
Curtis, Capt. Sir Roger		Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael	Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. I
C. M.....	1794	Robert Vivian.....	1916 Farquhar, Sir Peter W.,
Curtis, Sir Peter.....	1802	Dugdale, Sir William F. S.	D.S.O..... 1796
Cuyler, Sir Geo. Halifax..	1814	Dugdale, Maj. Sir Thomas	Farrington, Maj., Sir Henry
		Leslie, M.P.....	F. Colden..... 1818
		Dunbar, Sir Jas. G. H. R..	Fayrer, Sir Joseph H. S....
		Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drum-	Fellden, Sir Wm. Henry..
		mond.....	1945 Ferguson, Col. Sir Edwd.
		Dunbar, Sir A. Edw., M.C.	A. J. Johnson-, T.D..... 1906
			Ferguson, Gen. Sir Chas.,
			G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.,
			M.V.O..... S 1703

Fergusson, Sir Thos. C. Colyer.....		Godfrey, Sir William M. I 1785	Halsey, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter J., O.B.E.	1920
Folkes, Sir Edw. J. P. B.	1866	Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis.....	Hamblin, Sir Guy.....	1920
Fiennes, Sir Ranulph.....	1774	Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, M.C.	Hart, Major, Sir Geo. C.	1937
Thistleton-Wykeham.....	1916	Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Aladon.....	Hamilton, Sir Sydney 1776 & 1819	1819
Findlay, Sir Edmund R.	1925	Gooch, Sir Robt. Douglas.....	Hamilton, Maj. Sir Robt. C. S.	1946
Fison, Sir Francis Geoffrey, M.C.	1905	Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S.	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling.....	1873
Fitzgerald, Sir John J.	1903	Goodenough, Sir William Macnamra.....	Hamrick, Sir Geo. Fredk.	1834
FitzGerald, Capt. Sir John (Knight of Kerry) M.C.	1880	Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc.	Hampson, Sir Cyril A. C.	1642
FitzHerbert, Sir William.....	1783	Goodson, Maj. Sir Alfd. L.	Hanham, Sir John Ludlow.....	1667
Flannery, Sir Harold.....		Goold, Sir Patrick.....	Hammer, Sir G. W. Edw.	1774
Fortescue, M.B.E.	1904	Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. S 1632	Harven, Sir Sven V. ohlford, M.B.E.	1921
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Ellsworth.....	1917	Gordon, Sir John Chas. S 1706	Hanson, Maj. Sir Charles E. B.	1918
Fletcher, Maj. Sir Hy. Lancelot Aubrey.....	1782	Gordon, Sir Henry Wm. Duff.....	Hanson, Capt. Sir Gerald Stanhope.....	1887
Floyd, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry R. K., C.B.	1816	Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith.....	Hardinge, Sir Chas. Edmd.	1801
Forbes, Sir Chas. E. Stuart.....	1626	Gore, Sir Ralph St. Geo. C. I 1622	Hatley, Sir Bertram.....	1876
Forbes, Maj. Sir John Stewart, D.S.O.	1823	Goring, Sir Forster Gurney Goschen, Sir Edwd. Christian.....	Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh.....	1818
Ford, Sir Francis C. Rupert Ford, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Russell.....	1929	Goulding, Sir Wm. Basil. Graaff, Sir de Villiers.....	Harford, Maj. Sir George Arthur.....	1934
Forwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G.	1895	Grace, Sir Raymond E.	Haington, Sir Richard D. Herman, Sir Cecil Wm. Francis Stafford-King.....	1914
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere.....	1831	Græme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond.....	Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred B.	1922
Foster, Col. Sir Wm. Yorke, C.B.E.	1838	Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart.....	Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe.....	1918
Foster, Sir Thomas S. G.	1920	Graham, Sir Richard B.	Harris, Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Alfred.....	1932
Foulis, Sir A. Chas. Linton.....	1624	Graham, Sir Fredk. Fergus Graham, Maj. Sir John Reginald Noble, P.C.	Harrison, Sir John Fowler.....	1922
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton, M.P.	1814	Grant, Sir Duncan A. S 1688	Hart, Sir Bruce.....	1893
Frankland, Hon. Sir James Asheton.....	1660	Grant, Sir Francis Cullen. S 1705	Hartopp, Sir Geo. F. Fleetwood Cradock.....	1796
Fraser, Sir Keith C. A. F.	1806	Grant, Sir Geo. Macpherson.....	Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A.	1805
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, G.B.E.	1921	Grant, Sir Robt. McVitie.....	Harvey, Sir Chas. R. L. E.	1868
Fraser, Sir John, K.C.V.O., M.C., M.D.	1943	Gray, Sir William.....	Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.	1933
Freaker, Sir Frederick C. M. Frederick, Lt.-Col. Sir Edw. Boscawen, C.V.O.	1882	Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleux, K.B.E.	Hawkey, Sir Alfred James.....	1945
Freeman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wilfrid Rhodes, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	1945	Green, Sir Edward Stephen Lycett.....	Hawkins, Sir Villiers G. Caesar.....	1778
Fry, Sir John Pease.....	1894	Green, Maj. Sir Francis Haydn.....	Hawley, Sir David Henry.....	1795
Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, K.C.B., C.V.O.	1929	Greenaway, Sir Percy W. Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir Raymond, D.S.O.	Haworth, Sir Arthur G.	1911
Fuller, Sir Gerard Fleetwood.....	1910	Greenwell, Sir Peter McL. Gregory, Sir Richard A., F.R.S.	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn. S 1635	1925
Furness, Sir Christopher.....	1913	Gresley, Sir Nigel.....	Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Ertoll.....	1663
Gallwey, Maj. Sir John Frankland-Payne.....	1812	Grey, Sir Charles George. Grierson, Maj. Sir Robert G. W.	Hay, Sir William Henry. S 1703	1903
Gamble, Sir David A. J.	1897	Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton Grotian, Sir Herbt. Breat, K.C.	Head, Sir Fras. D. Somerville.....	1838
Gardner, Sir Charles Bruce Garthwaite, Sir William.....	1945	Grove, Sir Gerald.....	Headlam, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Cuthbert M., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.	1935
Gethin, Col. Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., I 1665	1665	Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L.	Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck, C.B.E.	1919
Gibbes, Sir Philip A. Osborne.....	1774	Guise, Sir Anselm Wm. E. Gull, Sir Richd. Cameron. Gunning, Brig.-Gen. Sir Chas. Vere, C.B., C.M.G.	Heathcote, Rt. Rev. Sir Francis, D.D.	1733
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran.....	1926	Gunston, Capt. Sir Derrick W. M.C.	Heaton, Sir John Henniker Henniker, Maj. Sir Robert J. A., M.C.	1813
Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd.....	1931	Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon Guthrie, Lt.-Com. Sir Giles Connop, D.S.C.	Henry, Sir James H.	1922
Gibson, Sir Christopher H. Gilbey, Sir Walter D.	1893	Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M.	Hepburn, Sir John K. T. Buchan.....	1815
Gilmour, Sir John Edward Gilmour, Sir Ino. Little.....	1897	Hall, Maj. Sir Douglas B., D.S.O.	Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W.	1838
Gladstone, Sir Albert C., M.B.E.	1846	Hall, Sir Martin J., O.B.E. S 1687	Hewett, Sir Harald G.	1813
Gladstone, Sir John Evelyn Glyn, Capt. Sir Richd. F., D.S.O.	1800	Hall, Sir Fredk. Henry....	Hewitt, Sir Joseph.....	1921
Glyn, Maj. Sir Ralph G. C., M.C., M.P.	1934		Heygate, Sir John E. N.	1831

Hill, Sir Albert.....	1917	Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee...	1857	Laurie, Sir J. Dawson, T.D.	1943
Hill, Sir Norman G., M.C.	1919	Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.	1661	Lawrence, Sir Henry E. W.	1858
Hill, Sir Alexander C.		Jenks, Sir Maurice.....	1932	Lawrence, Sir William...	1867
Erskine, K.C.	1945	Jenner, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter		Lawrence, Lt.-Col. Sir	
Hills, Sir Andrew A. W.	1939	K. W., D.S.O.	1868	Roland, M.C.	1906
Hoare, Sir Edward O.B.	1784	Jervis, Sir Henry Felix		Lawson, Capt. Sir Hilton	1831
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1786	Jervis-White.....	1797	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1841
Hobart, Lt.-Col. Sir Claud		Jessel, Sir George, M.C.	1883	Lawson, Alf., Sir Digby,	
Verre Cavendish, D.S.O.,		Johnson, Sir E. Gordon	1755	T.D.	1900
O.B.E.	1914	Johnson, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry		Lawson, Maj. Sir Peter	
Hobhouse, Sir Regd. Arthur	1812	A. B.	1818	Grant	1905
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W.	1921	Johnson, Sir Alfred Edward		Lea, Sir Sydney	1892
Hodson, Maj. Sir Edmond		Webb-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.,		Lechmere, Sir Ronald B. H.	1818
Adair, D.S.O.	1789	D.S.O., T.D.	1945	Lee, Sir Kenneth, LL.D.	1941
Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lind-		Johnston, Sir Thos. Alexr.	1626	Leeds, Sir Reg. A. St. J.	1812
say	1905	Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc.		Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James	1804
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry.	1921	T. T.	1700	Lees, Col. Sir John Victor	
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie.	1909	Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1831	E., D.S.O., M.C.	1897
Holden, Sir George.	1919	Jones, Sir Evan Davies.	1917	Lee, Sir Clate, O.B.E.	1937
Holder, Sir John E. D.	1898	Jones, Sir Walter Benton.	1919	Leese, Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver	
Holderness, Sir Ernest Wm.		Jones, Sir John Prichard-	1910	Wm. H., K.C.B., C.B.E.,	
Elmslie	1920	Jones, Sir Arthur P. Probyn	1926	D.S.O.	1908
Holland, Sir R. Sothorn.	1917	Jones, Capt. Sir Pryce		Le Fleming, Sir Wm. H.	1705
Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert.	1907	Victor Pryce.....	1918	Legard, Sir Digby A. H.	1860
Holt, Sir Edward.	1916	Joseph, Sir Francis L'E.,		Leicester, Sir George W. F.	1871
Home, Sir David George.	1671	K.B.E.	1942	Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	1871
Honywood, Lt.-Col. Sir		Joseph, Capt. Sir Keith S.	1943	Leith, Sir John.	1918
William W.	1660	Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon	1923	Leighton, Sir Richard T.,	
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph.	1922	Kaye, Sir Kenelm A.		T.D.	1693
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip,		Lister	1812	Leith, Lt.-Col. Sir Alex.,	
O.B.E., D.E.C.	1628	Keane, Maj. Sir John, D.S.O.	1801	M.C.	1919
Hope, Sir Harry.	1932	Kellett, Sir Henry de		Leith, Sir Robert Ian A.	
Hopkins, Sir John Wells W.	1929	Castres	1801	Forbes	1923
Horlick, Sir Peter J. C.	1914	Kenard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1891	Le Marchant, Brig.-Gen.	
Hornby, Sir Henry Russell	1899	Kennaway, Capt. Sir John.	1791	Sir Edward Thomas	
Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, M.C.	1909	Kennedy, Sir John R. B.	1836	K.C.B., C.B.E.	1841
Horsfall, Sir John Donald.	1929	Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon.	1904	Lennard, Sir Thomas R. F.	1801
Hort, Sir Fenton George.	1767	Kinahan, Sir Robt. Henry		Barrett	
Hoskyns, Sir Chandos W.	1676	Hudson	1887	Lennard, Sir Stephen A.	1880
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.	1887	King, Capt. Sir Geo. Hy. J.		H. F.	
Hudson, Capt. Sir Austin		Duckworth	1792	Leon, Sir George Edward.	1911
U. M.	1942	King, Sir George Adolphus	1815	Leslie, Sir Hy. J. Lindores.	1625
Hughes, Sir Robert H.	1773	King, Sir James G. Le N.	1888	Leslie, Sir Shane	1876
Hughes, Sir Thomas H.	1942	Kinloch, Maj. Sir Alexander		Lethbridge, Capt. Sir	
Hulse, Sir Hamilton West-		Davenport	1686	Wroth	1804
row.	1739	Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E.	1873	Lett, Sir Hugh, C.B.E.	1941
Hulton, Sir Roger B.	1905	Kirkpatrick, Sir Jas. Alexr.	1685	Lever, Sir Tresham J. P.	1911
Hunter, Sir Wm. B.	1905	Kleinwort, Sir A. Santiago	1909	Lever, Sir S. Hardman,	
Hughes	1906	Knill, Sir John Stuart	1893	K.C.B.	1920
Hutchison, Maj. Sir Eric		Knott, Sir Thos. Garbutt.	1917	Levinge, Sir Richard V. H.,	
A. O.	1923	Knowles, Sir Francis Howe		M.B.E.	1704
Hutchison, Sir Robert, M.D.	1939	S.	1765	Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice.	1913
Ingilby, Lt.-Col. Sir W. H.	1866	Lacon, Lt.-Col. Sir George		Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr-	1920
Ingram, Sir Herbert.	1893	H. U., D.S.O.	1818	Lewthwaite, Sir Wm. A.	1927
Innes, Sir James Bouchier	1628	Lacy, Sir Pierce.	1921	Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon.	1905
Isham, Sir Gyles.	1627	Lake, Capt. Sir Atwell H.,		Leyland, Sir A. E. H.	
Isherwood, Sir William.	1921	C.B., O.B.E., R.N.	1711	Naylor	1895
Jackson, Sir John Mon-		Lakin, Sir Richard	1909	Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	1791
tesor.	1815	Lamb, Sir Chas. Anthony,		Lithgow, Lt.-Colonel Sir	
Jackson, Sir Edwd. Arthur		C.M.G.	1795	James, G.B.E., M.C., T.D.	1925
Mather	1869	Lambart, Sir Oliver F.	1911	Llewellyn, Sir Rhys.	1922
Jackson, Brig.-Gen. Sir		Lambert, Sir Greville Foley	1711	Llewellyn, Sir Charles L.	
Thos. Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O.	1902	Lamont, Sir Norman.	1910	Dillwyn-Venables	1890
Jackson, Maj. Sir Hugh N.	1913	Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Lockhart, Sir Graeme Dun-	
Jaffray, Sir William Edmd.,		Lane, Sir William A.	1913	can Power Sinclair.	1636
T.D.	1892	Langham, Sir H. Chas. A.	1660	Locock, Sir Charles Bird.	1857
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.	1931	Langman, Maj. Sir Archbd.		Loder, Sir Giles Rolls.	1887
James, Capt. Sir Fullarton,		L., C.M.G.	1806	Loraine, Rt. Hon. Sir	
C.B.E.	1823	Langrishe, Sir Terence		Percy Lyham, G.C.M.G.	1664
Jardine, Sir Wm. Edward.	1672	Hume	1777	Louis, Sir Charles.	1806
Jardine, Sir Ernest.	1919	Larcom, Maj. Sir Thomas		Low, Sir Walter John	
Jardine, Sir John W.		Perceval, D.S.O.	1889	Morrison	1908
Buchanan	1885	Latham, Sir Herbert Paul.	1919	Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon.	1918
Jardine, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin		Latta, Sir John.	1920	Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas.	
Arthur, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	1916	Lauder, Sir John N. D.		B., D.S.O.	1824
Jarvis, Sir John, M.P.	1922	Dick	1690	Lucas, Sir Jocelyn Morton,	
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji,		Laurie, Maj.-Gen. Sir John	1834	M.C., M.P.	1887
G.B.E., K.C.I.E.	1908	E., D.S.O. (Bar)			

Lucy, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Henry M. Cameron - Ramsay-Fair- fax, M.C.	1836	Mathias, Sir Hughes	1917	Muntz, <i>Lt.</i> Sir Gerard P. G., R.N.	1902
Lushington, Sir Herbt. C.	1797	Maxwell, Sir Aymon	1681	Murphy, Sir Geo. Francis	1912
Lyle, <i>Col.</i> Sir Archibd. M.C.	1929	Maxwell, Sir John M. Stur- ling, & T.	1707	Murray, Sir Kenneth Gold	1826
McAlpine, Sir Alfred Robt.	1918	Maxwell, Sir Patrick I. Heron	1683	Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Edwd. Robert, D.S.O.	1630
Macara, Sir Charles D.	1911	Medlicott, Sir Hubert M.	1808	Murray, Sir Wm. Keith	1673
Macarney, Sir Wm. Isaac I Robt.	1799	Niello, Sir John S. Paget, M.P.	1924	Musgrave, Sir Christopher	1782
McCannell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Robt.	1900	Melvin, Sir Martin John	1933	Musgrave, Sir N. Courte- rav	1611
McCowan, Sir David J. C.	1934	Menetsh, Sir Wm. Frewk. Stuart	1838	Nairn, Sir Michael	1904
McCullagh, Rt. Hon. Sir Crawford	1935	Metcalf, Sir Theophilus J. M.	1802	Nairn, Sir Robert Spencer, T.D.	1930
Macdonald, Sir Godfrey M., M.B.E.	1625	Meyer, Sir Anthony J.	1910	Napier, <i>Capt.</i> St. Alex. Lennox	1627
McFalland, Sir Basil A. T.	1914	Meyrick, <i>Maj.</i> Sir George Llewellyn Tappes-Gervis	1791	Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox	1807
MacGregor, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Mal- colm, C.B. C.M.G., R.N.	1795	Myrick, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Thomas F.	1880	Nave, Sir Arundell T. C.	1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1828	Middlebrook, Sir Harold	1930	Nelson, Sir James Hope	1912
McGrigor, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Chas. Colquhoun, O.B.E.	1831	Middlemore, Sir Wm. H.	1919	Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.	1802
Mackenzie, Sir Hector D., M.C.	1793	Middleton, Sir Stephen H. Milbank, <i>Capt.</i> Sir F. R. Powlett	1662	Neville, Sir Reginald J. N.	1927
Mackenzie, Sir L. Roderick	1703	Milbank, Sir John C. Peniston	1882	Newman, Sir Cecil G. J.	1912
Mackenzie, Sir Robert E. S.	1673	Milburn, Sir Leonard John Mildmay, <i>Capt.</i> Sir An- thony St. John, M.C.	1661	Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard Newton, Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Sir Harry K., O.F.E.	1895
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander G. A.	1805	Miles, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Chas. W., O.B.E.	1905	Newton, Sir Edgar	1900
Mackintosh, Sir Harold V.	1890	Mills, Sir Ralph R.	1772	Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. Nicholson, Sir John N.	1859
Mackworth, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Hum- phrey	1935	Miller, Sir Henry Holmes	1859	Nicholson, Sir Arthur J. F. W., C.B.E.	1912
Maclen, Sir Chas. Hector	1776	Miller, Sir Francis Norrie	1885	Nightingale, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Edw. Mannes	1629
MacLeod, Rev. Sir George F., M.C., D.D.	1631	Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic	1936	Nixon, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Christo- pher J. L. J.	1628
McLeod, Sir Murdoch Campbell	1788	Mills, Sir Frederick	1921	Noble, Sir Humphrey B., M.C.	1906
McIntock, Sir William, G.B.E., C.V.O.	1924	Milman, Sir Francis	1921	Noble, Sir Andrew	1902
MacIure, <i>Maj.</i> Sir John W.S.	1800	Milner, Sir Wm. F. V. M. Mitchell, <i>Col.</i> Sir Harold Paton	1717	Norman, Sir Mark	1923
McMahon, Sir W. Patrick Macnaghten, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Frs. Alex.	1898	Mitchell, <i>Col.</i> Sir Harold Paton	1945	Norman, Sir Mark	1915
Macready, <i>Gm.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. Nevill, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (m), C.B. (c)	1817	Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis	1920	Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles I Nugent, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Geo. G. B.	1795
MacTaggart, Sir John Auld Madden, <i>Com.</i> Sir Charles Edward, R.N.	1923	Molynous, Sir Ernest	1916	Nugent, Sir Walter R.	1806
Madge, Sir Frank William Magnay, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Christo- pher B. Wm., M.C.	1938	Moncreiffe, Sir David G. S.	1730	Nussey, Sir Thos. Williams	1831
Magnus, Sir Philip M.	1919	Monson, Sir Edmund St. J. D. J., K.C.M.G.	1685	Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Nutting, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Harold S. Oakley, Sir Chas. R. A.	1909
Mahon, Sir George E. J.	1919	Montgomery, Sir Henry J. Purves - Russell - Hamil- ton	1905	Nuttall, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Harold S. Oakley, Sir Chas. R. A.	1922
Maitland, Sir John, T.D.	1818	Moore, Sir Cecil Ernest	1801	Oakes, Sir Sydney	1903
Maitland, Sir [Arthur] James D., Ramsay-Steel- Makgill, Sir Donald A. A. S.	1917	Moore, Sir Alan Hilary	1885	O'Brien, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Timothy C.	1790
Makins, Sir Wm. Vivian	1903	Moore, Sir Wm. S.	1887	Ochterlony, Sir Matthew M. O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A., M.C.	1849
Malcolm, Sir Michael A. J.	1663	Morgan, Sir Nigel John Hughes	1919	O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A., M.C.	1823
Mallet, Sir Edward Wm. St. Lo	1791	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Mallinson, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Sir Wm. Paul	1935	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Mander, Sir Chas. Arthur	1911	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Mann, Sir Edward John	1905	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Mansel, Sir John P. F.	1622	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Mappin, Sir Charles T. H. Markham, Sir Charles	1886	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Marling, Sir John S. V.	1882	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Marr, Sir Leslie L.	1919	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Marriott, Rev. Sir Hugh R. C. Smith	1774	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
Marsden, Sir John Denton Matheson, <i>General</i> Sir Torquhill George, K.C.B., C.M.G.	1924	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869
	1882	Mossley, Sir Oswald Ernald Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward Mount, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Malcolm, E.D.	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K., T.D.	1869

Palmer, Maj. Sir Anthony F. M.	1886	Raeburn, Sir Wm. Norman, C.B.E., K.C.	1923	Ross, Maj. Sir Ronald D., M.C., M.P.	1919
Parker, Sir Wm. S. Hyde	1681	Ralli, Sir Strati L., M.C.	1912	Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser	1923
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, O.B.E.	1844	Ramsay, Maj. Sir James Douglas, M.V.O., T.D.	1666	Rowley, Maj. Sir Chas. S.	1786
Pasley, Maj. Sir T. E. Sabine	1794	Ramsay, Sir Alexander B.	1806	Rowley, Capt. Sir George Wm.	1836
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1794	Ramsden, Sir John F.	1689	Rumbold, Sir Horace Anthony Claude	1779
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1821	Rankin, Sir Hubert C. R. Stewart	1898	Runchorell, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal	1913
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur	1916	Rankin, Sir Robert	1937	Russell, Sir Arthur	1812
Pease, Sir Edward	1882	Rasch, Col. Sir F. Carne	1903	Russell, Sir Charles Ian	1916
Pease, Capt. Sir Richard Arthur	1920	Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1831	Ryan, Sir Gerald Ellis	1919
Pechell, Maj. Sir Paul Brooke, M.C.	1797	Rawlinson, Sir A. Fredk.	1891	Rycroft, Maj. Sir Nelson E. O.	1784
Peck, Sir Francis H. G.	1874	Reade, Sir John Stanhope	1661	Rylands, Sir Peter	1939
Peirse, Maj. Sir Hy. B. De la Poer Beresford, D.S.O.	1814	Readhead, Sir James Templeman	1922	St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth	1689
Pelly, Sir Harold	1940	Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton	1911	St. George, Sir Theophilus John	1766
Perks, Sir R. Malcolm M.	1808	Rees, Sir Richard L. E. M. Reid	1919	Salt, Lt.-Com. Sir John W. Titus, R.N.	1869
Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee	1890	Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson	1922	Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Hy. Samman, Sir Henry, M.C.	1899
Peto, Com. Sir Hy. F. M., R.N.	1855	Reid, Sir Edward James	1897	Samuel, Sir Edward Lewis	1808
Peto, Lt.-Col. Sir Michael	1927	Renals, Sir Herbert	1895	Samuelson, Sir Francis	1884
Petrie, Sir Chas. Alexander	1918	Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine	1903	Sanderson, Sir Ik. Bernard, M.P.	1920
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas	1776	Renwick, Sir John Robert	1921	Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor	1909
Phillips, Sir John E. G. A. Phillips, Sir Robin Francis	1887	Renwick, Sir Robert B.	1927	Savory, Sir Wm. Borradale	1890
Piers, Sir Charles R. F.	1661	Reynolds, Sir John F. Rhodes, Sir John Phillips, D.S.O.	1923	Scarbrick, Sir Everard T. Schuster, Sir Felix Victor	1906
Pigot, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robt., D.S.O., M.C.	1764	Rich, Lt.-Col. Sir Almeric E. F.	1919	Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd.	1806
Pigott, Sir Berkeley	1808	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart	1791	Scott, Sir Douglas Wm.	1916
Pilditch, Sir Philip Edwd.	1929	Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis	1630	Scott, Sir Robert Claude	1821
Pile, Gen. Sir Frederick A., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	1900	Richardson, Lt.-Col. Sir Philip Wigham, O.B.E., V.D.	1924	Scott, Sir Walter	1907
Pilkington, Major Sir Arthur William Milborne Swinerton, M.C.	1635	Richmond, Sir Fredk. Hy. Ricketts, Sir Robt. C. G. St. L.	1929	Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1909
Pinsent, Sir Richard A.	1938	Riddell, Sir John Buchanan	1828	Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter J. Constable-Maxwell, C.B., D.S.O.	1922
Pole, Sir John G. Carew	1628	Rigby, Sir Hugh J. M.	1628	Seale, Sir John Carteret	1838
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van Notten	1791	Ripley, Capt. Sir Henry W. A.	1929	Sebright, Capt. Sir Giles	1626
Pollen, Sir John L. Hungerford	1795	Ripley, Sir Geoffrey A.	1880	Seton, Sir Alexander Hay	1663
Pollock, Sir Fredk. John	1866	Ritchie, Sir James E. T.	1897	Seton, Sir John Hastings	1683
Pollock, Sir Geo. Montagu	1872	Robert, Sir Samuel	1918	Seymour, Lt.-Com. Sir Michael Culme, R.N.	1809
Pollock, Sir John Donald, O.B.E., M.D.	1939	Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland	1919	Seymour, Sir Albert V. F. Shakerley, Sir Cyril Holland	1869
Poore, Sir Edward	1795	Roberts, Sir George	1931	Shakespeare, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey H.	1922
Porter, Sir Geo. Swinburne	1889	Roberts, Sir James Denby	1909	Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald	1920
Porter, Sir John S. Horsburgh	1902	Robertson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian H., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	1919	Sharp, Sir Edward Herbert Shaw, Com. Sir John J. K., R.N.	1922
Pound, Sir Allen Leslie	1905	Robinson, Maj. Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C.	1660	Shaw, Maj. Sir Robert de Vere, M.C.	1821
Powell, Sir Richard G. Douglas	1897	Robinson, Sir Francis Buller	1823	Shelfield, Sir Berkeley	1756
Power, Sir John Cecil	1924	Robinson, Sir John Beverley	1854	Shellev, Maj. Sir John F.	1611
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward	1902	Robinson, Sir Joseph B.	1908	Shipperson, Sir Ernest W.	1945
Prescott, Sir Charles W. B., O.B.E.	1794	Robinson, Sir Christopher Hy.	1920	Shiffner, Sir Henry David	1818
Prescott, Sir Richard S.	1938	Roche, Lt. Standish O'Grady, D.S.O., R.N.	1838	Shuckburgh, Sir C. G. Stewklev	1660
Preston, Col. Sir Edward	1815	Roll, Rev. Sir James Wm. Cecil	1921	Simeon, Sir John Walter B.	1815
Hulton, D.S.O., M.C.	1815	Rolls, Capt. Sir John C. E. Shelley	1806	Simpson, Col. Sir Fk. R., C.B., T.D.	1935
Prevost, Sir George J. A.	1805	Ropner, Sir Emil H. O. R. Rose, Sir Francis Cyril	1904	Sinclair, Sir Ronald N. J. C. U.	1704
Price, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Fredk. Ruge	1804	Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.	1872	Sinclair, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald H. Macdonald, K.T., C.M.G.	1786
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815	Rose, Sir Charles Henry	1874	Skinner, Sir Thos. Hewitt	1808
Price, Sir Robt. Hy. Green	1874	Ross, Sir Hugh	1909	Skinner, Sir Thos. Hewitt	1922
Primrose, Sir Wm. Louis	1903	Ross, Sir George G. L.	1935	Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham	1922
Pringle, Sir Norman H.	1683		1672		1831
Pryke, Sir W. R. Dudley	1926				
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden	1866				
Quilter, Sir W. Eley Cuthbert	1897				
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edwd.	1813				

Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D.	1920	Syngé, Sir Robert M.	1801	Walker, Capt. Sir Geo. Ferdinand Forester	1835
Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston	1903	Tancred, Maj. Sir T. S. Lawson	1662	Walker, Sir Baldwin P.	1856
Smith, Sir W. R. Dermot J. Cusack	1799	Tanzve, Capt. Sir Basil R.G. Tate, Sir Henry	1912	Walker, Sir James Heron	1868
Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1804	Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E., M.D.	1898	Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir I. Peter Andrew M., D.S.O.	1886
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1809	Taylor, Sir John G. Worsley	1917	Walker, Maj. Sir Cecil E., O.S.O., M.C.	1906
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B.	1897	Temple, Lt.-Col. Sir Richd. D., D.S.O.	1917	Waller, Sir Wm. Edgar	1780
Smith, Sir William Prince, O.B.E., M.C.	1911	Terry, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry B. Imbert, D.S.O., M.C.	1876	Waller, Sir Watten A.	1815
Smith, Sir Richard R. Vassar	1917	Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.	1917	Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson	1775
Smith, Sir Herbert	1920	Thomas, Sir George Alan	1694	Walsham, Lt. Sir John S., R.N.	1831
Smith, Sir Willie Reardon	1920	Thomas, Sir Robert J.	1766	Ward, Lt.-Com. Sir Melville Willis, D.S.C., R.N.	1914
Smith, Sir Frank Newson, D.C.L.	1944	Thomas, Sir Wm. James C.	1918	Ward, Sir Joseph G. D.	1911
Smith, Sir Robert Workman	1945	Thompson, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Raikes Lovett, M.C.	1919	Ward, Col. Sir Albert Lambert, C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D.	1929
Smyth, Capt. Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer, R.N.	1661	Thompson, Capt. Sir Algar de C. C. Meysey	1806	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1631
Soame, Sir Chas. B. Buckworth-Herne	1698	Thompson, Sir Matthew W.	1874	Waring, Sir Holburt J., C.B.E.	1935
Southby, Com. Sir Archibd. R. J., M.P.	1937	Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home	1890	Warrington, Lt. Sir Marshall G. C., R.N.	1908
Spearmen, Sir Alex. Young	1840	Thomson, Sir Douglas, M.P.	1925	Warner, Col. Sir Edward Courtenay T., D.S.O., M.C.	1910
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelius Jacob	1686	Thomson, Sir Vernon, K.B.E.	1929	Warren, Sir Augustus Geo. I	1784
Spicer, Sir Albert Dykes	1908	Thornhill, Sir Anthony J. Compton	1938	Waterlow, Sir Edgar L.	1873
Stamer, Sir Lovelace A.	1809	Thorold, Sir John George	1885	Waterlow, Sir Wm. James	1930
Stanier, Maj. Sir Alex. Beville, D.S.O., M.C.	1917	Throckmorton, Sir Robt. G. M.	1642	Watson, Sir James Andrew	1866
Staples, Sir Robert G. A.	1628	Tichborne, Sir Anthony J. H. Doughty	1642	Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I.	1895
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1679	Tollemache, Sir Lyonel F. C. E.	1938	Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1918
Starkey, Sir Wm. Randle	1935	Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas, M.P.	1642	Watson, Sir Norman Jas.	1912
Steel, Maj. Sir Saml. S., T.D.	1938	Touche, Sir Norman Geo. Trelavny, Sir John W. R. M. Salusbury	1938	Watson, Capt. Sir David R. Milne	1937
Stephen, Sir Harry L.	1891	Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby J.	1793	Watt, Brig. Sir George S. Harvie, T.D., K.C.C., M.P.	1945
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. Kenyon, D.S.O., V.D.	1936	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Phillips	1920	Wauchope, Sir John D. Don	1667
Stewart, Sir William F.	1623	Tritton, Sir Geoffrey Ernest	1920	Wedderburn, Maj. Sir John A. Ogilvy	1803
Stewart, Sir Walter Guy Shaw, M.C.	1667	Trollope, Sir Fredc. Farland	1628	Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G.	1942
Stewart, Maj. Sir Hugh C. G.	1803	Troubridge, Sir Thos. St. V. W., M.B.E.	1662	Weigall, Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald, K.C.M.G.	1938
Stewart, Sir Douglas Law.	1881	Truscott, Sir Eric H. S.	1874	Welby, Sir Oliver C. Earle	1801
Stewart, Capt. Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart	1802	Tucker, Maj. Sir W. Regid.	1905	Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward W.	1723
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser	1920	Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	1642	Wells, Sir S. Robert	1944
Stewart, Sir James W.	1920	Tupper, Sir Chas. Stewart, K.C.	1888	Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius	1905
Stewart, Sir Percy Malcolm, O.B.E.	1937	Turing, Sir Robert A. H.	1641	Wheeler, Sir F. P. D.	1920
Stirling, Col. Sir Geo. M. H., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1666	Twyden, Sir Anthony R. D.	1611	Wheeler, Sir Trevor Wood	1660
Stockenström, Sir Anders	1840	Tyrwhitt, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Reginald Yorke, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L.	1919	Whicheote, Sir George	1660
Stonehouse, Sir Arthur Alan	1628	Usher, Maj. Sir John T.	1899	Whitaker, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Albert, C.B., C.B.E.	1936
Stott, Sir George Edward	1920	Vavasour, Capt. Sir Leonard Plus, R.N.	1828	White, Sir Archibald W.	1802
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson	1907	Verner, Sir Edward D. W. Verney, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O.	1846	White, Sir Geo. Stanley	1904
Stracey, Maj. Sir Edwd. F.	1818	Vernon, Sir W. Norman	1818	White, Sir Dymoke, M.P.	1922
Stronge, Sir Chas. N., M.C.	1803	Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle	1914	White, Lt.-Col. Sir Godfrey Dalrymple	1926
Stuart, Sir Holton John	1660	Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric	1921	White, Sir Robert C. M.	1937
Stucle, Sir Hugh N. G.	1859	Vyvyan, Sir Richd. Philip	1936	Whitehead, Sir Philip H.R.	1889
Studd, Sir Eric	1929	Wachter, Sir Hy. L. D'A. Wake, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hereward, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1621	Whiteley, Com. Sir Herbert Maurice Huntington	1918
Sturdee, Rear-Adm. Sir Lionel A. Doveton	1916	Wakeman, Capt. Sir Offley	1828	Wigan, Sir Rodk. Grey	1892
Style, Sir Frederick M.	1627			Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy.	1808
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Fredk.	1804			Wigram, Rev. Sir Clifford W.	1805
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E.	1921			Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker	1776
Suttie, Sir George Grant	1702			Wilkinson, Sir George H.	1941
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin	1919			Williams, Sir Hugh G., M.C.	1798
Sutton, Sir Geo. Augustus	1906			Williams, Sir William Law	1866
Swann, Sir Chas. Duncan	1660			Williams, Sir (Michael) Osmond, M.C.	1909
Swinburne, Sir Jas., F.R.S.	1781			Williams, Sir Philip F. C.	1915
Sykes, Rev. Sir Fredk. J.	1783			Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir R. Hys, D.S.O., K.C.	1928
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd.	1917				
Sykes, Col. Sir Alan John	1921				
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E.	1921				

Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis Hume, K.B.F., K.C.	1922	Wiseman, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B., C.M.G.	1628	Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory.....	1903
Williams, Sir Evan.....	1935	Wittewronge, Sir John C. B. Lawes.....	1882	Wrighton, Sir Thomas G., T.D.....	1900
Williamson, Sir Charles.....	1842	Wolsley, Rev. Sir Wm. Augustus.....	1745	Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams.....	1688
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter.....	1904	Wolsley, Sir Edric Chas. J. Wombwell, Sir Philip M.B.E.....	1778	Yarrow, Sir Harold E., C.B.L.....	1916
Wills, Sir John Vernon.....	1923	Womersley, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter James.....	1945	Young, Sir William N.....	1769
Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell.....	1841	Wood, Sir John.....	1918	Young, Sir George, M.V.O.	1813
Wilmot, Sir Robert.....	1759	Wood, Lt.-Com. Sir John S. P., R.N.....	1837	Young, Sir Cyril R. M.....	1821
Wilmot, Sir John Lardley.....	1821	Wood, Sir Ian Lindsay.....	1897	Young, Sir Arthur Stewart Leslie, M.P.....	1945
Wilson, Rev. Sir G. Percy M. Maryon.....	1661	Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel Hill.....	1921	Younger, Sir Wm. Robert	1911
Wilson, Maj. Sir M. Bromley.....	1757	Worsley, Sir Wm. Arthington.....	1838		
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O.....	1874	Wixall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles.....	1813		
Wilson, Sir J. Robertson.....	1906	Wrey, Rev. Sir Albany Bourchier.....	1628		
Wilson, Sir John M. H.....	1920				
Wingate, Gen. Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.....	1920				
Winnington, Sir Fras. S.W.	1755				

Precedence in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Windsor.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
The Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty); (2) Earl Marshal; (3) Lord Steward; (4) Lord Chamberlain; (5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
(1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.
Ministers and Envoys.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
President of H.M.'s Household.

Comptroller of H.M.'s Household
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
High Commissioners.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges of the High Court.
Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Official Referees of The Supreme Court.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions and Commanders, e.g. C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.
Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.
For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, see pp. 293-4.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.
SCOTLAND.—For Precedence in Scotland, see p. 695.

Orders of Chivalry



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks).



THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. THE QUEEN ; H.M. QUEEN MARY ;

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor.
H.M. the King of Sweden.
H.M. the King of Norway.
H.M. the King of Denmark.
H.M. the King of the Belgians.
H.M. the King of the Hellenes.
H.M. King Carol of Roumania.
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.
The Earl of Derby.
The Marquess of Bath.
The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Marquess of Londonderry.
The Earl of Harewood.

The Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent.
The Earl of Athlone.
The Duke of Abercorn.
The Earl of Halifax.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Earl Stanhope.
The Earl of Clarendon.
The Duke of Beaufort.
The Marquess of Exeter.
The Duke of Norfolk.
The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley.
The Duke of Devonshire.
The Marquess of Zetland.

The Marquess of Linlithgow.
Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Major Sir Algar Howard, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.C.
Usher of the Black Rod, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Secretary, Sir Frank Herbert Mitchell, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).



THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor.
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
The Marquess of Bute.
The Lord Elphinstone.
The Marquess of Linlithgow.
The Duke of Sutherland.
Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok, Bt.

The Earl of Home.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
The Earl of Leven and Melville.
Cameron of Lochiel.
The Earl of Stair.
Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, Bt.
Sir Archib. Sinclair of Ulbster, Bt.
The Earl of Airlie.
Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope.

Chancellor, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Thomas Innes of Learney, Advocate, F.S.A., Scot.
Usher of the Green Rod, Lt.-Col. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton of Bargany, C.V.O.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit ? (Who shall separate ?)



THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor.
The Earl of Granard.
The Earl of Arran.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Earl of Donoughmore.
The Viscount Powerscourt.
The Earl of Cavan.
The Duke of Abercorn.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, Registrar, and Knight Attendant, Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Tria juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1825, and enlarged thirteen times since.)



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN ; Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, General H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S. ; *Dean of the Order,* The Dean of Westminster ; *Bath King of Arms (vacant) ; Registrar and Secretary,* Admiral Richard Greville Arthur Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. ; *Genealogist,* Alfred Trego Butler, M.V.O., M.C., F.S.A. ; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod,* Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles A. H. Longcroft, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ; *Deputy Secretary,* Major Sir H. H. F. Stockley, K.C.V.O., O.B.E. ; *Chancery,* Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.—*Limited to 57 Military and 29 Civil Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.) ; 161 Military and 112 Civil Knights Commanders (K.C.B.) ; 702 Military and 368 Civil Companions (C.B.).*



O.M. Mil.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designed by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Civ.

MILITARY.
Field Marshal Lord Chetwode,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chat-
field, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force
Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.
General of the Army Dwight D.
Eisenhower, G.C.B., U.S.A.

CIVIL.
Sir Chas. Scott Sherrington, G.B.E.
George Macaulay Trevelyan, G.B.E.
John William Mackail, D.Litt.
John Masefield.
Ralph Vaughan Williams.
Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S.
Sir James Hopwood Jeans, D.Sc.,
F.R.S.

Professor Gilbert Murray, D.Litt.,
D.C.L., LL.D.
Augustus Edwin John, R.A.
Professor Edgar Douglas Adrian,
M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Lord Passfield. [P.R.S.]
Sir Henry Hallett Dale, G.B.E.,
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.
Professor Alfred North White-
head, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times.) Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Motto, *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

G.C.S.I.

SOVEREIGN, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, The Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India*; *Secretary (in India)*, Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being*; *Regent*, Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.



G.C.M.G.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818),

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. Motto, *Auspiciis melioris aevi.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.*; *Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Furse, D.D.*; *Chancellor, The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.*; *Secretary, Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.*; *King of Arms, Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G.*; *Registrar, Sir Eric Machting, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.*; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.*; *Chancery, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross*; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.



G.C.I.E.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

(Since enlarged eight times.) Ribbon, Imperial Purple. Motto, *Imperatibus auspiciis.*

SOVEREIGN, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being*; *Secretary (in India)*, Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being*; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.



G.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896)

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. Motto, *Victoria.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master, H.M. THE QUEEN*; *Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain*; *Secretary, The Keeper of the Privy Purse*; *Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood*; *Chaplain, Rev. Cyril L. Cresswell, M.A.—G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross*; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



K.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It is bestowed only on special occasions, and confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE KING (1927).

H.M. THE QUEEN (1937). H.M. QUEEN MARY (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester The Earl of Cromer (1935).
(1921). (1932). The Lord Wigram (1937).
Archbishop Lord Lang of Lambeth (1923). The Earl of Athlone (1935). The Duke of Abercorn (1945).
The Earl of Derby (1935).



G.B.E.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). Motto, *For God and the Empire.*



K.B.E.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master and Principal Dame Grand Cross, H.M. Queen Mary*; *Prelate (vacant)*; *King of Arms, Adm. Sir Herbert Leopold Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O.*; *Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being*; *Secretary, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury*; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D.* For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military and Civil divisions in Dec., 1928.*



THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, Instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1900 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Sir Gerald Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.; *Clerk*, Miss E. Blackwell; *Registry and Library*, 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 50 and the Order is open to both sexes.

MEN.

Adams, William George Stewart,
D.C.L.
Alexander, Rt. Hon. Albert
Victor, LL.D., M.P.
Amery, Rt. Hon. Leopold S.
Andrews, Rt. Hon. John Miller
Attlee, Rt. Hon. Clement
Richard, M.P.
Aubrey, Rev. Melbourne Evans
Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest,
M.C.
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Stanley M., M.C.
Carlisle, Bishop of, D.D.
Casey, Rt. Hon. Richard Gardner
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., F.R.S.,
M.P.
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., M.C.
Crerar, General Henry Duncan
Graham, C.B., D.S.O.
Davidson, The Viscount, G.C.V.O.,
C.B.
Davies, William John.
Fellows, Rev. Edmund Horace
Garvin, James Louis, LL.D.,
LLT.D.
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.

Gooch, George Peabody, LLT.T.,
F.B.A.
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Arthur,
M.P.
Gwynne, Howell Arthur.
Hertz, Very Rev. Joseph Herman,
LL.D.
Hives, Ernest Walter, M.B.E.
Hudson, Rt. Hon. Robert Spear,
M.P.
Huggins, Sir Godfrey Martin,
K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hughes, Rt. Hon. William
Morris, K.C.
Ismay, General Sir Hastings Lionel,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
Jones, Thomas, LL.D.
Layton, Sir Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Leathers, The Lord.
Lewis, Essington.
Lidgett, Rev. John Scott, D.D.
Mallon, James Joseph, LL.D.
Mann, Arthur Henry.
Mansbridge, Albert, LL.D.
Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christ-
mas Grafton, G.C.M.G., M.B.
Parker, James.
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.

Royden, The Lord.
Rowntree, Benjamin Seebohm.
Sastri, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa.
Selborne, The Earl of
Smuts, Field Marshal Rt. Hon.
Jan C.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A.,
G.C.M.G.
Swinton, Rt. Hon. Viscount,
G.B.E., M.C.
Wardle, George James.
White, Very Rev. John, D.D.,
LL.D.
Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees,
LL.D., F.R.S.
Wilson, Prof. John Dover,
LLT.D., F.B.A.
Woolton, The Lord.

WOMEN.

Astor, The Viscountess.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Violet Mark-
ham).
Davies, Gwendoline Elizabeth.
Shaw, Mrs.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Trevelyan, Mrs. Janet Penrose.
Tuckwell, Gertrude Mary.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

H.M. Queen Mary.
Victoria Alberta, Marchioness of
Milford Haven.
H.M. the Queen of the Nether-
lands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.H. the Princess Helena Victoria.
Queen Elizabeth of the Hellenes.
H.H. the Princess Marie Louise.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice,
Countess of Athlone.
H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso
d'Orleans-Bourbon.

THIRD CLASS.

Louisa Jane, Dowager Countess of
Antrim.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Mrs. Alaric Grant.
Hon. Mrs. John Haughton.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. Enlarged January 30, 1900. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

H.M. the Queen.
H.M. Queen Mary.
H.R.H. the Princess Royal.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester.
H.R.H. the Princess Helena Victoria.
H.H. the Princess Marie Louise.
H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna
Bai Gackwar.
Margaret, Dowager Baroness
Amphill.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena
Ramsay.
Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Mar-
chioness of Crewe.
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess
Chelmsford, G.B.E.
Mary Adelaide, Marchioness of
Willington, G.B.E.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Coun-
tess Halifax.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton.

H.H. Maharani Regent of Travan-
core.
Jeannette Hope, Baroness Bird-
wood.
H.H. the Maharani of Bikaner.
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of
Linlithgow.
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Bra-
bourne.
Eugenie Marie, Viscountess
Wavell.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1888)—D S O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges

Bestowed in recognition of special services in action or commissioned officer, in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are (in principle only, and rank immutably before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A star may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I S O

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre

Bestowed to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and members of the Dominion, the Prince of Wales and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700 of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

A full list of all Orders, Decorations and Medals, and directions regarding the wearing of them will be found in
WHITAKER'S PUBLICATIONS

Victoria Cross—1856— See p. 235.

George Cross—1940— See p. 501.

Royal Red Cross—R R C (Class I)—For ladies founded

1885.

Distinguished Service Cross—1914—D S C—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross 1901 for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.

Military Cross—1915—M C—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross—1918—D F C—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers of the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross—1918—A F C—Instituted as a pieceing but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II)

Order of British India

Indian Order of Merit—1837—A reward for personal bravery, to Indian Officers and men.

Kamur-i-Hind Medal (1st Class gold, 2nd Class, silver)—1900—A reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

Order of Burma.

Order of St John

Albert Medal—A M—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea or on Land.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D C M—Awarded to warrant officers, non commissioned officers, and men of the Army and R A F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C G M—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N., and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R A F.

Distinguished Service Medal—1914—D S M—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Military Medal—M M—For warrant and non commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal—1918—D F M—and the Air Force Medal—A F M—for warrant and non commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D S C and A F C (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

King's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.—1903

The George Medal.—G M—Established by King George VI in 1940 as a recognition of acts of gallantry.

The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Indian Order of Merit (Civil).

Indian Police Medal for Gallantry.

Burma Police Medal for Gallantry.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

Burma Gallantry Medal.

British Empire Medal (formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service, also includes the Medal of the Order awarded prior to Dec. 28, 1922).

Life Saving Medal of the Order of St John

War Medals and Stars (in order of date)

Polar Medals (in order of date)

Jubilee Commemorative and Durbar Medals

King George V and King George VI Long and Faithful Service Medals

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service

Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Burma Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Medal for Meritorious Service—N S M

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army)

Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army)

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Indian Army)

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Indian Army).

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V D

Volunteer Long Service Medal

Air Efficiency Awarded.—1942

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval)

Mihna Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908—T D

Efficiency Decoration.—I D

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910—

R D Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Special Constabulary Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Ship Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The King's Medal (for Champion Shots in the Military Forces)

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Commemorative Medal.

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold and Silver).

Imperial Service Medal

Royal Victorian Medal (Bronze)

Service Medal of the Order of St John

Badges of the Order of the League of Mercy.—1899

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1939

Foreign Orders (in order of date of award).

Foreign Decorations (in order of date of award).

Foreign Medals (in order of date of award).

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Knights Bachelor

Peers and Baronets are not included in this list.

NOTE.—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing, the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir ——" (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A—— B——." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as *lady* for the wife of a Baronet (*p. 254*).

- Abdiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur Hay
 Sir Haji Hairat Khan, Kt.
 Abdul Qadir, Kt. en Bahadur Sheikh
 Sir, Kt.
 Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur
 Sir Muhammad, Kt.
 Abdus Samad Khan, Sahahzada
 Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
 Abercrombie, Sir John R., Kt.,
 M.C.
 Abercrombie, Prof. Sir Patrick,
 Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
 Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt.,
 O.B.E.
 Abrahams, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney
 Solomon, Kt.
 Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
 Acharya Avargal, M. R., R.J., Rao
 Bahadur Sir V. T. K., K.C.I.F.
 Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt.,
 C.I.E.
 Acland, Sir Hugh T. Dyke, Kt.,
 C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
 Acton, Hon. Sir Edward, Kt.
 Adam, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., K.C.
 Adams, Sir Leonard C., Kt.
 Adams, Sir Theodore Samuel, Kt.,
 C.M.G.
 Adamson, Sir John E., Kt., C.M.G.
 Addis, Sir Chas. Stewart, K.C.M.G.
 Addison, Adm. Sir Albert Percy,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Addison, Sir James, Kt.
 Addison, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G.
 Aga Khan, H.H. Rt. Hon. Sir
 Sultan Mahomed Shah, The,
 P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 Agarwala, Hon. Sir Clifford Mon-
 mohan, Kt.
 Agnew, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ahmad, Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
 Ahmad Khan, Sir Shafat, Kt.
 Ahmad, Nawab Sir Maulvi
 Nizam ud Din, Kt., C.I.E.,
 O.B.E.
 Aikman, Sir Alec, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ainscough, Sir Thomas M., Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 Airey, Sir Edwin, Kt.
 Aitchison, Sir Stephen Harry, Kt.
 Aitken, Sir James H. S., Kt.
 Aiton, Sir John Arthur, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 Alabaster, Sir Chaloner G., Kt.,
 O.B.E., K.C.
 Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt.
 Albany, Sir Irving James, Kt.,
 M.C.
 Alcock, Sir Walter G., Kt., M.V.O.,
 Mus. Doc.
 Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.C.B.,
 K.B.E.
 Alexander, Sir Frank S., Kt.
 Alexander, Field Marshal Hon. Sir
 Harold R. L. G., G.C.B., C.S.I.,
 D.S.O., M.C.
 Alexander, Maj. Sir James Ulick
 F. C., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.F.E.
 Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir Wm.,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.D.
 Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi,
 Sir, Kt.
 Ali Rajpur, H.H. Raja Sir Pratap
 Singh, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Aladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Di-
 wan Bahadur, Sir, Kt.
 Allan, Sir Hugh M., Kt., C.V.O.
 Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt.
 Allard, Sir George Mason, Kt.
 Allen, Paym-Rear-Admiral Sir
 Bertram C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Allen, Sir Hugh Percy, G.C.V.O.
 Allen, Sir Richard W., Kt., C.B.E.
 Allen, Col. Sir Stephen S., K.B.F.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E.
 D.S.O., M.P.
 Allison, Sir Richard J., Kt., C.V.O.,
 C.B.E.
 Allom, Sir Charles Carrick, Kt.
 Allsop, Sir James J. W., Kt.
 Almond, Sir James, Kt.
 Alvi, Sir Raja Sayid Ahmad Ali
 Khan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Alwar, H.H. the Maharaja of,
 K.C.S.I.
 Ambalawanan Kanagasabai, Sir, Kt.
 Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
 Ames, Sir Herbert Brown, Kt.
 Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Baha-
 dur Sir Chittoor Vaithinga
 Ayyar Avargal, Kt.
 Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur Sir
 Malik Muhammad, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Alan G., G.B.E.
 Anderson, Sir Alexander James,
 Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
 Anderson, Sir Athol Lancelot,
 K.C.B.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles
 Alex., K.C.B., K.C.I.F., A.M.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Desmond
 F., K.B.L., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Anderson, Sir Frederick, Kt.,
 C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Anderson, Sir James Drummond,
 K.C.I.E.
 Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir John,
 G.C.B., G.C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir K. A. Noel,
 K.C.B., M.C.
 Anderson, Capt. Sir Maxwell H.
 Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
 Anderson, Sir Robert A., Kt.,
 C.M.G.
 Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert
 N., Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Charles Llewellyn,
 Kt., O.B.E.
 Anderton, Sir Francis Roort, Kt.
 Angeli, Sir Norman, Kt.
 An'less, Hon. Sir William
 Charles, Kt.
 Aagwin in Col. Sir Arthur Stanley,
 K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Anson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir George
 Augustus, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Appaji Rao Sitole, Lt.-Col.
 Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Appleby, Sir Alfred, Kt.
 Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland,
 K.B.E.
 Appleton, Sir Edward Victor,
 K.C.B., D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Aqueel Belgrami, Nawab Sayyid
 Sir, Kt.
 Arbuthnot, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey
 S., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
 Archer, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
 Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Archibald, Maj. Sir Robert
 George, Kt., C.M.G.
 Arcot, The Prince of, G.C.I.E.
 Arkell, Capt. Sir T. Noel, Kt.
 Arkwright, Sir John S., Kt.
 Armitage, General Sir Charles C.,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Armstrong, Sir Charles H., Kt.
 Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George,
 Kt.
 Arthur, Col. Sir Charles Gordon,
 Kt., M.C., V.D.
 Ascroft, Sir William Fawell, Kt.
 Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
 Ashford, Sir Cyril E., K.B.E., C.B.,
 M.V.O.
 Askuran, Sir Shantidas, Kt.
 Asquith, Hon. Sir Cyril, Kt.
 Aspinall, Sir Algernon Edward,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Asser, General Sir (Joseph) John,
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
 A.D.C. Gen.
 Atcherley, Maj.-Gen. Sir
 Llewellyn W., Kt., C.M.G.,
 C.V.O.
 Atkey, Sir Albert R., Kt.
 Atkins, Sir Ivor A., Kt., Mus. Doc.
 Atkins, Col. Sir John, K.C.M.G.,
 K.C.V.O., M.B.
 Atkinson, Maj. Sir Arthur J.,
 K.B.E.
 Atkinson, Hon. Sir Cyril, Kt.
 Atkinson, Sir Edward H. Tindal,
 K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Atkinson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edwin H.
 de Vere, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.,
 C.I.E.
 Aubrey, Sir Stanley J., Kt.

- Auchinleck, *Gen.* Sir Claud John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C.
- Austin, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis M., K.B.E., C.P.
- Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
- Aylesworth, *lion.* Sir Allen B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
- Ayling, Sir William Bock, Kt.
- Aylwen, Sir George, Kt.
- Ayre, Sir Amos Lowrey, K.B.E.
- Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
- Ayyangar, M. R. *Ry Diwan Bahadur* Sir Narsinha Ayyangar Gopalaswami Avargal, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Ayyar Ramaswami, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad, *Khan Bahadur Qazi* Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
- Aziz ul Haque, *Khan Bahadur Maulvi* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Ba, Sir Maung, Kt.
- Baber Shum Shure Jang, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Babington, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., K.C.
- Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Baddley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Baddley, Sir Vincent W., K.C.B.
- Badeley, Sir Henry J. F., K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Badenoch, Sir Archibald Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Badock, Sir Stanley Hugh, Kt., I.L.D.
- Bagnall, Sir John, Kt.
- Baghshawe, Sir Arthur W. G., Kt., C.M.G., M.B.
- Baguley, Sir John Minty, Kt.
- Bahawalpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
- Bahr, Sir Philip Henry Manson, Kt.
- Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt.
- Baillie, Very Rev. Albert Victor, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Baillieu, Sir Clive L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Bain, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
- Baird, *Gen.* Sir (Harry B.) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Baird, Sir William MacDonald, Kt.
- Bairstow, Sir Edward C., Kt., Mus.Doc.
- Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Bajpai, *Rai Bahadur Pandit* Sir Seetla Prasad, Kt., C.I.E.
- Baker, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Brian E., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
- Baker, Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., R.A.
- Baker, Sir William T. W., Kt.
- Baker, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Baldwin, *Air Marshal* Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ball, Sir Albert, Kt.
- Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
- Ball, Sir George Joseph, K.B.E.
- Bambridge, Sir George Adolph, Kt.
- Bandaranaika, Sir Solomon Dias, K.C.M.G.
- Banerji, Sir Albion Rajikumar, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Banks, Rt. Hon. Sir Eldon, G.C.B.
- Banks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Bannatyne, Sir Robert Reid, Kt., C.B.
- Bansda, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Bansilal Motilal, *Raji Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Banswara, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
- Bantock, Sir Granville, Kt., D.Mus.
- Bapna, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seray Mal, Kt., C.I.E.
- Barber, Sir E., Fairless, Kt.
- Barclay, Sir Robert Noton, Kt.
- Barcroft, Prof. Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Baria, *Maj.* H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Baring, Hon. Sir Evelyn, K.C.M.G.
- Barker, Prof. Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Barker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.B.F., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Baker, Sir Herbert A., Kt.
- Barker, Sir Wilberforce Ross, K.C.I.F., C.B.
- Barlee, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
- Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, K.B.E.
- Barnard, Hon. Sir Henry William, Kt.
- Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Barnes, Sir (James) S., K.B.E., C.B.
- Barnes, Sir Kenneth R., Kt.
- Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Barnes, Sir Thomas James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Barnett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Louis Edward, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
- Baroda, H.H. The Maharaja Gackwar of, G.C.I.E.
- Baron, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
- Barraclough, Sir (Samuel) Henry E., K.B.E., V.D.
- Barra, Sir Rowland H., Kt.
- Barratt, Sir Arthur G., Kt.
- Barratt, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
- Bartholomew, Sir Clarence Edward, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bartholomew, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Hy., G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bartlett, Sir Charles John, Kt.
- Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Bartley, Sir John, Kt.
- Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry B., Kt.
- Barton, Sir Sidney, G.B.E., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Barton, Sir William, Kt.
- Barton, Sir Wm. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
- Bashahr, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, Kt., M.D.
- Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Batterbee, Sir Harry F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Battershill, Sir William Denis, K.C.M.G.
- Bax, Sir Arnold, Kt., D.Mus.
- Baxter, *Commodore* Sir Arthur James, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
- Daxter, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Bayer, Sir Hosace, Kt.
- Bayley, Sir John, Kt.
- Bazlullah, *Salub Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.I.
- Beale, Sir Louis B. G. S., K.C.M.G., C.B.F.
- Beale, Sir Samuel R., K.B.E.
- Beane, Sir Francis Adams, Kt.
- Readey, Sir Owen C., Kt., O.B.E.
- Beattie, Sir John Carruthers, Kt.
- Beatty, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy A. H., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
- Beaumont, Sir Henry Hamond Dawson, K.C.M.G.
- Beaumont, Rt. Hon. Sir John W. F., Kt., K.C.
- Beaurepaire, Sir Francis J. E., Kt.
- Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, Kt.
- Beazley, Sir Raymond, Kt., D.Iitt.
- Beck, Sir Raymond, Kt.
- Becke, *Maj.* Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bechy, Hon. Sir George Stephenson, K.B.I.
- Beeman, *Eng.-Ream-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.I., C.B., C.M.G.
- Beerholm, Sir Max, Kt., D.Iitt.
- Beeton, Sir Mayson, M., K.B.E.
- Beharrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John George, Kt., D.S.O.
- Belcher, Sir Charles F., Kt., O.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Bernard H., K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., Kt., C.I.E.
- Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harold Wilberforce, K.C.I.F.
- Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.G.
- Bell, Sir James, Kt.
- Bell, Sir John Ferguson, Kt.
- Bell, Sir Robert Duncan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
- Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bellman, Sir C. Harold, Kt., M.B.E.
- Benham, Sir Wm. Blaxland, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Bennett, Sir Edward, Kt.
- Bennett, *Capt.* Sir Ernest N., Kt.
- Bennett, Sir (Francis) Noel Curtis, K.C.V.O.
- Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby, Kt.
- Bennett, Sir John, Kt.
- Bennett, Hon. Sir John Robert, K.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir Norman Godfrey, Kt., M.R.C.S.
- Bennett, Sir Peter F. B., Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
- Benson, Col. Sir Frank, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir Edward C., K.C.S.I.
- Bentinck, Rev. Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G.

- Bentinck, *Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.B.E.
 Berkeley, Sir Comyns, Kt., M.D.
 Bernard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Denis J. C., K., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Beiney, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Berry, Sir James, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Berryman, Sir Frederick Henry, Kt.
 Best, Hon. Sir Robt. W., K.C.M.G.
 Beste, *Commodore* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., R.L.N.
 Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey L., K.B.E., C.I.F., M.C.
 Bethell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh K., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert, Kt.
 Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred Wm. Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Beveridge, Sir William Henry, K.C.B.
 Bewoor, Sir Gur Nath Venkatesh, Kt., C.I.E.
 Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G. L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bhairon Singh, *Maharaj*, Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Bhatnagar, Sir Shanti Sarup, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Bhavnagar, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Bhikampur, The Nawab of, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Bhopal, *Lt.-Col.*, The Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.L., C.V.O.
 Bhor, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bhole, Sir Joseph Wm., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Bhutan, H.H. The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Biffen, Sir Rowland H., Kt., F.R.S.
 Biggart, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Biggam, Hon. Sir F. Trevor R., K.B.L., C.B.
 Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
 Bigwood, Sir James Edward Cecil, Kt.
 Bijawar, H.H. The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Bilaspur, H. H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bilgrami, Sir Sayyid Mehvi Husain, Kt.
 Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomanji, Kt., M.B.E.
 Binney, Sir Frederick George, Kt., D.S.O.
 Binney, *Adm.* Sir Thomas Hugh, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Birchall, Sir Walter Raymond, K.B.L., C.B.
 Bircam, Sir Bertram O., Kt., M.C.
 Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bird, Sir Francis Stonechewer, K.C.M.G.
 Bird, *Squadron Commander* Sir James, Kt., R.N.A.S.
 Bird, Sir William B. M., Kt.
 Birkett, Sir Thomas W., Kt.
 Birkett, Hon. Sir (William) Norman, Kt.
 Bisarya, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Dudh Narain, Kt.
 Biset, *Capt.* Sir James Gordon Partridge, Kt., R.N.R.
 Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., K.C.
 Black, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
 Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, Kt.
 Blackall, Sir Henry W. B., Kt., K.C.
 Blackburn, Sir Arthur D., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles B., Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Blacker, Sir George F., Kt., C.B.L., M.D.
 Blackmore, Sir Charles, H., Kt., C.B.E.
 Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Blake, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Reginald, Kt., T.D.
 Blamey, *General* Sir Thomas A., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bland, Sir (George) Neville M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
 Blatch, Sir William Bernard, Kt.
 Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
 Blood, Sir Hilary R. R., K.C.M.G.
 Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Board, Sir Archibald Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Board, Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bobbili, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bodinnar, Sir John Francis, Kt.
 Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.
 Bolton, Sir Horatio Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Bomon Behram, Sir Jehangir Bomonji, Kt.
 Bond, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lionel Vivian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bond, *Surg. Vice-Admiral* Sir Reginald St. G. S., K.C.B.
 Bond, Sir Walter McGeough, Kt.
 Bone, Sir Muirhead, Kt., L.D.
 Bonner, Sir George Albert, Kt.
 Bonython, Sir Lavington, Kt.
 Booth, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
 Booth, Sir Paul Malone, Kt.
 Borg, Sir George, Kt., M.B.E., L.D.
 Borrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oswald Cuthbert, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Bosanquet, His Honour Sir Samuel R. C., Kt.
 Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith-, Kt.
 Bottomley, *Air Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Bottomley, Sir Wm. Cecil, G.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Boulton, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.Mus.
 Bourdillon, Sir Bernard H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Bourne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alan G. B., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
 Bovesaschen, Sir Fredk. Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bowater, Sir Eric V., Kt.
 Bowen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Tom Ince Webb-, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Bower, Sir Percival, Kt., M.B.E.
 Bowhill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Fredk. William, G.B.F., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bowie, Sir William Tait, Kt., O.B.L.
 Doyce, Sir Harold Leslie, K.B.E.
 Boyd, Sir Alexander William Keown-, K.B.F., C.I.E.
 Boyd, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.L., D.S.C.
 Boyd, Sir Donald James, K.C.I.E.
 Boyle, *Adm. Hon.* Sir Algernon D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
 Bracken, Sir Geoffrey T. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Brackenbury, Sir Cecil Fabian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
 Bradfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Wm. Charles, K.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Bradford, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
 Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, Kt., T.D.
 Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John S. T., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bradshaw, Sir William, Kt.
 Bragg, Prof. Sir William Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Braithwaite, *Maj.* Sir Albert Newby, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Bramachari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Upendra Nath, Kt.
 Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John, Kt.
 Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
 Brand, Sir Henry F., Kt.
 Brand, *Adm. Hon.* Sir Hubert G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Brangwyn, Sir Frank, Kt., R.A., L.D.
 Branson, Rt. Hon. Sir George A. H., Kt.
 Braund, Hon. Sir Henry B. L., Kt.
 Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Bray, Sir Edward Hugh, Kt., C.S.I.
 Brayshay, Sir Maurice William, Kt.
 Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Brennan, Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
 Bressey, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Bridges, Sir Edward Ettingdene, G.C.B., M.C.
 Bridges, *Capt.* Sir Ernest A., Kt., R.N.R.
 Brierclyffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Chas. J., K.C.B.
 Brind, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John E. S., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
 Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.

- Broadhurst, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Broadway, Sir Alan Brice, Kt.
 Brock, Sir Laurence George, Kt., C.B.
 Brock, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Osmond De B., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Brocklebank, Sir Edmund, Kt.
 Brockman, Sir Digby L. Drake-, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bromley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Brook, Lt.-Col. Sir Frank, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Brooke, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Basil V., G.C.V.O.
 Brooke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertram N. Sergison-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
 Broomfield, Sir Robert Stonehouse, Kt.
 Browett, Sir L., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Alfred William, Kt., LL.D.
 Brown, Sir Arnesby, Kt., R.A.
 Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Frank H., Kt., C.I.E.
 Brown, *Eng. - Vice - Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Henry I. C., Kt.
 Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 Brown, Lt.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 Brown, Lt.-Col. Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
 Brown, Sir Peter Boswell, Kt.
 Brown, Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt.
 Brown, Sir Stuart Kelson, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Brown, Prof. Sir Walter Langden-, Kt., M.D.
 Brown, Sir Wm. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir William Nicholson, Kt.
 Browne, Col. Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E., C.B.
 Browne, Sir Philip Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Browne, Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
 Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Brownrigg, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wellesley Douglas Studholme, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bruce, Col. Sir Gerald Trevor, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
 Bruce, *Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B. (n), C.B. (c), M.V.O.
 Bruce, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Bruche, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julius H., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Bryan, Col. Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Buchanan, Sir John Scouler, Kt., K.B.E., F.R.A.E.S.
 Buck, Sir Edward J., Kt., C.B.E.
 Buck, Sir Percy C., Kt., Mus.Doc.
 Buckland, Sir Henry James, Kt.
 Buckland, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Bucknill, Hon. Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
 Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
 Budge, Sir Henry Sinclair Campbell, Kt., C.M.G.
 Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Buller, *Adm.* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Bullock, Sir Christopher L., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bulmer, Sir James William, Kt.
 Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
 Bundi, H. H. Maharao, Raja of, G.C.I.E.
 Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Burdon, Sir Ernest, K.C.I.F., C.S.I.
 Burdwan, The Maharajahdiraja of, K.C.I.E.
 Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. L. H. Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Burke, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard J. C., Kt.
 Burke, Sir Ulrick Roland, K.C.V.O.
 Burmester, *Adm.* Sir Rudolf M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, Kt.
 Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
 Burn, Sir Richard, Kt., C.S.I.
 Burn, Sir Sidnev, Kt.
 Burnett, Sir Digby Vere, Kt.
 Burnett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Lindsay, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
 Burrell, Sir William, Kt.
 Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Marun, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, Kt.
 Burt, Sir George Mowlem, Kt.
 Burton, Sir Geoffrey Duke, Kt.
 Burton, Sir Geoffrey P., K.C.I.E.
 Burton, Sir Montague, Kt.
 Burton, Sir Pomeroy, Kt.
 Burton, Sir William J. M., Kt.
 Bury, Sir George, Kt.
 Bushe, Sir Henry Grattan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Bussau, Hon. Sir Albert Louis, Kt.
 Butler, Sir F. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Butler, Sir Gerald Snowdon, Kt., C.I.E.
 Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Butler, Sir Paul Dalrymple, K.C.M.G.
 Butler, Hon. Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
 Butters, Lt.-Col. Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
 Butterworth, Sir Alexander Kaye, Kt.
 Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmond, Kt.
 Cacoyannis, Sir Panayiotis Lolzou, Kt.
 Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.F.
 Cadogan, Hon. Sir Alex. Monagu George, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Cadogan, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.L., C.B.
 Sahill, Sir Joseph Robert Kt., C.M.G.
 Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
 Caldecott, Sir Andrew, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.F.
 Callender, Sir James, Kt.
 Callender, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., F.S.A.
 Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Cameron, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Cameron, Sir Edw. John, K.C.M.G.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C.
 Campbell, Sir Archibald H., Kt.
 Campbell, Sir Archibald Y. G., K.C.I.I., C.S.I., C.B.I., V.D.
 Campbell, Sir David Callender, Kt., C.M.G.
 Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.F.
 Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold Geo., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Kt., M.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Nigel L., Kt.
 Campbell, Sir Rollo Frederick Graham-, Kt.
 Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Hugh, G.C.M.G.
 Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Campion, Sir Giltb. F. M., K.C.B.
 Campion, Col. Sir Wm. Robert, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
 Cann, Sir William Moore, Kt.
 Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
 Canny, Sir Gerald Bain, K.C.B., K.B.L.
 Candie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
 Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Cardinal, Sir Allan Wolsey, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Carlbach, Col. Sir Philip, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., T.D.
 Carling, Sir Ernest Rock, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Carnegie, Sir Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
 Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.I.F., C.S.I.
 Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles D., Kt., C.B.
 Carpenter, Sir Walter Randolph, Kt.
 Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, Kt., LL.D., K.C.
 Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Carr, Sir Hubert Winch, K.C.I.E.
 Carr, Sir William, Kt.
 Carrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robt. H., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Carson, Col. Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

- Carter, Sir Archbd., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Carter, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Bonham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.F.
 Carter, Sir Gerald Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
 Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Carter, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Carter, Most Rev. William M., K.C.M.G.
 Carter, Hon. Sir William Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
 Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Cartwright, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Cartwright, Sir William B., Kt.
 Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Kt.
 Casels, Hon. Sir James Dale, Kt.
 Casels, *Gen.* Sir Robt. A., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.S.O.
 Cassidy, Sir Maurice Alan, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.
 Casson, Sir Lewis Thomas, Kt., M.C.
 Cater, Sir A. Norman L., K.C.I.E.
 Catlow, Sir John William, Kt.
 Caw, Sir James Lewis, Kt.
 Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Chadwick, Sir David Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Chadwick, Prof. Sir James, Kt., F.R.S.
 Chalkley, Sir Harry Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Chambers, Sir Edmd. K., K.B.E., C.B.
 Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.
 Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Chamier, *Air-Commodore* Sir John Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Champion de Crespigny, Col. Sir Constantine Trent, Kt., D.S.O., V.D., M.D.
 Champness, Sir William H., Kt.
 Chance, Sir William Hugh Stobart, Kt.
 Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Rbt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Chand, Sir Tek, Kt.
 Chandavarkar, Sir Vithal Narayan, Kt.
 Chapais, Hon. Sir Joseph A. Thomas, Kt.
 Chapel, Sir William, Kt.
 Chapman, Sir Henry, Kt., O.B.E.
 Chapman, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Charkhari, *Maj.* Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id, Khan of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Charles, Hon. Sir Ernest Bruce, Kt., C.B.E.
 Charles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (James) Ronald Edmonston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Charteris, Hon. Sir Evan E., Kt., K.C.
 Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Chatterton, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.I.F.
 Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
 Cheate, *Surg.-Rear Adm.* Sir Geo. Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Cherry, Sir John Arnold, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chetty, Sir Ramasamy C. K. Shanmakam, K.C.I.E.
 Chetty, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sir Gerpthy Narayanaswami, Kt.
 Cherwode, *Adm.* Sir George K., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Chhaju Ram, *Chandhri* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chhatari, Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
 Chilton, Sir Hy. Getty, G.C.M.G.
 Chinooy, Sir Rahimtoola, Kt.
 Chinooy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
 Chisholm, Hon. Sir Joseph A., Kt.
 Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Choksy, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Nasarvanji Hormasji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chopra, Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chow Shou-Son, Sir, Kt.
 Chrimmes, Sir Wm. Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
 Christophers, Col. Sir Samuel R., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Chubb, Sir Lawrence Wensley, Kt.
 Churcher, Col. Sir Arthur E., Kt.
 Ciento, Sir Raphael W., Kt., M.D.
 Citrine, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter McLennan, K.B.E.
 Clague, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Clapham, Sir Alfred William, Kt., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Clapham, Prof. Sir John Harold, Kt., C.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A.
 Clapp, Sir Harold Winthrop, K.B.E.
 Clark, Sir Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Clark, Sir K. McKenzie, K.C.B.
 Clark, Sir Marcus, K.B.E.
 Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
 Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael, Kt.
 Clarke, Hon. Sir Frank G., K.B.E.
 Clarke, Sir Fred, Kt., Litt.D.
 Clarke, Hon. Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
 Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe, Kt., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Clarke, Sir Reginald, Kt., C.I.E.
 Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil, Kt.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Clausen, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Clay, Sir Joseph Miles, K.C.F.E., C.S.P., O.B.E.
 Clayton, Sir Hugh Byard, Kt., C.I.E.
 Clegg, Sir Alfred Rowland, Kt.
 Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Clementi, Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G.
 Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Russell, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede E. H., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Clive, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Geo.) Sidney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Clive, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Henry, G.C.M.G.
 Close, Sir Chas. F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Clough, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.
 Clow, Sir Andrew Gourlay, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Coaker, Hon. Sir William Ford, K.B.F.
 Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Coates, Col. Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.L., V.D., T.D.
 Cobbett, Sir Walter Palmer, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E.
 Cochrane, *Com.* Hon. Sir Archbd. D., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., R.N.
 Cochrane, Sir Arthur W. S., K.C.V.O.
 Cochrane, Sir Cecil A., Kt., D.C.I.
 Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edwd. Owen, K.B.E.
 Cochrane, *Air Vice-Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Cocke, Sir Hugh Golding, Kt.
 Cockerell, Sir Sydney C., Kt., Litt.D.
 Cockerill, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Kynaston, Kt., C.B.
 Codling, Sir William Richard, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Cohen, Hon. Sir Lionel Leonard, Kt.
 Cohen, *Maj.* Sir Jack Benn Brunel, Kt.
 Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E.
 Cohen, Sir Samuel S., Kt.
 Colam, Sir Harold Nugent, Kt.
 Coldstream, Sir John, Kt.
 Cole, Col. Sir Edward Heale, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
 Colebatch, Hon. Sir Hal Pateshall, Kt., C.M.G.
 Coleridge, *Gen.* Sir John F. S. Duke, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Collier, Sir Lawrence, K.C.M.G.
 Collins, Sir D. George, Kt.
 Collins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley S., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Collins, *Admiral* Sir G. Fredk. B. Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Collins, Sir Godfrey F. S., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Collins, Hon. Sir Stephen Ogle Henn, Kt., C.B.E.
 Collins, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Collister, Sir Harold James, Kt.
 Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
 Colville, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir David John, K.C.I.E.

- Colvin, Sir Clement Preston, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Colvin, Sir George L., Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Colvin, *Admiral* Sir Ragnar M., K.B.E., C.B.
 Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
 Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux, Kt.
 Common, Sir Lawrence Andrew, Kt., D.S.O.
 Coningham, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Connell, Sir Isaac, Kt.
 Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
 Connolly, Hon. Sir James Daniel, Kt.
 Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Powell, Kt., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.
 Conyers, Sir James Reginald, Kt.
 Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox, Kt., R.E.
 Cooch Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Cook, Sir Albert R., Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Cook, Sir Frederick C., Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
 Cook, Sir Thomas R. A. M., Kt.
 Cooke, Sir James Douglas, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose, Kt.
 Cooper, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Dhanishah Bomanjee, Kt.
 Cooper, Sir Ernest H., Kt.
 Cooper, Sir Harold Stanford, Kt.
 Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Cooper, Sir Henry Guy, Kt.
 Cooper, Sir Patrick Ashley, Kt.
 Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.
 Cope, Sir Ralph, Kt.
 Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
 Cornwall, *Gen.* Sir James Handyside Marshall, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cornwalls, *Col.* Sir Kinahan, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt.
 Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Coryton, *Air Marshal* Sir William A., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.F.C.
 Cosgrave, Sir William Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
 Costello, Sir Leonard W. J., Kt.
 Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E.
 Couchman, *Brig.* Sir Harold John, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Couper, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.S.I.
 Coupland, Professor Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.Lit.
 Courts, Sir John W., Kt.
 Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Cowan, Hon. Sir John, Kt.
 Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.P.
 Cox, *Col.* Sir Edward Geoffrey Hippisley, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir C. Henry F., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
 Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy, Kt., C.B.F.
 Coyajee, Sir Jahangir Cooverjee, Kt.
 Craddock, Sir Walter M., Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Craig, Sir Arthur J. E., Kt.
 Craig, Sir Ernest Gordon, Kt.
 Craig, Sir Gilfrid Gordon, Kt.
 Craig, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., D.L.
 Craig, Sir Marshall M., Kt., K.C.
 Craigie, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Leslie, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Craigie, Prof. Sir William Alexander, Kt.
 Crane, Sir Edmund Frank, Kt.
 Crankshaw, *Maj.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Craster, Sir Herbert Henry Edmund, Kt.
 Craw, Sir Henry H., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Crawford, Sir Wm. Smith, K.B.E.
 Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
 Crean, Sir Bernard A., Kt.
 Creed, Sir Herbert Jas., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E.
 Crierar, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, G.C.V.O.
 Cripps, *Maj.* Sir Frederick W.B., Kt., D.S.O.
 Cripps, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Stafford, Kt., K.C., M.P.
 Crisp, Hon. Sir Harold, Kt.
 Crittall, Sir Valentine George, Kt.
 Crocker, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Croft, Sir Wm. Dawson, K.B.E., C.I.L., C.V.O.
 Crofton, Sir Richard Marsh, Kt.
 Crooke, *Adm.* Sir Henry Ralph, K.B.E., C.B.
 Crooke, Sir John Smedley, Kt.
 Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Crosthwaite, Sir Betram M., Kt., V.D.
 Crosthwaite, Sir Hugh Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
 Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.L.
 Crowe, Sir Edward Thos. Fredk., K.C.M.G.
 Crozier, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Henry, Kt.
 Cruise, Sir Richard R., G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
 Crump, Sir Louis Charles, Kt.
 Cudmore, *Col.* Sir Arthur Murray, Kt.
 Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Cunliffe, Sir John, Kt., R.E.
 Cunliffe, Sir Joseph Herbert, Kt., K.C.
 Cunningham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alan Gordon, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles B., Kt., C.S.I.
 Cunningham, Sir Edward Sheldon, Kt.
 Cunningham, Sir George, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F. O.B.E.
 Cunningham, Sir Graham, Kt.
 Cunningham, *Admiral* Sir John H. D., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Cunningham, Sir James Fraser, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cunnison, Sir Alex., K.B.E., C.B.
 Curgenvcn, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
 Currie, Sir William Crawford, Kt.
 Curteis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alban T. B., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., R.N.
 Cutch, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.B.E.
 Cutforth, Sir Arthur E., Kt., C.B.E.
 D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace, Kt.
 Dadabhooy, Sir Maneckji Byramji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Daga Das, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir Biseshwar, K.C.I.E.
 Dain, Sir John Rutherford, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dalal, Sir Ardeshir, Rustamji, Kt.
 Dalal, Sir Ratanji D., Kt.
 Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., I.R.C.F.P., Pres. R. Soc.
 Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
 Daley, Sir William Allen, Kt., M.D.
 Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
 Dalton, Sir John C. J., Kt.
 Dalton, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Daly, Sir Oscar Bedford, Kt., M.B.F.
 D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Dampier, Sir William C. D., Kt., F.R.S.
 Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Daniel, Sir Augustus M., K.B.E., M.B.
 Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
 Dannreuther, Sir Sigmand, Kt., C.B.
 Dansey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Claude Edw. Marjoribanks, K.C.M.G.
 Danta, Malabarana of, K.C.S.I.
 Darley, Sir Bernard D'O., Kt., C.I.E.
 Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
 Darlington, *Col.* Sir Hy. Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
 Darracott, Sir William, Kt.

- Darwin, Sir Chas. Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Darwood, Sir John William, Kt.
- Das Sir Kedar Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
- Dash, Sir Roydon E. A., Kt.
- Dastur, Sir Hormasdyar Phiroz, Kt.
- Dattia, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Daukes, Lt.-Col. Sir Clendon T., Kt., C.I.E.
- Davenport, Brig.-Gen. Sir Wm. Bromley-, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Davidson, Sir Alfred Chas. K.B.F.
- Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Davidson, Col. Sir Jonathan R., Kt., C.M.G.
- Davidson, Sir Nigel G., Kt., C.B.E.
- Davie, Sir Henry Augustus Ferguson-, Kt., C.B.
- Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
- Davies, Admiral Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Davies, Sir David, Kt.
- Davies, General Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Davies, Maj. Sir George Fred-derick, Kt., C.V.O.
- Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
- Davies, Sir Leonard Twiston, K.B.E.
- Davies, Sir Reginald Charles, Kt.
- Davies, Sir William Llewellyn, Kt.
- Davis, Col. Sir Arthur Charles, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Davis, Sir George Francis, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
- Davis, Sir S. Spencer, Kt., C.M.G.
- Davison, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Davison, Sir Ronald C., Kt.
- Davison, Sir Charles Simon, Kt.
- Davson, Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan B., Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Davy, Sir William, Kt.
- Daw, Sir John Edward, Kt.
- Dawe, Sir Arthur James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Dawood, Khan Sahib Sir Adamjee Hajee, Kt.
- Dawson, Rear-Adm. Sir Oswald Henry, K.B.E.
- Dawson, Sir Vernon, K.C.I.E.
- Day, Sir A. Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Deane, Maj.-Gen. Sir Dennis, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Deane, Sir George Campbell, Kt.
- De Burgh, Gen. Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.
- De Chair, Adm. Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), M.V.O.
- Deedes, Gen. Sir Charles P., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Deedes, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ralph Bouverie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Deedes, Lt.-Col. Sir Wyndham Henry, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
- de Glanville, Sir Oscar, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- De Guingand, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, Kt., C.I.E.
- De La Mothe, Sir Joseph Terence, Kt., O.B.E.
- de la Pryme, His Honour Judge Sir Gerald, Kt.
- Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- De Lisle, Gen. Sir (Henry De) Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
- de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Dempsey, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles Christopher, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Denning, Hon. Sir Alfred Thompson, Kt.
- Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
- Denniston, Sir Robert Dale, Kt.
- Dent, Sir Francis Henry, Kt., C.V.O.
- Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., K.C.
- Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
- De Salis, Sir Cecil Fane, K.C.B.
- Deshmukh, Sir Chintaman Dwar-kanath, Kt.
- Deshpande, Rao Bahadur Mad-horao Sir Ganesh, K.B.E.
- Deslandes, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt.
- De Soysa, Sir Lambert W. A., Kt.
- Devaux, Sir Justin Louis, Kt.
- Deverell, Field-Marshal Sir Cyril John, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Devine, Sir Hugh Berchmans, Kt.
- de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan, Kt.
- Devonshire, Sir Jas. Lyne, K.B.E.
- Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Senior Branch), K.C.S.I.
- Dholpur, Lt.-Col. H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Dick, Sir Wm. Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
- Dickens, Admiral Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
- Diggins, Sir William Ewart, Kt.
- Dir, Nawab of, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E.
- Divatia, Hon. Sir Harsiddhai Vajubhai, Kt.
- Dixon, Sir Arthur L., Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
- Dixon, Hon. Sir Owen, K.C.M.G.
- Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney, Kt.
- Dixon, Sir William, Kt.
- Doak, Sir James McHaffie, Kt.
- Dobbie, Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Dobbie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. G. S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Dobbin Sir Alfred Graham, Kt.
- Dobell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Mac-pherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt.
- Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Fk., K.B.E.
- Dodd, Sir Robert J. S., Kt., C.S.I.
- Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt., LL.M.
- Dollan Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
- Domville, Adm. Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Donald, Air Marshal Sir David G., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Donald, Sir James, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Doncaster, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dormer, Sir Cecil F. J., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Doughty, Sir Charles, Kt., K.C.
- Douglas, Sir Wm. Scott, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Douglas, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wm. Sholto, K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Dow, Sir Hugh, K.S.C.I., C.I.E.
- Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert L., Kt., C.M.G.
- Dowding, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
- Dowson, Sir Hubert Arthur, Kt.
- Dowson, Sir Oscar F., Kt., C.B.E.
- Drage, Sir Benjamin, Kt.
- Drake, Sir Eugen Millington-, K.C.M.G.
- Drake, Sir Hugh Garrard Tyr-whitt, Kt.
- Drax, Adm. Hon. Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-erle-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Drayton, Sir Henry Lumley, Kt.
- Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Drew, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Syme, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Dreyer, Adm. Sir Frederic C., G.B.E., K.C.B. (m), C.B. (c).
- Drower, Sir Edwin Mortimer, K.B.E.
- Drummond, Prof. Sir Jack Cecil, Kt.
- Drummond, Col. Hon. Sir Maurice Chas. Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Du Boulay, Sir Jas. Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Du Cane, Gen. Sir John Philip, G.C.B.
- Dudley, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Sheldon F., K.C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S. M.D., K.H.F.
- Duff, Adm. Sir Arthur A. M., K.C.B.
- Duff, Sir Arthur Cunningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
- Duff, Sir C. Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Duff, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
- Dugan, Maj.-Gen. Sir Winston Joseph, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Duggan, Col. Sir Jamshedji N., K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Duigan, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Evelyn, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Duke, Sir Robert Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
- Dunbar, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Duncan, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Rae, G.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
- Duncan, Sir Harold Handsasyde, K.C.M.G.

- Duncan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Duncan, Hon. Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
 Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
 Dundas, Hon. Sir Charles C. F., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawa, of, K.C.S.I.
 Dunhill, Col. Sir Thos. P., K.C.V.O. C.M.G., M.D.
 Dunkley, Hon. Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
 Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.F., D.S.O.
 Dunlop, Sir Thos. Dacre, K.C.M.G.
 Dunnett, Sir James Macdonald, K.C.I.E.
 Dunnico, Rev. Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
 du Parc, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Duraiswamy, Sir Waitiahgam, Kt.
 Dyer, Sir Alfred, Kt.
 Dyett, *Capt.* Sir Gilbert J. C., Kt., C.M.G.
 Dyson, Sir George, Kt., M.S.D., F.R.C.M.
 Eades, Sir Thomas Arthur, Kt.
 Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Eager, Hon. Sir Clifden H. A., Kt., K.C.
 Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
 Earle, Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Eason, Sir Herbert Lightfoot, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
 Easterfield, Sir Thos. Hill, K.B.E., Ph.D.
 Eastwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Ralph, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Eborall, Sir (E.) Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj, Kt., C.B.E.
 Eddis, Sir Basil E. Garth, Kt.
 Eddy, Sir John Montague, Kt.
 Edleston, Sir Thomas D., Kt.
 Edgell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John A., K.B.E., C.B.
 Edmonds, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Edward, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
 Edwards, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Edwards, Sir George T., Kt.
 Egerton, Sir Alfred Charles Glyn, Kt., F.R.S.
 Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
 Eggar, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Egeleston, Hon. Sir Frederic William, Kt.
 Elder, Sir James A. M., K.B.E.
 Elder, Sir William Stewart Duke, Kt., M.D.
 Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
 Elderton, Sir William Palin, Kt.
 Elgoud, Sir Francis Minshull, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
 Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edw. Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Elliot, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir James Sands, Kt., T.D.
 Ellis, Sir Albert Fuller, Kt., C.M.G.
 Ellis, Sir Samuel Howard, Kt., M.B.E.
 Ellison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Ellissen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Elliston, Sir George Sampson, Kt., M.C.
 Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot H., Kt.
 Embry, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Basil Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (3 Bars), D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Emerson, Sir Herbt. W., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Emerson, *Hon.* Sir Lewis Edward, Kt., K.C.
 Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
 Englewood, Prof. Sir Frank Leonard, Kt.
 English, Col. Sir Thomas Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
 Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., K.C.
 Epps, Sir Geo. S. W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Erskine, Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Erskine, Col. Sir Arthur Edward, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Erskine, Rt. Hon. Sir William Augustus Forbes, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Etherton, Sir George H., Kt., O.B.E.
 Evans, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
 Evans, Col. Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Evans, *Sir David Owen*, Kt.
 Evans, Sir David Rowland, Kt.
 Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edw., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
 Evans, Sir Robert C., Kt.
 Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. John Carey, Kt., M.C.
 Everard, Sir William Lindsay, Kt.
 Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Everett, Sir Percy Winn, Kt.
 Evershed, Hon. Sir Raymond, Kt.
 Evill, *Air Marshal* Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Ewbanks, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Ezechiel, Sir Percy H., K.C.M.G.
 Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
 Ezra, Sir David Elias D., Kt.
 Fagan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edw., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fairclot, Lt. H. H., the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Fairey, Sir Charles R., Kt., M.B.E.
 Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edw. A., K.C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Farlow, Sir Sydney C. Nettleton King, Kt.
 Farooqui, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir Kazi-Golam Mohinuddin, Kt.
 Farquharson, Sir Arthur W., Kt.
 Fass, Sir H. Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Fawcett, Sir Charles G. H., Kt.
 Fawcett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold Ben, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fay, Sir Sam, Kt.
 Fazal Ali, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt.
 Fazil Ali, Sir Saliyd, Kt.
 Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.S.C.
 Fell, Sir Bryan Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
 Fenton, Sir John Charles, Kt., K.C.
 Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Ferguson, Hon. Sir David G., Kt.
 Ferguson, Sir (John) Donald Balfour, K.C.B.
 Ferguson, Sir Louis Forbes, K.C.V.O.
 Fermor, Sir Lewis Leigh, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fetherstonhaugh, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Fforde, Sir Cecil, Kt., K.C.
 Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Field, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Moyle, Kt., C.I.E.
 Figg, Sir Clifford Henry, Kt.
 Fildes, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Findlay, Sir Charles Stewart, Kt.
 Finlayson, *General* Sir Robert Gordon, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Finnis, *General* Sir Henry, K.C.B., M.C.
 Firebrace, *Commander* Sir Aylmer, N. G., Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
 Firth, Sir Harms, Kt.
 Firth, Sir William John, Kt.
 Fiset, *Surgeon-General* Sir Eugene, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.C., M.D.
 Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Fisher, Sir (Norman) F. Warren, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
 Fisher, Sir Stanley, Kt.
 Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
 Fitzce, Sir Kenneth Saml., K.C.I.E.
 Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., K.C.
 Fitz Herbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Fitzmaurice, Sir Hy., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Fitzroy, Sir Charles Edward, Kt.
 Fleming, Prof. Sir Alexander, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Fleming, Sir Arthur P. M., Kt., C.B.E.
 Fletcher, Sir A. G. Murchison, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Fletcher, Sir Angus Somerville, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, Kt., P.P.R.I.B.A., D.Lit., F.S.A.

- Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, Kt., C.B.L., R.N.R.
 Fletcher, Sir Frank, Kt.
 Flett, Sir John S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Flitcroft, Sir Thomas Evans, Kt.
 Florey, Prof. Sir Howard Walter, Kt., I.R.S.
 Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
 Flower, Sir Archibald Dennis, Kt.
 Flower, Sir Walter Newman, Kt.
 Foley, Sir E. Julian, Kt., C.B.
 Forber, Sir Edw. R., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, Kt.
 Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles M., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Forbes, Sir George A. D. Ogilvie, K.C.M.G.
 Forbes, Sir Victor Courtenay Walter, K.C.M.G.
 Ford, Col. Sir Bertram J. T., Kt., T.D.
 Ford, Sir James Henry, Kt.
 Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ford, *Gen.* Sir Richard V. T., K.C.B. (m), C.B. (c), C.B.E.
 Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wilbraham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Forrest, Sir John William, Kt., O.B.T.
 Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
 Forster, Sir John, Kt.
 Fortune, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor M., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard F. C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Foster, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Fountain, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fowle, Col. Sir Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
 Fox, Sir Cyril F., Kt., Ph.D.
 Fox, Sir Cyril Sankey, Kt., D.Sc.
 Fox, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
 Francis, Sir Cyril Gerrard Brooke, Kt.
 Francis, Sir John, Kt.
 Frank, Sir Thomas Pierson, Kt.
 Frankau, Sir Claude, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.
 Frankenstein, Sir George, Kt.
 Franklin, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. McKenzie, K.C.B.
 Fraser, *Admiral* Sir Bruce Austin, G.C.B., K.B.L.
 Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt.
 Fraser, Sir John George, Kt., C.M.G.
 Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Fraser, *Capt.* Sir (William) Jocelyn Ian, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Fraser, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Wm. Robt., K.B.E., C.B.
 Frazer, Hon. Sir Francis V., Kt.
 Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
 Freeston, Sir Leslie Brian, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Fremantle, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R., G.C.B., M.V.O.
 French, *Cant.* Sir Frederick E., Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
 French, Sir Henry Leon, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 French, Sir James Weir, Kt., D.Sc.
 French, *Admiral* Sir Wilfred F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., Kt., K.C.
 Freyberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bernard Cyril, C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (3 Bars).
 Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
 Fuller, Sir Benjamin John, Kt.
 Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Furness, Sir Robert Howard, Kt.
 Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fyfe, Sir Cleveland, Kt., C.B.F.
 Fyfe, Rt. Hon. Sir David Patrick Maxwell, Kt., K.C., M.P.
 Fyfe, Sir William H., Kt.
 Gabriel, Col. Sir E. Vivian, Kt., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Gadie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Anthony, Kt., T.D.
 Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Gait, Sir Edw. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Gajapathraj, Sir Rajkumar Vijaya Ananda, Kt.
 Gale, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Humphrey M., K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Galer, Sir Frederic Bertram, Kt.
 Gales, Sir Robert Richard, Kt.
 Galloway, Sir David James, Kt.
 Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, K.C.B. (c), G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gammell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gammell, Sir Sydney James, Kt.
 Ganganath Jha, Sir Mahamahopadhyaya, Kt.
 Ganesh, Datta Singh, *Babu* Sir, Kt.
 Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Garnar, Sir James W., Kt.
 Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, G.C.M.G., K.C.
 Garrett, Sir Arthur Wilfrid, Kt.
 Garrett, Sir Joseph Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
 Garrod, *Air Marshal* Sir Alfred Guy Roland, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Gaskell, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Gaskell, Sir Solbrook, Kt., O.B.E.
 Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
 Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Gaunt, *Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Gauntlett, Sir Mager Frederic, K.C.I.L., K.B.E.
 Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.L.
 Gay, Sir Arthur Stretton, Kt.
 Gentle, Sir William B., Kt.
 George, Sir Edward James, Kt.
 Gepp, Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Gerahy, Sir Charles, Kt.
 German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
 Ghandy, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Kt.
 Ghoshal, Sir Jyounanth, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Ghose, Sir Sarat Kumar, Kt.
 Ghosh, Sir Jnanendra Chandra, Kt., D.Sc.
 Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, *Khan Bahadur Shukh* Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Gibb, Sir Claude Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gibb, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.L., C.B.
 Gibbon, Sir Ioan Gwilym, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Gibbons, Sir William Kenrick, Kt., C.B.
 Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
 Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
 Gibson, Sir Ernest Basil, Kt.
 Gibson, Sir Granville, Kt.
 Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
 Gibson, Sir John Watson, Kt.
 Gibson, Sir William Waymouth, Kt.
 Gick, Sir William John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Gidney, Sir Claude H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Giffard, *General* Sir George J., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gilbert, Sir Bernard William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Giles, Sir Robert Sidney, Kt.
 Gill, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
 Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.N.R.
 Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
 Gillan, Sir James Angus, K.B.E.
 Gillies, Sir Harold D., Kt., C.B.E., I.R.C.S.
 Ginnwald, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
 Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Gladstone, Sir Hugh Stuart, Kt.
 Glancy, Sir Bertrand J., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir (Thomas) Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Glead, Sir John Wilson, Kt.
 Gleaday, Sir Vincent G., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Glennie, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
 Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Glover, Sir Harold M., Kt.
 Gluckstein, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
 Godber, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Godfrey, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Wellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.M.
 Godley, *Gen.* Sir Alex. J., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

- Godley, *Maj.* Sir Francis W. C. Fethciston-, Kt., O.B.E.
 Godwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. A. C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.L.
 Gokul Chand Narang, Sir, Kt., Ph.D.
 Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
 Goldfinch, Sir Philip Hy. Macarthur, K.B.E.
 Goldie, Sir Noel Barrie, Kt., K.C.
 Goldsmith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Malcolm Lennon, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Goldstone, Sir Frank Walter, Kt.
 Gollan, Sir Henry C., Kt., C.B.E., K.C.
 Gooch, Sir Henry Cubit, Kt.
 Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Goode, Sir Richard A. J., Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Goodman, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey D., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., I.D.
 Goodman, Sir William G. T., Kt.
 Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (T. H.) John C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gordon, Sir Archibald Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Hon. Sir David John, Kt.
 Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Gordon, *Commodore* Sir Henry Robert, Kt.
 Gordon, Sir Thomas Stewart, Kt.
 Gore, *Col.* Sir St. John Corbet, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Gosalia, *Dewan Bahadur* Sir Haribal Nemchand, Kt.
 Gossage, *Air-Marshall* Sir Ernest Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Goudie, Hon. Sir George, Louis, Kt.
 Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Gould, Sir Basil John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Gour, Sir Hari Singh, Kt., D.C.L.
 Govind, Balvant Pradhan, Sir, Kt.
 Govind, Dinanath Madgavkar, Sir, Kt.
 Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
 Gower, Sir George Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
 Gower, Sir Robert V., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Gowers, Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G.
 Graham, Sir Aubrey Gregor, Kt.
 Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Graham, Sir J. Crosland, Kt.
 Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James Drummond, Kt., C.B., C.I.L.
 Graham, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E.
 Graham, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Grain, Sir Peter, Kt.
 Grannum, Sir Edward Allan, Kt., C.M.G.
 Grant, Sir Alan John, Kt.
 Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles J. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Grant, *Adm.* Sir E. Percy F. G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Grant, Sir Francis James, K.C.V.O.
 Grant, Sir R. W. Lyall, Kt., T.D.
 Grantham, Sir Alexander H. G. H., K.C.M.G.
 Grasett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gravelly, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Graves, Sir Cecil G., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
 Gray, Sir Harold W. S., K.B.E.
 Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
 Gray, Sir Reginald, Kt., K.C.
 Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Beaconsfield, K.B.E., M.C.
 Greaves, Sir William Ewart, Kt.
 Greaves, Hon. Sir William H., Kt.
 Green, Sir Alan Michael, Kt., C.I.E.
 Green, *Eng.-Rear-Admiral* Sir Donald Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Green, *Admiral* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Green, Sir John Little, Kt., O.B.E.
 Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Greene, Hon. Sir Walter Massy-, K.C.M.G.
 Greene, Sir Graham, K.C.B.
 Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Greenly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Hy. Maitland, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Greer, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Greg, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
 Gregg, Sir Cornelius J., K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Gregory, Sir Holman, Kt.
 Gregory, Sir Theodore Emanuel, Kt., D.Sc.
 Greig, *Group Capt.* Sir Louis, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Greig, Sir Robert B., Kt., M.C., I.L.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
 Grey, Sir John Howarth, Kt.
 Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E., M.P.
 Grier, Sir Edmund Wyly, Kt., D.C.L., R.C.A.
 Grier, Sir Selwyn Macgregor, K.C.M.G.
 Grierson, Sir Andrew, Kt., S.S.C.
 Grierson, Sir Herbert J. C., Kt., I.L.D.
 Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
 Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
 Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph E. H., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Grigg, Rt. Hon. Sir Percy James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Grille, Sir Frederick Louis, Kt.
 Grimble, Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C., Kt.
 Guest, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E.
 Guillemand, Sir Laurence N., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Gujjar Mal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Lala Banker, Kt.
 Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.F.
 Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Gwallior, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.L.
 Gwathin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gwyer, Sir Maurice L., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.
 Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gyaw, Sir U. Htoon Aung, Kt.
 Gyi, Sir Joseph Augustus Maung, Kt.
 Habibulla, *Khan Bahadur* Sir M., *Salih Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Hacking, Sir James, Kt.
 Haddow, Sir Robert Renwick, Kt.
 Hadfield, Sir Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hadji Mohamed Macan Markar, Sir, Kt.
 Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
 Haggard, Sir Godfrey Digby Napier, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Haggard, Sir Godfrey Digby Napier, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Haggard, *Adm.* Sir Vernon H. S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Hague, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Haig, *Gen.* Sir Arthur B., K.C.B., M.C.
 Haig, Sir Harry G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Haining, *Gen.* Sir Robt. Hadden, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Haksar, *Pundit* Sir Kailas Marayan, Kt., C.I.E.
 Halcrow, Sir Wm. Thomson, Kt.
 Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Haldane, Sir William S., Kt.
 Haldin, Sir Philip Edward, Kt.
 Hall, *Instructor Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Edward, Kt., C.B.
 Hall, Sir Arthur John, Kt., D.Sc.
 Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Hall, Sir John Hathorn, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hall, Sir Robert Evans, Kt.
 Hall, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert H. Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hall, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert Wm.) Basil, K.C.B., O.B.I.
 Hallett, Hon. Sir Hugh I. P., Kt., M.C.
 Hallett, Sir Maurice G., G.C.I.L., K.C.S.I.
 Hallett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Theodore John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, T.J., K.C.B.
 Halsey, *Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.L., C.B.
 Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
 Hambro, Sir Chas. Jocelyn, K.B.E.
 Hamid, *Khan Bahadur Diwan*, Sir Abdul, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Hamilton, Sir Daniel M., Kt.

- Hamilton, Sir Frederic Howard, Kt.
 Hamilton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Louis Henry Keppel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud Nigel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., I.D.
 Hamilton, *Sir* Sydney Orme Rowan, Kt.
 Hammerton, Sir John A., Kt.
 Hancock, Sir Henry Tom, Kt.
 Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George, Kt.
 Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Hannay, Sir Hugh A. M., Kt., V.D.
 Hannon, Sir Patrick J. H., Kt., M.P.
 Hansford, *Col.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.B.
 Hanson, Sir Philip H., Kt., C.B.
 Hapwell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hardie, Sir David, Kt., M.D.
 Harding, Sir Alfred J., K.C.M.G.
 Harding, Sir Edw. John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Harding, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Hardinge, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander H. L., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.
 Hardwicke, Sir Cedric, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Hardy, *General* Hon. Sir (John) Francis Gathorne, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hargreaves, His Hon. Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
 Hargreaves, Sir Walter E., Kt.
 Hari Singh, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Harman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Anthony E.) Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., I.R.S.
 Harmsworth, Sir Harold C. A., Kt.
 Harper, Sir Chas. H., K.B.L., C.M.G.
 Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand, Kt.
 Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt.
 Harries, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
 Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley, Kt.
 Harris, *Maj.* Sir Archibald L., Kt.
 Harris, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur T., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C.
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Harris, Sir Douglas G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Harris, Hon. Sir John Richards, K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir Chariton S. C., Kt., C.I.E.
 Harrison, Sir Edward Richard, Kt.
 Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir Thomas D., Kt.
 Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham, K.C.B., K.C.
 Hart, Sir Ernest S. W., Kt., M.B.E.
 Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Hartigan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James A., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
 Hartley, *General* Sir Alan Fleming, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O. I.A.
 Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold Brewer, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
 Hartley, Sir Percival, Kt., F.R.S.
 Hurtle, Sir Percival Horton Smith, Kt., C.V.O., M.D.
 Hartog, Sir Philip J., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Harvey, Sir (C.) Malcolm Barclay, K.C.M.G.
 Harvey, Sir Henry Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Harvey, *Maj.* Sir Samuel E., Kt.
 Harwood, *Adm.* Sir Henry, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Harwood, Sir Ralph E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Hashmatullah Khan, *Maj.* Sir Khan, Kt.
 Haslam, Sir John, Kt.
 Haslett, Sir William J. Handfield, Kt.
 Hastings, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hastings, Sir Patrick, Kt., K.C.
 Havard, Sir Godfrey Thomas, K.C.M.G.
 Haward, Sir Harry E., Kt.
 Haward, Sir Walter, Kt., O.B.E., M.B.
 Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Haworth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt, K.B.E.
 Hay, Sir David Allan, K.B.E.
 Hay, Sir John George, Kt.
 Hays, Sir Marshall, Kt.
 Hayat Khan, *Maj.-Gen.* Nawab M. Sir Umar, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., K.C.S.I.
 Headlam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Heal, Sir Ambrose, Kt.
 Hearn, Sir Arthur C., Kt.
 Hearn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gordon Risley, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Heath, Sir Frank, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Heath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lewis Macclesfield, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G.
 Heaton, Sir John Frederick, Kt.
 Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard, Kt.
 Henderson, Hon. Sir Alan G. R., Kt.
 Henderson, Sir Hubert D., Kt.
 Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
 Henderson, Prof. Sir James B., Kt.
 Henderson, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian L., Kt., M.C.
 Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
 Hennessy, Sir Alfred T., K.B.E.
 Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
 Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt., M.P.
 Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, Kt.
 Herdman, Hon. Sir Alexander L., Kt.
 Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.F.
 Herdman, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
 Herey, Sir Francis Hugh George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Heron, *Col.* Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Heiring, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. F., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.D.
 Hetherington, Sir Hector J. W., Kt., I.D.
 Hetherington, Sir Roger G., Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Hewitt, Sir (Fredk.) Stanley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
 Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar R. Ludlow, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
 Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
 Hicks, Sir Cedric Stanton, Kt.
 Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hicks, Sir Seymour, Kt.
 Higgins, *Air Marshal* Sir John F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Higgins, Sir Sydney George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Higham, Sir Thomas Edward, Kt.
 Hilbery, Hon. Sir Malcolm, Kt.
 Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
 Hiles, Sir Ernest Varvill, K.B.E.
 Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Basil Alex., K.B.T., C.B., D.S.O.
 Hill, Sir George F., K.C.B., Litt.D.
 Hill, Sir Leonard E., Kt., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.
 Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard A. S., K.B.E., C.B.
 Hill, *Air Marshal* Sir Roderic M., K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
 Hill, Sir Thomas St. Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Himbury, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Hind, Sir Jesse William, Kt.
 Hindle, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Hipwood, Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hisam ud Din Bahadur, *Major Sardar Wazirzada*, Sir, Kt., C.I.E., I.D.S.M.
 Hoare, Sir Reginald H., K.C.M.G.
 Hobart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy Cleghorn Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hobhouse, Sir Arthur L., Kt.
 Hodges, *Admiral* Sir Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Hodgson, Sir Edward Highton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.

- Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL.,
K.C.M.G., F.F.J.
Hodgson, *Wing-Com.* Sir Eric
John, Kt., C.B.
Hodson, Hon. Sir Francis Lord
Charlton, Kt., M.C.
Hogg, Sir Gilbert Pitcairn, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N., Kt.
Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., Kt.,
C.B.E.
Holbrook, Col. Sir Arthur R.,
K.B.F., V.D.
Holbrook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Claude
Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Holdsworth, Sir Herbert, Kt.
Holland, Sir Henry Tristram, Kt.,
C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine,
K.C.I.F., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Holland, Sir Thos. Henry, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hollis, Sir Arthur Newton, Kt.
Hollinghurst, *Air Marshal* Sir
Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.F.C.
Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, G.C.M.G.,
C.B.E.
Holloway, Sir Ernest, K.C.B.,
O.B.E.
Holloway, Sir Henry Thomas, Kt.
Holman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C.,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holme, Sir Randle F. W., Kt.
Holmes, Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Henry Nicholas, Kt.
Holmes, Sir J. Stanley, Kt., M.P.
Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald,
K.C.B., O.B.E.
Holmes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William
George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Holt, *Capt.* Sir Henry Gisborne,
Kt.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Home, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Archibald
Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
Home, Sir John H. M., Kt.
Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex., K.C.B.,
C.B.E., M.D., K.H.P.
Hood, Sir Hugh Meggison,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Hope, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Arthur,
G.C.I.E., M.C.
Hope, *Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hopkins, Sir Frederick Gowland,
Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hopkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard
V. N., G.C.B.
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
Hordern, Sir Samuel, K.B.E.
Hore, Sir Chas. F. Adair, K.B.E., C.B.
Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla *Khan*
Bahadur Sir Dosabhai, Kt.
Hornell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert
Arthur, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Hornell, Sir William W., Kt.,
C.I.E.
Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian
Gwynne, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C.
Hosman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
Horton, *Admiral* Sir Max
Lennedy, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Hutchinson, Sir William H.,
K.C.M.G.
Hose, Sir John Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Alan G.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert, Kt.
Houldsworth, Sir Hubert Stanley,
Kt., K.C., D.Sc.
Houston, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.,
M.D.
Howard, Sir Albert, Kt., C.I.E.
Howard, *Maj.* Sir Algar H. S.,
K.C.V.O., C.B., M.C.
Howard, *Brigadier* Sir Charles
Alfred, K.C.V.O.
Howard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey
Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Howard, Sir John C., Kt.
Howard, Sir Stanley Herbert, Kt.
Howarth, Sir Edward Goldie,
K.B.E., C.B.
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howie, Hon. Sir Archibald, Kt.
Howitt, Sir Alfred Bakewell, Kt.,
C.V.O.
Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, Kt.,
D.S.O., M.C.
Howorth, Sir Rupert B., K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., C.B.
Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
Hudd, Hon. Sir Herbert S., K.B.E.,
M.C.
Huddleston, Sir Arthur J. C., Kt.,
C.M.G., O.B.E.
Huddleston, *Capt.* Sir Ernest
Whiteside, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.F.,
R.L.N.
Huddleston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hubert,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell, Kt.
Hudson, Hon. Sir Robert James,
Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Hudson, Sir W. Frank, K.C.I.E.
Hugessen, Sir Hugh Mont-
gomery Knatchbull, K.C.M.G.
Huggard, Sir Walter C., Kt., K.C.
Huggins, Hon. Sir Godfrey
Martin, K.C.M.G., C.H., F.R.C.S.
Huggins, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Hughman, Sir Montague, Kt.
Hume, Sir George H., Kt.
Humphreys, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwd.)
Thos., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Humphreys, Hon. Sir Travers,
Kt.
Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis
Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
C.I.E.
Hungerford, Sir Alex. Wilson, Kt.
Hunloke, *Maj.* Sir Philip, G.C.V.O.
Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt.,
C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
Hunter, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Hunter, Sir Thomas Alexander,
K.B.E.
Huntton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas
Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Hurcomb, Sir Cyril W., K.C.B.,
K.B.E.
Hurd, Sir Archibald, Kt.
- Hurd, Sir Percy A., Kt.
Hurst, Sir Alfred W., K.B.E., C.B.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., K.C.
Hurst, Sir Gerald B., Kt., K.C.
Hussey, Sir George, Kt.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchinson, Sir James, Kt.
Hutson, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.,
M.B., C.M., D.F.H.
Hutton, *General* Sir Thomas
Jacomb, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
Hyat Khan, *Khan Bahadur* Sir
Liaquat, K.B.E.
Hydari, Sir Muhammad Saleh
Akbar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the
Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.F.
Ibbotson, Sir Arne William, Kt.,
C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C.
Iggleden, Sir Charles, Kt.
Imambakh Kadri *Khan Bahadur*
Sir Mahbubmayau, Kt., O.B.E.
Ince, Sir Godfrey H., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of,
G.C.I.E.
Indore, H.H. ex-Maharaj Holkar
of, G.C.I.E.
Inge, Very Rev. William Ralph,
K.C.V.O., D.D.
Inglis, Sir Charles Edward, Kt.,
F.R.S.
Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt.,
C.I.L.
Inglis, Sir Hugh A., Kt.
Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Drum-
mond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Ingram, Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley
Winnington, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Innes, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt.
Inskip, Sir John H., K.B.E.
Iqbal Akhtar, Kt., Kt.
Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir
Alfred W., K.C.B., C.B., K.H.P.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Sir James Colquhoun, Kt.,
C.B.E., D.Sc.
Irving, Sir Miles, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Irving, *Capt.* Sir Robert Beaufrin,
Kt., O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Irwin, Sir John, Kt.
Isaacs, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Issail, Sir Mirza Mahomed,
K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Ismay, *General* Sir Hastings Lionel,
C.H., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Izat, Sir James Rennie, Kt., V.D.
Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, Kt.
Jackson, Sir Edward St. John,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Chol-
mondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, Sir Gilbert H. Blomfield,
Kt.
Jackson, Sir John Peter Todd, Kt.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C.,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir
Stanley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid E. F., G.C.M.G.
Jacob, *Field Marshal* Sir Claud
W., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Jahangirabad, Raja Sir Muham-
mad E. R. Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

- Jai Lal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Jaipur, H.H. the Maharaja of
G.C.I.E.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal of,
K.C.S.I.
Jamil Khan, *Haji Khan Bahadur*
Nawab Sir Muhammad Leg-
hari, Kt.
James, *Wing-Com.* Sir Archibald
William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
James, Sir Claude Ernest Wey-
mouth, Kt.
James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt.,
O.B.E.
James, Sir John F. W., Kt.
James, *Admiral* Sir William Mil-
bourne, G.C.B. (m), C.B. (c).
Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson,
K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
Jameson, Sir James Wm., K.C.M.G.
Jammu and Kashmir—see Hari
Singh.
Jang Baharin, Sir Maulvi Ahmad
Husain Nawab Amin, K.C.I.E.
C.S.I.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, G.B.E.,
K.C.I.E.
Jardine, Sir Douglas Jas., K.C.M.G.,
O.B.E.
Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
Jawahir Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*
Sardar Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
Jeans, Sir James Hopwood, Kt.,
O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Jeejeebhoy, Sir Byramjee, Kt.
Jeeffis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Mills Row-
land, K.B.E., M.C.
Jefferson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alex-
ander Dunnington—Kt.
Jeffrey, Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Jeffreys, Gen. Sir George Darell,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.P.
Jeffries, Sir Chas. Joseph, K.C.M.G.,
O.B.E.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee, G.B.E.
Jelf, Sir Arthur S., Kt., C.M.G.
Jelf, Sir Ernest Arthur, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jenkins, Sir Thomas Gilmour,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Jenkins, Sir Walter St. D., Kt.,
C.B., C.B.E.
Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir William John, Kt.
Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Rowland
Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Jess, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Carl Herman,
Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of,
K.C.S.I.
Jind, Col. H.H. Ranbir Singh,
Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jodhpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja
of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Jogendra Narayan Ray, *Maharaja*
Rao Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
Jogendra Singh, *Sardar* Sir, Kt.
John, Sir William Goscombe, Kt.,
R.A.
Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.
Johnson, Sir George Henry, Kt.
Johnson, Sir John Nesbit Gordon,
Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Johnson, Sir Nelson King, K.C.B.
Johnson, Hon. Sir Reginald
Powell Croom—Kt.
Johnson, Sir Robert Stewart, Kt.,
O.B.E.
Johnson, Sir Sidney M., Kt.
Johnson, Sir Walter Burford, Kt.,
C.M.G.
Johnston, Sir Frederick Wm.,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Johnston, Sir John, Kt.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G.,
G.B.E.
Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray,
K.C.I.E.
Jolly, *Paym.-Rear Adm.* Sir Wil-
liam E. H., K.C.B.
Jones, Hon. Sir Austin E. L., Kt.,
M.C.
Jones, Prof. Sir Bennett M.,
Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Charles Sydney, Kt.
Jones, Sir Crawford D. Douglas—
Kt., C.M.G.
Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, *Capt.* Sir Evan, Kt.
Jones, Sir Francis A., K.B.E., C.B.
Jones, Sir Henry Hayden, Kt.
Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, Kt.,
S.C.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
Jones, Sir Henry Hayden, Kt.
Jones, Sir John Andrew, Kt.,
C.M.G.
Jones, Sir John Henry Morris—
Kt., M.C., M.P.
Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
Jones, Sir Reginald Watson,
Watson—Kt., F.R.C.S.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas Geo., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Tracy Gavin, Kt.
Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland,
K.B.E.
Jones, Sir William G. Yarworth—
Kt.
Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn—Kt.
Jordan, Hon. Sir Fredk. Richard,
K.C.M.G.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath,
K.C.I.E.
Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief*
Marshal Sir Philip B., K.C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jubbah, The Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Junagadh, *Major* H.H. the Nawab
of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Julius, Sir George Alfred, Kt.,
D.Sc.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kalat, *Major* H.H. the Khan of,
G.C.I.E.
Kambli, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir
Sidappa Totappa, Kt.
Kanga, Sir Jamshedji Behramji.
Kanla, Hon. Sir Harilal Jekisonda,
Kt.
Kapurthala, Col. H.H. the Maha-
raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Karauti, H.H. the Maharaja of,
K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—see Hari Singh.
Kater, Hon. Sir Norman William,
Kt.
Katrak, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Kavasi
H., Kt.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E.,
C.I.E.
Kaula, Sir Gangaram, Kt., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles
T. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.,
D.S.O.
Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
Kay, Sir Joseph Aspden, Kt.
Kay, Sir Robert Newbald, Kt.
Kay, Sir William, Kt.
Kealy, Sir E. Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
Keeble, Sir Frederick William,
Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keeling, Sir Hugh T., Kt., C.S.I.
Keens, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Keightley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles
Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R., Kt.
Keith, Sir Arthur, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Kelland, Sir Percy John Luxton,
Kt.
Kelly, Sir Dalziel, Kt.
Kelly, Sir David V., K.C.M.G.,
M.C.
Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, Kt., R.A.
Kelly, *Admiral* Sir (William A.)
Howard, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.,
M.V.O.
Kelly, Sir Patrick A., Kt., C.I.E.
Kelly, His Hon. Judge Sir Stanley
A. H., Kt.
Kelly, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Kemp, Sir Joseph Horsford, Kt.,
C.B.E., K.C.
Kemp, Sir Kenneth McIntyre, Kt.
Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
Kennard, Sir Howard Wm.,
G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Kennedy, Sir Hy. Chas. Donald
Cleveland Mackenzie—K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennedy, Sir John Macfarlane,
Kt., O.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John
Noble, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kennedy, Sir Thomas Sinclair, Kt.
Kenning, Sir George, Kt.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., G.B.E.,
K.C.B., T.D.
Kenyon, Sir Harold Vaughan,
Kt., M.B.E.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richard,
G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Kerr, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald J.
K. Clark, G.C.M.G.
Kerr, Prof. Sir John Graham, Kt.,
LL.D., F.R.S., M.P.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Russell J., Kt.
Kerr, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Munro,
K.B.E., C.B.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard William,
Kt.
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
Kharegat, Sir Pheroze Merwan,
Kt., C.I.E.
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot
Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kikabhai Fremchand, Sir, Kt.
Kilchupur, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Kimber, Sir Sidney Grey, Kt.
King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt.
King, Sir Archibald John, Kt.

- King, Sir Carleton Moss, C.I.E.
 King, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles John Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
 King, Col. Sir Edwin James, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
 King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
 Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kingsnorth, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.
 Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
 Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
 Kirke, Gen. Sir Walter Mervyn St. George, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Kirkman, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Chevalier, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S., Kt.
 Kirkpatrick, Gen. Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Kirwan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertram R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C., Kt.
 Kirwan, Hon. Sir John Waters, Kt.
 Kisch, Sir Cecil H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Kitson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Kitson, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry K., K.B.E., C.B.
 Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Knight, Sir George, Kt.
 Knight, Sir Henry Foley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Knowles, Sir George Shaw, Kt., C.B.E.
 Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Knox, Sir Geoffrey Geo., K.C.M.G.
 Knox, Brigadier Hon. Sir George Hodges, Kt., C.M.G.
 Knox, Gen. Sir Harry H. S., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert W., Kt.
 Knox, Sir Robert U. E., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Knuthsen, Sir Louis Francis Ruebuck, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
 Kole, Sir Emmanuel Mate, Kt.
 Konkoth Ramunni Menon, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Korda, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Kotewall, Sir Robert Hormus, Kt., C.M.G.
 Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson, Kt.
 Krishna Rao, M.R. R.V., *Diwan Bahadur Mysore Narajundah*, Sir, Kt.
 Krishnaura Acharya, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Vangal, K.C.I.E.
 Kukday, Col. Sir Krishnaji Vishnoo, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kynoch, Sir John Wheen, Kt.
 Lacey, Sir Francis Eden, Kt.
 Lainé, Sir Abraham Jas. K.C.I.E.
 Laing, Air Vice-Marshal Sir George, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Laird, Sir Patrick R., Kt., C.B., F.R.S.E.
 Laithwaite, Sir John Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lake, Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
 Lakhmidas, Sir Ishvardas, Kt.
 Lai, Sir Manohar, Kt.
 Lala, Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Lamb, Sir Harry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Lamb, Sir John, K.C.B.
 Lamb, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Lamb, Sir Walter Rangeley Maitland, K.C.V.O.
 Lambagraon, Lt.-Col. Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lambe, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Chas. Laverock, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lambert, Sir Arthur William, Kt., M.C.
 Lambert, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir David S., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Lambert, Sir George Bancroft, K.C.S.I.
 Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
 Lancaster, Sir Robert Fisher, Kt.
 Lane, Sir Charlton A. G., Kt.
 Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
 Larken, Adm. Sir Frank, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Lascelles, Sir Alfred George, Kt.
 Latham, Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.M.G., K.C.
 Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.
 Lauder, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Laurence, Admiral Sir Noel Fk., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Laurie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy R., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lavarack, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
 Law, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Lawford, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney T. B., K.C.B.
 Lawrance, Maj. Sir Arthur S., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, K.C.S.I.
 Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey, Kt., D.S.O.
 Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden, Kt.
 Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
 Lawson, Hon. Sir Harry S. W., K.C.M.G.
 Laycock, Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
 Layton, Admiral Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Layton, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt., C.H., C.B.E.
 Leach, Sir Alfred Henry Lionel, Kt.
 Leane, Brig.-Gen. Sir Raymond Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
 Leatham, Admiral Sir Ralph, K.C.B.
 Le Breton, Col. Sir Edward Philip, Kt.
 Leclézio, Sir Jules, K.B.E.
 Legard, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Lee, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Lee, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
 Leeper, Sir Reginald Wilding Allen, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Le Fleming, Sir Ernest Kaye, Kt., M.D.
 Leggett, Maj. Sir Edward H. M., Kt., D.S.O.
 Leggett, Sir Frederick William, Kt., C.B.
 Legh, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Piers Walter, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Leisching, Sir Percival, K.C.M.G.
 Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Le Marchant, Col. Sir Edward Thomas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.I.
 Lemon, Sir Ernest J. H., Kt., O.B.E.
 Lennard, Sir Fienness Cecil Arthur Barrett, Kt.
 Lennox, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esme Chas. Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Leslie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Stewart, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Lethem, Sir Gordon Jas., K.C.M.G.
 Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.
 Levinge, Sir Edw. Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Levita, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir Andrew J. W., Kt., LL.D.
 Lewis, Brigadier Sir Clinton G., Kt., O.B.E.
 Lewis, Hon. Sir Wilfrid, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir Wm. Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Lewis, Sir Wilmott, K.B.E.
 Leys, Sir Cecil, Kt.
 Liqat Ali, Maulvi Said, Sir, Kt.
 Liqat Hyat Kahn, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lizard, Maj.-Gen. Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Liddbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Liddell, General Sir Clive Gerard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
 Liddell, Maj.-Gen. Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Liesching, Sir Percival, K.C.M.G.
 Lindley, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Oswald, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Lindley, Sir Mark Frank, Kt., C.B., LL.D.
 Lindsay, Sir Harry A. F., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Lindsay, Sir Lionel Arthur, Kt.
 Lindsell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Linton, Hon. Sir Richard, Kt.
 Little, Admiral Sir Charles J. C., G.C.B. (m), G.B.E., C.B. (c).
 Little, Sir Ernest G. Graham-, Kt., M.D., M.P.
 Livingston, Sir Noel Brooks, Kt.
 Livingstone, Sir A. Mackenzie, Kt.
 Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, Kt.
 Lloyd, Sir Alan Hubert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Lloyd, Sir Howard Watson, Kt.
 Lloyd, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Pugh, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., D.F.C.

- Lloyd, Sir Idwal Geoffrey, Kt., C.S.I.
 Lloyd, Sir John Buck, Kt.
 Lloyd, Lt.-Col. Sir John C., Kt., M.C.
 Lloyd, Sir John E., Kt., D.Litt.
 Lochore, Sir James, Kt.
 Lock, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Ferguson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lockhart, Sir Charles Ramsdale, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lockhart, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Lockhart, Sir Robt. Hamilton Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 Locock, Sir Guy H., Kt., C.M.G.
 Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 London, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.
 Longcroft, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Chas. A. H., K.C.B. (c), C.B. (m), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Longley, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Longmore, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur M., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lougher, Sir Lewis, Kt.
 Love, Sir Joseph Clifton, Kt.
 Low, Sir Austin, Kt., C.I.E.
 Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Low, Sir Stephen Philpot, Kt.
 Loyd, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lucas, Hon. Sir Edward, Kt.
 Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
 Luke, Sir Charles Manley, Kt.
 Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Luxton, Sir Harold Daniel, Kt.
 Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.
 Lyne, Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas J. S., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Lynskey, Hon. Sir George Justin, Kt.
 Lyon, Adm. Sir George Hamilton D'Oyly, K.C.B.
 Lyster, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Lumley St. George, K.C.B., C.B.T., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 MacAlister, Sir Ian, Kt.
 MacAlpine, Sir Thomas M., K.B.E.
 McAnally, Sir Henry William Watson, Kt., C.B.
 MacAndrew, Col. Sir Charles G., Kt., T.D., M.P.
 MacArthur, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., C.B.E.
 MacArthur, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 McAuliffe, Sir Henry Thomas, Kt., F.C.A.
 Macartney, Sir Edward Henry, Kt.
 McCann, Sir Charles F. G., Kt.
 McCarrison, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Macassay, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
 McCallum, Maj. Sir Wm. Alex., K.B.E.
 McClean, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Kennedy, Kt.
 McCorkell, Sir Dudley E. B., Kt., M.B.E.
 McCormick, Col. Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 McCracken, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 McCraith, Sir Douglas, Kt.
 McCreery, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard L., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 McCulloch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew J., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M.
 Macdiarmid, Sir Allan Campbell, Kt.
 Macdonald, Sir Donald, Kt.
 Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
 MacDonald, Sir Kenneth M., Kt., M.C.
 Macdonald, Col. Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
 Macdonald, Sir Percy, Kt.
 Macdonald, Capt. Sir Peter Drummond, K.B.E., M.P.
 McDonnell, Sir Michael Francis Joseph, Kt.
 Macdougall, Sir Alexander Maclean, Kt.
 Macdougall, Sir Raibeart MacIntyre, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
 McEwen, Sir John B., Kt., Mus. Doc.
 MacEwin, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Norman D. K., Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 McFadycan, Sir Andrew, Kt.
 Macfadyen, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Macfarlan, Hon. Sir James Ross, Kt., K.C.
 Macfarlane, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frank N. Mason, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
 McGavin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald Johnstone, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 MacGeagh, Col. Sir Henry D. F., K.B.E., T.D., K.C.
 McGrath, Sir Joseph C., Kt.
 Macgregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 MacGregor, Sir Atholl, Kt.
 McGrigor, Vice-Adm. Sir Rhoderick Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 McKelquhain, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
 MacIntyre, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 McIntyre, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 McKaig, Col. Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Mackay, Lt.-Gen. Sir Iven Gifford, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 McKean, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Lionel D. D., K.B.E., C.B.
 McKechnie, Sir Wm. W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Mackenzie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
 Mackenzie, Sir Clutha N., Kt.
 Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
 Mackenzie, Sir Hugh, Kt.
 Mackinder, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford J., Kt.
 Mackinnon, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Douglas, Kt.
 Mackinnon, Sir Percy Graham, Kt.
 McKinstry, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Mackintosh, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Macklin, Sir Albert N. C., Kt.
 MacLachlan, Sir Thomas J. Leigh, Kt.
 MacLagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 MacLagan, Sir Eric R. D., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.C.I.
 McLaren, Sir Chas. Northrup, K.C.B.
 McLaren, Sir John G., Kt., C.M.G.
 McLean, Maj. Sir Alan, Kt., M.B.E.
 Maclean, Sir Alexander Campbell, Kt.
 Maclean, Lt.-Col. Sir Ewen John, Kt., M.D.
 McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
 McLean, Sir Wm. Hannah, K.B.E.
 McLeod, Lt.-Gen. Sir Donald K., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
 McLahon, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 McMaster, Sir Fergus, Kt.
 McMaster, Sir Frederick Duncan, Kt.
 MacMichael, Sir Harold A., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Macmillan, Sir Ernest C., Kt., Mus. Doc.
 MacMunn, Lt.-Gen. Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
 McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth, Kt.
 Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E.
 McNair, Sir Arnold Duncan, Kt., K.B.E., K.C., II.D., F.B.A.
 McNair, Hon. Sir Geo. Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
 Macnair, Sir Robert Hill, Kt.
 McNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., R.H.P.
 McNamara, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
 Maconachie, Sir Richd. R., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 McPhee, Hon. Sir John Cameron, K.C.M.G.
 McPherson, Sir Clive, Kt., C.B.E.
 McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, K.C.M.G.
 Macpherson, Sir Norman M., Kt.
 Macpherson, Sir Stewart, Kt., C.I.E.
 Macquaker, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 McRae, Sir Charles J. H., Kt.
 MacRae, Sir Colin, Kt.
 Macready, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Nevill, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
 Madan, Sir Nanardan Atmaram, Kt., C.S.I., J.A.E.
 Madsen, Prof. Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
 Maffey, Sir John Loader, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Magniac, Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Lane, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt.

- Maharaj Singh, *Khawar* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Malhar, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Maitland, Sir Adam, Kt.
 Makins, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Malcolm, Sir Douglas O., K.C.M.G.
 Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* SirNeill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Maler Kodla, *Lt.-Col.* H.H.Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Kt., M.B.E.
 Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Mallet, Sir Charles Edward, Kt.
 Mallet, Sir Victor A. L., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Mallett, Sir Frederic Rowland, Kt., M.D.
 Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E.
 Malta, Most Rev. Mauius Caruana, Bp. of, K.B.E.
 Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Manchester, Sir William Edwin, Kt.
 Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
 Mandi, *Capt.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Mandlik, Sir Narayan Vishnavath, Kt.
 Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
 Manipur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Manisty, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir H. W. Eldon, K.C.B. (n), C.B. (c), C.M.G.
 Mann, Hon. Sir Frederick W., K.C.M.G.
 Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Mann, Sir T. Duncombe, Kt.
 Mannath, Krishnan Nayar, *Diwan Bahadur* Avargal Sir, Kt.
 Manners, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Errol, F.R.S.
 Manning, Hon. Sir Hy. Edward, K.B.E., K.C.
 Maratib Ali, *Khan Bahadur* Syed Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
 Marchant, Rev. Sir James, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Marchant, Sir Stanley Robert, Kt., C.V.O., D.MUS., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.
 Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Margerison, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Margesson, Sir Mortimer R., Kt.
 Markham, Sir Henry V., K.C.B.
 Marks, Sir Simon, Kt., D.Sc.
 Marr, Hon. Sir Charles W. C., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
 Marrick, Sir J. E. S., Kt.
 Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt.
 Maris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Marsh, Sir Edw. H., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
 Marshall, Sir Guy Anstruther Knox, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Marshall, Sir John H., Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt.
 Marshall, Sir Robt. Calder, K.B.E.
 Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
 Marston, Sir Charles, Kt., K.C.
 Martel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Giffard Le Quesne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.I.Mech.E.
 Martelli, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace de C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Marten, Sir Amberson, B., Kt.
 Marten, Sir Clarence Henry Kennett, K.C.V.O.
 Marten, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Frank Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Martin, Sir Alec, Kt.
 Martin, Sir Charles James, Kt., C.M.G., D.Sc., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Martin, Sir George Wm., K.B.E.
 Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
 Martineau, Sir William, Kt.
 Maityn, Sir Henry L., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
 Mason, Sir David, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mason, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Massingberd, *Field Marshal* Sir Archibald A. Montgomery, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Masters, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Matheson, *Commodore* Sir Charles George, Kt., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.
 Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Matthews, Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Matthews, Sir Ronald W., Kt.
 Matthews, Very Rev. Walter R., K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Maude, Sir John, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Maung Gye, Sir U., Kt.
 Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mawson, Sir Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Maxse, *Gen.* Sir (Fredk.) Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, Kt.
 Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Maxwell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L.
 Maxwell, Sir Wm., K.C.I.F., M.V.O.
 Maxwell, Sir William, Kt.
 Maxwell, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 May, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt., F.R.C.M.
 Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
 Mayhew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, Kt., T.D.
 Mayne, *General* Sir Ashton Gerard Oswald Mosley, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Mayurbhanji, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Maze, Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Meadon, Sir Percival Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mealing, Hon. Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
 Mears, Sir Edward Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
 Medhurst, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles E. H., K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Meff, Sir William, Kt.
 Megaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John W. D., K.C.I.F., I.M.S.
 Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
 Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
 Mehta, Sir Homi, K.B.E.
 Mehta, Sir Hormusji Maneckji, Kt.
 Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E.
 Mehta, Sir Mangaldas Vijbhukandas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mehta, Sir Manobhai Nandshankar, Kt., C.S.I.
 Mehta, Sir Sorabji Bezonji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick 'S., K.B.E., C.B.
 Melhuish, Sir Charles William, Kt.
 Mellanby, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
 Mellor, Sir George, Kt.
 Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
 Mendi, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Menendez, *Maj.* Sir Raymond, Kt.
 Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Menzies, Sir Fredk. Norton Kay, K.B.E., M.A.
 Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Menzies, *Brigadier* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mercieca, Hon. Sir Arturo, Kt., LL.D.
 Merrett, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E., V.D.
 Merrick, Sir John E. S., Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, Kt.
 Messervy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frank Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Herbert Aubrey Francis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
 Metford, *Col.* Sir Francis Kilgrew Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., V.D., T.D.
 Methold, Sir Henry Tindal, Kt.
 Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
 Meyrick, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sidney J., K.C.B.
 Michell, Sir Robert Carminowe, K.C.M.G.
 Middleton, Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Midwinter, *Capt.* Sir (E.) Colpoys, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Mieville, Sir Eric Francis, K.C.I.F., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Milford, Sir Humphrey Sumner, Kt., D.Litt.

- Miles, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey J. A., K.C.B.
 Milens, Sir John Charles, Kt.
 Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mor-daunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Mills, Sir Ernest Arnold, Kt.
 Mills, Sir Percy H., Kt.
 Milne, Col. Sir Jas., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Milne, Sir John S. Wardlaw-, K.B.E.
 Milward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Clement A., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.F., D.S.O.
 Minns, Sir Ellis Howell, Kt.
 Minter, Sir Fredk. Albert, K.C.V.O.
 Mir Ahmed, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Qazi, Kt.
 Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Miraj (Junior), Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Mirza Zaffar Ali, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Misra, Sir Har Govind, Kt.
 Misra, Sir Lakshimpatti, Kt.
 Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt.
 Mitchell, Sir David Geo., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Mitchell, Sir Fk., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Mitchell, Sir George A., Kt.
 Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, Kt., C.I.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Miles Ewart, Kt.
 Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Mitchell, Sir Thomas Gillan, Kt.
 Mitchell, Prof. Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Mitchell, Sir William Foot, Kt.
 Mitcheson, Sir George G., Kt.
 Mitra, Sir Dhirendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mitter, Sir Brojendra Lal, K.C.S.I.
 Moberley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ber-trand, R., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Moberly, Sir Walter H., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
 Mockett, Hon. Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
 Mody, Sir Hormusji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
 Mohammad Khan, *Capt.* Sardar Sir Sher, Kt.
 Mokshagundam, Sir Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.
 Molyneux, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Richard F., K.C.V.O.
 Monck, Sir John Berkeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Monckton, Sir Walter Turner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., K.C.
 Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wig-ram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
 Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
 Montagu, Sir Ernest William Sanders, Kt.
 Monteth, Sir David T., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Monteth, Sir Ruthven G., Kt.
 Montgomery, *Field Marshal* Sir Bernard Law, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Rbt. A. Kerr, F.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Mookerjee, Sir Brien, Kt.
 Moore, Sir Chas. Jas. Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Moore, Sir Fred Denby, Kt.
 Moore, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
 Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy, Kt.
 Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
 Moore, *Admiral* Sir Hy. Ruthven, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Moore, Sir Leopold Frank, Kt.
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas C. R., Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Moore, Sir Walter K., C.B.F.
 Morgan, Sir Arthur Croke, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Arthur Evan, Kt.
 Morgan, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
 Morgan, Sir Herbert E., F.R.E.
 Morgan, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Duthie, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Morrison, Sir John, Kt.
 Morrell, *Capt.* Sir Arthur R. H., K.B.E.
 Morris, Sir Parker, Kt., LL.B.
 Morris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin L., K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Morris, Sir Harold Spencer, Kt., M.B.E., K.C.
 Morris, Hon. Sir John Demetrius, Kt.
 Morrison, Sir William, Kt.
 Morrison, Sir William Murray, Kt.
 Morshead, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie J., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mortimer, Sir Ralph, Kt., O.B.E.
 Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Morton, Rt. Hon. Sir Fergus D., Kt., M.C.
 Morton, Sir George, Kt., K.C.
 Morton, Sir George Bond, Kt., O.B.E.
 Morvi, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.B.L., K.C.S.I.
 Moseley, Sir Archie Gerard, Kt.
 Moss, Sir George Sinclair, K.B.E.
 Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
 Moti Sagar, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Mounsey, Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Mounstephen, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Mount, Col. Sir Alan Henry Lawrence, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Mountbatten, *Admiral* Lord Louis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
 Moxham, Sir Harry C., Kt.
 Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Lakshmanaswami, Kt.
 Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
 Mudie, Sir Robert Francis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Muhammad Akbar Khan, *Maj.* Nawab Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon, *Nawab* Malik Sir, Kt., C.S.I.
 Muhammad Mehr Shah, *Nawab* Sayad Sir, Kt.
 Muhammad Nawaz Khan, *Maj.* Sardar Sir, Kt.
 Muhammad Nur, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khwaja, Kt., C.B.E.
 Muhammad Saadulla, *Maqilavi* Sayid Sir, Kt.
 Muhammad Usman Sahib Baha-dur, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Yakub, *Maulavi* Sir, Kt.
 Muhammad Yusuf, *Haji* Sir, Kt.
 Muhammad Yusuf, *Nutab* Sir, Kt.
 Muir, Sir Robert, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Mukharji, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Lal Gopal, Kt.
 Mukherjee, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Satya Chavan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
 Mullings, Sir Clement T., Kt., C.S.I.
 Munday, Sir William L., Kt.
 Mundy, Sir Otto, K.B.E., C.B.
 Munnings, Sir Alfred James, Kt., F.R.A.
 Munro, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir David, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.B.
 Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope-, Kt., K.C.
 Murchison, Sir C. Kenneth, Kt.
 Murdoch, Sir Keith A., Kt.
 Murphy, Sir Stephen James, Kt.
 Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Murray, Sir Alexander Robert-son, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
 Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Murray, Sir Thomas David King-, Kt., K.C.
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Baha-dur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Muspratt, *Gen.* Sir Sydney F., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Musten, Sir Gerald, Kt.
 Musto, Sir Arnold A., Kt., C.I.E.
 Muthian David Devados, Sir, Kt.
 Muthiar Chettiar, Kumaraja Sir Muthiar Annamalai, Kt.
 Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
 Myers, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael, G.C.M.G.
 Myres, Sir John Linton, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt., D.Sc., T.S.A., F.R.A.
 Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Nadkar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Khanderao Gangadhar, Kt.
 Naeef, Sir Conrad J., Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Naharsinhji Ishwarsinhji, *Nawab* Sardar Sir, Kt.
 Nair, Rt. Hon. Sir Chettur Mad-havan, Kt.
 Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt.
 Nall, Col. Sir Joseph, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
 Nanavati, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Beh-ramji Hormasji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Nanavati, Sir Manilal Balabhai, Kt.
 Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
 Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B.
 Napier, Hon. Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
 Narayan Bhanja Deo, *Raja* Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
 Narsinghar, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.

- Nash, Sir Vincent, Kt.
 Nasim Ali, Hon. Sir Syed, Kt.
 Nasmith, *Adm.* Sir Martin Eric Dunbar, *Wt.* K.C.B.
 Nawanagar, Col. M.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C.
 Nawaz Khan, *Maj.* Nawab Sir Ahmad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.L.
 Nawaz Khan, *Nawab Shah*, Sir, Kt.
 Nayudu, *Sri Dwan Bahadur* Sir Madura Balasundaram Garu, Kt., C.I.E.
 Nazim-ud-Din, Sir Kwaja, K.C.I.E.
 Neale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Needham, *Col.* Sir Richard Arthur, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Nell, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Nelson, Sir Amos, Kt.
 Nelson, Sir Arthur E., K.C.I.E., O.B.L.
 Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
 Nelson, Sir George Horatio, Kt.
 Nettelfold, Sir Thomas Sydney, Kt.
 Neville, Sir Sydney O., Kt.
 Newall, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, Sir Cyril L. N., G.C.B., O.M., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.
 Newland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B.
 Newman, Sir Geo., G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
 Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. Pretymann, Kt.
 Newsam, Sir Fk. Aubrey, K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
 Newsam, Sir Clement H., Kt.
 Newton, *Capt.* Sir Alan, Kt., M.B.
 Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
 Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Ngata, Hon. Sir Apinara Turupa, Kt.
 Nicholl, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Hazelton R., K.B.E., C.B.
 Nicholls, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Percival Thos., K.C.B., K.E.P.
 Nicholls, Hon. Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
 Nicholson, *Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Nicholson, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Nicholson, Sir John Gibb, Kt.
 Nicholson, Sir Sydney Hugo, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
 Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederic, K.C.B.
 Nicholson, Sir William Newzam Prior, Kt.
 Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
 Nicolson, Sir Kenneth John, Kt.
 Niemeier, Sir Otto E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Niven, Sir John, Kt.
 Nixon, Sir Fk. Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Nixon, Sir John Carson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Nyogi, Hon. Sir Machraj Bhawan Shanker, Kt., C.I.E.
 Noble, *Admiral* Sir Percy L. H., G.B.E., K.C.B., (m), C.B. (c), C.V.O.
 Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
 Noon, *Malik* Sir Firoz Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Norbury, Sir Henry Frederick Oswald, Kt.
 Normand Sir Charles W. B., Kt., C.I.I., D.Sc.
 Norrie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Willoughby, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 North, *Admiral* Sir Dudley, B. N., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Northcote, Sir Geoffrey A. Stafford, K.C.M.G.
 Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Northmore, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
 Norwood, Sir Charles J. B., Kt.
 Norwood, Sir Cyril, Kt., D.I.I.
 Noworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis P., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Noworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
 Noworthy, Hon. Sir William K.C.M.G.
 Noyce, Sir Frank, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Noyes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cyril, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Nugent, Sir Roland Thomas, Kt.
 Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edward Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., M.C.
 Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
 Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Oakden, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Oakes, Sir Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Oakley, Sir John Hubert, G.B.E.
 Oatley, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
 Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
 O'Connor, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Nugent, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Odgers, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
 O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thos. J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
 O'Dowda, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Ogilvie, Sir Charles MacL. G., Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Ogilvie, Sir Frederick Wolff, Kt., L.L.D.
 Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Oldfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Chas. Louis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Fras., G.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), M.V.O.
 Oliver, Sir John W. L., Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Oliver, Hon. Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
 Olney, Hon. Sir Herbert Horace, Kt.
 Oliver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
 O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
 Oman, Sir Chas. W. C., K.B.E., L.L.D.
 O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Orange, Sir Hugh William, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Orcha, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Orde, Sir Charles Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.I.
 O'Reilly, Sir Lennox Arthur Patrick, Kt.
 Orr, Sir John Boyd, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., M.P.
 Orton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest F., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Osborn, Sir N. Francis B., K.B.E., C.B.
 Osborn, Sir Samuel, Kt., L.L.D.
 Osborne, Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
 Osmond, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Owen, *Maj.* Sir Goronwy, Kt.
 Owen, Sir William Cecil, Kt.
 Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
 Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
 Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley S. W., Kt., C.I.E.
 Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, Gen. Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Page, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Page, Sir Arthur, Kt., K.C.
 Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.H., M.B.
 Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Paget, *General* Sir Bernard C. T., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Pain, Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Paish, Sir George, Kt.
 Pakeman, Sir John Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Palairat, Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.
 Palanpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Palitana, Thakore Sahib of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.I.
 Palliser, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Francis Eric, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Palmer, Sir H. Richmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Palmer, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
 Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.I.
 Paranjpye, Sir Raghunath P., Kt., D.Sc.
 Pates, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
 Park, *Air Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Parkhill, Hon. Sir Archdale, K.C.M.G.
 Parkinson, Sir A. C. Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Parsons, Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
 Parsons, Hon. Sir Angus, K.B.E.

- Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur E. B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Parsons, Sir John Herbert Kt., D.Sc.
 Parsons, *Col.* Sir Percy John, Kt.
 Patnagarh, H.H. the Maharawat of, K.C.S.I.
 Pascoe, Sir Edwin Hall, Kt.
 Paterson, Sir Walter, Kt.
 Paterson Sir William, Kt.
 Patiala, *Maj.* H.H. the Mahareja of, G.B.E.
 Patkar, Sir Sitaram Sunderrao, Kt.
 Patrick, Sir Neil James Kennedy-Cochran, K.C.F.
 Patro, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Annapu P., K.C.I.E.
 Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Pattinson, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
 Pattinson, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Paul, Sir George Graham, Kt.
 Paul, Sir Harisankar, Kt.
 Paul, Sir Norman, Kt., M.D.
 Peacock, Sir Edw. Robt., G.C.V.O.
 Peacock, Sir Peter, Kt.
 Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
 Pearce, Sir Frank James, Kt.
 Pearce, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Foster, K.C.V.O.
 Pearce, Sir Standen Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
 Pearce, Sir John Slocombe, Kt.
 Pearson, Sir Herbert G., Kt.
 Pearson, Sir Ralph S., Kt., C.I.E.
 Pearson, Sir Robert Barclay, Kt.
 Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt.
 Peck, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Hallam, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Peden, Hon. Sir John Beverley, K.C.M.G., K.C., L.L.B.
 Peel, Sir Arthur Robt., K.C.M.G.
 Peel, *Col.* Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Peers, Sir Charles R., Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
 Peirse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Noel Menon de la Poer Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmd. Chas., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Pelham, Sir (Edward) Hy., K.C.B.
 Pemberton, Sir Max, Kt.
 Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Penny, Sir Jas. Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Penon, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
 Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth O., K.B.E., M.C.
 Perak, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
 Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Percival, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.
 Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Perring, *Col.* Sir J. Ernest, Kt.
 Perry, Sir William, Kt.
 Peterson, Sir Maurice Drummond, K.C.M.G.
 Peto, Sir Geoffrey Kelsall, K.B.E.
 Petrides, Sir Philip Bertie, Kt.
 Petric, Sir David, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Petter, Sir Ernest W., Kt.
 Phaktan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Pimbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Phillips, Sir Herbt., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Phillips, Sir John Randall, Kt., O.B.E., M.B.
 Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Phin, Sir John, Kt.
 Phipps, Sir Edmund B., Kt., C.B.
 Purozshah, Sir Noshirwan, Kt.
 Pickard, Sir Robert Howson, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
 Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald, Kt.
 Pickett, Sir John, Kt.
 Piggott, Sir G. Bettsworth, K.B.E.
 Piggott, Sir Henry H., Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Pigott, Sir Stephen Joseph, Kt., D.Sc.
 Piddich, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.F.
 Pile, Sir George Laurie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pilling, Sir Hy. Guy, K.C.M.G.
 Pim, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, Kt., R.N.V.R.
 Pink, Sir Harold Rufus, Kt.
 Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Pihle, Sir George, Kt.
 Pitcher, Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair, Kt.
 Pitkeathly, Sir Jas. Scott, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Platt, Sir Frank, Kt.
 Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn, Kt.
 Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Hy. Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett, Kt.
 Pollock, Sir Henry Edward, Kt., K.C.
 Polson, *Col.* Sir Thos. A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
 Ponsonby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard H. O. Lane, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.V.O.
 Popham, Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Popham, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Henry) Robert M. Brooke, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Porbandar, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Portal, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Bertram P., K.C.B. (c), C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Portal, Sir Spencer John, Kt.
 Porter, *Col.* Sir (H. E.) Bruce Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
 Pott, Sir George Stanley, Kt.
 Powell, Sir Allan, G.B.E.
 Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur John, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Pownall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Assheton, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Pownall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Royds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Prasad, Sir Kunwar Jagdish, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Prasad Sing, Maharaja Sir Pateshri, Kt.
 Prashad Sing, Sir Raja Raghunandan, Kt.
 Pratapsingh, *Maharaja* Sir Shri Jorawarsingh, K.C.I.E.
 Pratt, Sir Edward Bernard, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir Henry Sheldon, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir John T., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Preece, Sir John William, Kt.
 Preece, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
 Premechil, Nana Osei Agyeaman, K.B.T.
 Prendergast, *Around* Sir Robert Joan, K.C.I.E. (m), C.B. (c).
 Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore, Kt.
 Preston, Sir Fredk. G. P., K.B.E.
 Preston, *Adm.* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
 Preston, Sir Walter R., Kt.
 Price, *Maj.* Sir Charles W. M., Kt.
 Price, Sir Henry Phillip, Kt.
 Price, Sir Jas. F. G., K.B.E., C.B.
 Price, Sir Keith William, Kt.
 Pringle, Sir James Scott, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.I.L.L., F.C.G.I.
 Prior, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
 Proctor, His Honour Judge Sir William, Kt.
 Pruce, *Gen.* Sir Henry E. ap Rhys, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Pryor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Pomeroy Holland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Puckle, Sir Frederick H., K.C.I.E.
 Puddister, Hon. Sir John Charles, Kt.
 Pugh, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pulbrook, Sir Eustace Ralph, Kt.
 Pullicino, Sir Philip, Kt., LL.D.
 Purves, *Col.* Sir Thomas F., Kt., O.B.E.
 Purvis, *Adm.* Sir Charles Edward Kennedy, K.C.B.
 Qasibach, *Nawab* Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan, Kt.
 Quinan, *Gen.* Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Qureshi, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Makhdum Muaid Hussain, Kt.
 Radcliffe, Sir Cyril John, K.B.E., K.C.
 Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
 Radhanpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
 Rae, Sir James, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Rae, Sir James Stanley, Kt.
 Rafi-Du-Din Ahmad, *Maulvi* Sir, Kt.
 Raghavendra Rau, Sir Panambur, Kt.
 Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudao Garu, M.R. R. *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.

- Rahman, Sir Ahmed Fazlur, Kt.
 Raikes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert H.
 T., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Railing, Sir Adolph Harry, Kt.
 Rainy, Sir G.O. K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Raiman, Sir Abraham Jeremy,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas
 Prasonna, Kt.
 Rajan, Sir Ponnambela Tyaga, Kt.
 Rajpipla, *Ma.* H.H. the Maharaja
 of, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.
 Ram, Sir (Lucius Abel John)
 Granville, K.C.B., K.C.
 Ramamurthy, Sir Sonti Venkata,
 K.C.I.E.
 Raman Sir Chandrasekhiara Ven-
 kata, Kt.
 Rampur, *Major* H.H. the Nawab
 of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alex.
 R. M., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
 Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick W. M.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Ramsay, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon,
 K.C.B.
 Ranganathan, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir
 Samuel Ebenezer, Kt.
 Rangekar, Sir Sajba Shankar, Kt.
 Rankin, Rt. Hon. Sir George
 Claus, Kt.
 Rankine, Sir Richard S. D.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Rao, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt.,
 C.I.E.
 Raoof, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Muham-
 med Abdul Salyid, Kt.
 Raper, Sir John Hugh Francis, Kt.
 Rasal Khan, Raja Sir Mohammad
 Elaz, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Ratlam, Col. H.H. the Maharaja
 of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Ratwatte, Sir Jayatilaka Cudah,
 Kt.
 Rau, Sir Benegal Narsinga, Kt.,
 C.I.E.
 Rawlings, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry
 Bernard, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Raws, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William
 Lennon, Kt., O.B.E.
 Rawson, Sir A. Cooper, Kt.
 Raza Ali, Sir Salyid, Kt.
 Read, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
 Read, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Reading, Sir Claude Hill, K.C.M.G.
 Reavell, Sir William, Kt.
 Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt.
 Reddie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Murray,
 Kt., C.B.
 Reddiyar, M.R. Ry. *Diwan Ba-*
hadur Sir Subbarayalu Kumara-
 swami Ayergal, Kt.
 Reddy, Sir Cattamanchi R., Kt.
 Redfern, Sir Arthur S., K.C.V.O.,
 C.M.G.
 Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S.,
 K.C.B.
 Reed, Sir Albert Ralph, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Arthur Conrad, Kt.
 Reed, Hon. Sir John Ranken,
 Kt., C.B.E., V.D.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.,
 M.P.
 Rees, Sir James Frederick, Kt.
 Rees, Sir Milsom, G.C.V.O.
 Reid, Sir Charles Carlrow, Kt.
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George
 R. M., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reid, Sir George T., K.B.F., C.B.
 Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I.,
 K.C.I.E.
 Reid, Sir William, Kt., M.B.E.
 Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard
 Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.L., O.B.F.
 Reilly, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt.,
 LL.D.
 Reilly, Sir Henry D'Arcy Corne-
 lius, Kt.
 Rendel, Sir George Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Rentoul, Sir Gervais, Kt., K.C.
 Kewa, H.H. the Maharaja of,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fer-
 nand, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reyne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cecil
 Nugent, K.B.F.
 Reynolds, Sir Leonard William,
 K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival
 Reuben, K.B.E.
 Rhodes, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey
 D., Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Rhodes, Col. Hon. Sir R. Heaton,
 K.C.V.O., K.B.E., V.D.
 Rich, Rt. Hon. Sir George E.
 K.C.M.G.
 Richards, Sir Arthur F., G.C.M.G.
 Richards, Sir Edward Charles,
 K.C.M.G.
 Richards, Sir Henry Maunsel, Kt.,
 C.B.
 Richardson, *Air Marshal* Sir
 Albert Victor John, K.B.E., C.B.,
 K.H.S.
 Richardson, Sir Alban H. H.,
 Kt., C.B.F., K.C.
 Richardson, Sir John Henry
 Swain, Kt.
 Richardson, Prof. Sir Owen
 Williams, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Richardson, Sir Thomas William,
 Kt.
 Richmond, Sir Bruce L., Kt.
 Richmond, *Adm.* Sir Herbert W.,
 K.C.B. (m), C.B. (j).
 Richmond, Sir John Ritchie,
 K.B.E.
 Richmond, Sir Robert Daniel,
 Kt., C.I.E.
 Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
 Riddell, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward
 Plus Arthur, Kt.
 Ridpath, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Rien, Sir Jean Louis, K.C.S.I.
 Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
 Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Guy,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
 Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie, Kt.
 Ritchie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald
 B., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Ritchie, Hon. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.
 Ritchie, Sir James Martin, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 Ritchie, Sir John, Kt.
 Ritchie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil
 Methuen, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
 M.C.
 Rivett, Sir Albert C. David,
 K.C.M.G., D.Sc.
 Robb, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S.,
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Robb, *Air Marshal* Sir James
 Milne, K.B.I., C.B., D.S.O.,
 D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex. Fowles,
 K.B.F.
 Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Ernest H. G., Kt.
 Roberts, Col. Sir George F., Kt.,
 C.B., O.B.I., I.D.
 Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Robertshaw, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I.,
 K.C.M.G., C.I.F.
 Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.,
 I.R.C.S.
 Robertson, Sir Charles Grant,
 Kt., C.V.O.
 Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
 Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne,
 Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Robertson, Sir George Stuart,
 Kt., K.C.
 Robertson, Sir Henry Beyer, Kt.
 Robertson, Sir Hugh S., Kt.
 Robertson, Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm
 Arnold, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.,
 I.R.S.
 Robins, Sir Reginald E., Kt.,
 C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir Alfred Theodore
 Vaughan, K.B.I., C.B.
 Robinson, Sir Arnold, P., Kt.
 Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur,
 K.C.M.G.
 Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir
 Cloudestley Varyl, K.C.B.
 Robinson, Sir Frederick Percival,
 K.C.B.
 Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Heaton
 Forbes, Kt., C.M.G.
 Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., D.Sc.,
 F.R.S.
 Robinson, Sir Roy L., Kt., O.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir Sydney M., Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Sydney Walter, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas William,
 Kt.
 Robinson, Sir (W.) Arthur, G.C.B.,
 G.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.E.
 Rodger, Sir Alexander, Kt.,
 O.B.E.
 Rodwell, Sir Cecil Hunter,
 G.C.M.G.
 Roe, Sir Allott Verdon-, Kt.,
 O.B.E.
 Roffey, Sir George Walter, Kt.
 Roger, Sir Alexander (Forbes
 Proctor), K.C.I.L.
 Rogers, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard,
 K.C.S.I., C.I.L., I.M.S.
 Roio, Sir Robert Simon, Kt.
 Romer, *Gen.* Sir Cecil F., G.C.B.,
 K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Romer, Hon. Sir Charles Robert
 Ritchie, n.B.E.
 Roney, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Rook, Sir William J., Kt.
 Rootes, Sir William E., K.B.E.

- Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Rosbotham, Sir Samuel Thomas, Kt.
 Rose, *Vice-Admiral* Sir (Frank) Forrester, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Rose, Sir Thomas Kirke, Kt.
 Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., F.R.L.B.A.
 Rowling, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Ross, Sir Frederick Wm. Leith-, G.C.M.G., E.C.E.
 Ross, Sir James S., K.B.E., C.B.
 Ross, Sir Wm. David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
 Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rowbotham, Sir S. Hanson, Kt.
 Rowland, Sir Frederick, Kt., F.C.A.
 Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
 Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield, Kt.
 Rowland, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Rowlands, Sir Archibald, K.C.B., M.B.E.
 Rowlands, Sir Gwilym, Kt., C.B.E.
 Rowlett, Sir Fredk. Terry, K.B.E.
 Rowley, Sir Arthur L. S., Kt., C.M.G.
 Roxburgh, Sir Thomas Laurence Kt., C.M.G.
 Roy, Sir Asoke Kumar, Kt.
 Roy, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E.
 Roy, Sir Satyendra Nath, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Royds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edmund, Kt., O.B.E.
 Royds, *Admiral* Sir Percy Molyneux, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
 Royle, Sir George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Royle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy C. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
 Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevill, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Rugman, Sir Francis Dudley, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Runganathan, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Russell, Hon. Sir Alex. Fraser, K.B.E.
 Russell, *Col.* Sir Alexander James Hutchinson, Kt., C.B.E., K.H.S., M.D.
 Russell, Sir Alexander West, Kt.
 Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Russell, Sir Charles Lennox, Kt.
 Russell, Sir Claud F. W., K.C.M.G.
 Russell, Sir Edward John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Russell, *Paym. Rear-Adm.* Sir Henshaw R., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Russell *Pasha*, Sir Lewa Thos. W., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 Russell, Hon. Sir Odo W. T. V., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Russell, Sir Thomas Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Russell, Sir Walter W., Kt., C.V.O., B.A.
 Russell, Sir Wm. Alison, K.C.M.G.
 Rutherford, Sir David Carter, Kt.
 Rutherford, Sir Thomas George, K.C.S.I.
 Rutter, Sir Frederick W. P., Kt.
 Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Sabnis, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Ragnata Venkaji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sachse, Sir Frederick Alexander, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.F.
 Saddy, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sadul Singh, *Col. Rao Bahadur* Sir Thakur, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sailana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beauchamp, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 St. Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Reginald, K.C.M.G.
 Saklatvala, Sir Sorabji Dorabji, Kt.
 Salmon, Sir Eric Cecil H-ygate, Kt., M.C.
 Salmond, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, Sir John M., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.I., I.L.D.
 Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
 Salter, Rt. Hon. Sir (Jas.) Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.P.
 Salvage, Sir Samuel A., K.B.E.
 Sams, Sir Hubert A., Kt., C.I.E.
 Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., E.C.
 Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 San Crombie Po, Sir, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Sandford, Sir J. Wallace, Kt.
 Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Sansom, Sir George B., K.C.M.G.
 Sapru, Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
 Saravanamuttu, Sir Ratnajoti, Kt.
 Sarawak, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.M.G.
 Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read, Kt.
 Sargent, Sir Orme G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sarkar, Sir Jadu Nath, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, Kt., M.D.
 Sarma, Sir Ramaswami Srinirasi, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, Sir, Kt.
 Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Chettiar, Kt.
 Satow, Sir Harold E., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Saundby, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert H. M. S., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Saunders, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh W. L., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
 Saut, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Savage, Sir William George, Kt.
 Saville, Sir Leopold H., K.C.B.
 Savill, Sir Edwin, Kt.
 Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
 Scarles, Sir Edward J., Kt., O.B.E.
 Scholefield, Sir Joshua, Kt., K.C.
 Schreiber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Schuster, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Scobell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sanford J. P., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Scobie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ronald MacKenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Scoones, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey A. P., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
 Scorgie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Gibb, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Scott, Sir Angus N., Kt.
 Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Scott, Hon. Sir Ernest S., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert, Kt., O.M., R.I., I.R.B.A.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Francis George Montague-Douglas, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Scott, Sir Harold R., K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Scott, Sir Henry Harold, K.C.M.G., M.B.
 Scott, Sir Henry Milne, Kt., K.C.
 Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie, Kt., E.C.
 Scott, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Scott, Sir R. Russell, K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Scott, Sir Walter Lawrence, Kt., C.I.E.
 Scott, Sir Warwick L., K.B.E., D.S.C.
 Seager, Sir Leighton, Kt., C.B.E.
 Seaus, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Selby, Sir Walford H. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Self, Sir Albert Henry, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
 Seligman, Sir Charles D., Kt.
 Selley, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt.
 Sen, Sir Usha Nath, Kt.
 Senior, Sir Frederic William, Kt.
 Sennett, Sir Richard Christopher, Kt.
 Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.
 Seton, Sir Claude Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
 Sewell, Sydney Valentine, Kt., M.D.
 Seymour, *Maj.* Sir Edw., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Seymour, Sir Horace James, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Shackleton, Sir Harry B., Kt.
 Shad Nawaz Khan Bhutto, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Shahab-ud-Din, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Chaudhri, Kt.
 Sharp, Sir Henry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Sharp, Sir Percival, Kt.
 Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, Kt.
 Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
 Shaw, Prof. Sir William Fletcher, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Shawcross, Sir Hartley William, Kt., K.C.
 Shea, Gen. Sir John S. M., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Shead, Sir Samuel G., Kt.
 Sheat, Sir William James Oliver, Kt., O.B.E.
 Sheddin, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Sheehy, Sir John Francis, Kt., C.S.I.
 Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
 Shenton, Sir William E. L., Kt.
 Shepherd, Sir Harry Percy, Kt.

- Sheppard, *Adm.* Sir Thos. Dawson
Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Sheridan, Sir Philip C., Kt., C.M.G.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles
Scott, O.M., G.L.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Shields, Sir Douglas, Kt., M.D.
Shiels, Sir T. Drummond, Kt.,
M.C.
Shipway, Sir Francis E., K.C.V.O.,
M.D.
Shou-Son, Sir Chow, Kt.
Shri Ram, Sir Lal, Kt.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shute, Col. Sir John Joseph, Kt.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shuttleworth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Digby
Ingils, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sibly, Sir (Thomas) Franklin,
K.B.E., LL.D., D.Sc.
Sidgreaves, Sir Arthur Frederick,
Kt.
Sifton, Sir James D., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E.
Skkim, H.H. the Maharaja of,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Silleme, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sillitoe, Sir Percy J., Kt., C.B.E.
Simeon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles
E. B., K.B.E., C.B.
Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
Simmons, Sir Frederick James, Kt.
Simon, Sir Ernest Darwin, Kt.
Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
Simpson, Sir George C., K.C.B.,
C.B.E., F.R.S.
Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.,
C.I.E.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, Kt.,
C.I.E.
Simpson, Sir Maurice George,
Kt., C.S.I.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Simson, *Capt.* Sir Donald Petrie,
K.B.E.
Sinclair, *Admiral* Sir Edwyn S.
Alexander, G.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, Sir Robert John, K.B.E.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrod A.
F., K.B.E.
Singh, Sir Apji Onkar, Kt., C.I.E.
Singh, Hon. Sir Dalip, Kt.
Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir Datar,
Kt.
Singh, Maharajadhiraja Sir Kame-
shwara, K.C.I.E.
Singh, *Capt.* Sir Sardar Buta, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Singh, Hon. *Sardar Bahadur* Sir
Sardar Sobha, Kt.
Singhanla, Sir Lal Padampat, Kt.
Singhji, *Maharaj* Sir Shri Ajit, Kt.
Singleton, Hon. Sir John Edward,
Kt.
Sinha, Sir Rajivaranjan P., Kt.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sitwell, Sir Sidney A. H., Kt.
Sivagnanam, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir
Tinnevelly Nallaiyappa Pillai,
Kt.
Skelton, *Eng. Vice-Admiral* Sir
Reginald Wm., K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O.,
K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy
Cyriac Burrell, K.B.E., C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slade, Sir James Benjamin, Kt.
Slatter, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir
Leonard H., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
D.F.C.
Slesser, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Kt.
Slessor, *Air Marshal* Sir John
Cotesworth, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Slim, *General* Sir William J.,
K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Smart, *Com.* Sir Morton, K.C.V.O.,
D.S.O., M.D., R.N.V.R.
Smart, Sir Walter Alex., K.C.M.G.
Smiles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter D.,
Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Alan Rae, Kt., O.B.E.
Smith, Sir Albert, Kt.
Smith, Sir Alexander Rowland,
Kt.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Water-
shoodt Lucie, Kt.
Smith, Sir Allan Gordon Gordon-
K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Smith, Sir Aubrey, Kt.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Aubrey C. H.,
K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ben, K.B.E.,
M.P.
Smith, Sir Bracewell, Kt., B.Sc.
Smith, Sir Chas. George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Clifford Edwd, Heath-
cote, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Smith, Sir David Wadsworth, Kt.
Smith, Sir Francis E. J., Kt.
Smith, Sir Frank E., G.C.B., G.B.E.,
F.R.S.
Smith, Sir Harold Gengoult, Kt.,
F.R.C.P., V.D.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry R. W.
Marriott, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Smith, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Kt.,
C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Henry Scott, Kt.
Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Bate-
man Protheroe, Kt., O.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Cowlishaw, Kt.,
C.I.E.
Smith, Sir John James, Kt.
Smith, Sir Jonah Walker, Kt.
Smith, Sir Joseph E. G., Kt., C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson,
K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Lindsey, Kt.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Osborne Arkell, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E.
Smith, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald
Hugh Dorman, G.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.* Sir Thomas G.
Lumley, Kt., D.S.O.
Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir William Wright, Kt.,
F.R.S.E.
Smithers, Sir Waldron, Kt., M.P.
Smyly, Sir Philip Crampton, Kt.,
Smyth, Sir Samuel A., K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snagge, His Honour Judge Sir
Thomas M., Kt.
Snow, Sir Sydney, K.B.E.
Sobha Singh, Hon. Sir Sardar
Bahadur Sardar, Kt.
Somerset, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Somervell, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald
B., Kt., C.B.F., K.C.
Somerville, *Admiral of the Fleet*
Sir James Fownes, G.C.B., K.B.E.,
D.S.O.
Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth Bhag-
chand, Kt.
Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph
Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.O.,
D.F.C.
Soskice, *Major* Sir Frank, Kt., K.C.,
M.P.
Souchon, Sir Louis, Kt., C.B.E.
Sousby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
Souter, Sir Charles Alexander,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Souter, Sir Edward Matheson, Kt.
Southern, Sir W. Thos., K.C.M.G.,
K.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., Kt., C.B.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Sparks, Sir Frederick James, Kt.
Speakman, Sir Harry, Kt.
Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward L.,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck,
K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Spence, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton-
Hebden Neven, Kt., M.P.
Spence, Sir George Hemming,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Spence, Sir Reginald Arthur, Kt.,
Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid B.,
K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Spens, Sir Patrick, Kt., O.B.E.,
K.C.
Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur
Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Spickernell, *Paym.-Capt.* Sir Fk.
Todd, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt.,
M.B.
Spinks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charlton
W., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Sprawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuth-
bert A., Kt., C.I.E.
Spriggs, Sir Edmund I., K.C.V.O.,
M.D.
Spriggs, Sir Frank Spence, Kt.
Spurling, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.M.G.,
O.B.E., V.D.
Srivastava, Sir Jwala Prasad, K.B.E.
Squire, Sir John Collings, Kt.
Stable, Hon. Sir Wintringham
Norton, Kt., M.C.
Staig, Sir Bertie M., Kt., C.S.I.
Stainton, Sir John Armitage, K.C.B.
Stampe, Sir William L., Kt.,
C.I.E.
Standen, Sir Bertram P., K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.
Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.V.O.,
G.B.E., C.B.
Stanley, Sir Herbert Jas., G.C.M.G.

- Stimpledon, Sir Reginald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Starke, Hon. Sir Haydon Erskine, K.C.M.G.
 Startin, *Adm.* Sir Jas., F.C.D., A.M.
 Statham, Hon. Sir Charles Ernest, Kt.
 Stavridi, Sir John, Kt.
 Stead, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Steedman, Sir Leonard Foster, Kt.
 Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Stephenson, *Lieut.-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Stephenson, Sir John Everard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt.
 Sterling, Sir Louis Saul, Kt.
 Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Sterry, Sir Wasey, Kt., C.B.E.
 Stevens, Hon. Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
 Stevenson, *Maj.* Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Steward, Sir Henry A. Holden, Kt.
 Stewart, Sir Alexander Anderson, Kt.
 Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edw., K.B.E.
 Stewart, Sir Findlater, G.C.B., G.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Stewart, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt.
 Stewart, Hon. Sir Frederick H., Kt.
 Stewart, Col. Sir James P. M. Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Stewart, Sir John, Kt.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H. Keith, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, K.B.E.
 Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E.
 Stibel, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Stiles, Col. Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
 Stockdale, Sir Frank Arthur, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Stockley, *Maj.* Sir Henry Hudson Fraser, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Stocks, Sir Andrew Denys, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Stokes, Sir Hopetoun G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
 Stone, Sir John Leonard, Kt., O.B.E.
 Stones, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Stopford, Sir John Sebastian Bach, Kt.
 Stopford, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Montagu G. N., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Storrs, Sir Ronald H. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Stradling, Sir Reginald E., Kt., C.B., M.C., D.S.C.
 Strang, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.E.
 Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., K.C.
 Strathearn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Calderwood, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.
 Strathie, Sir David Norman, K.C.I.E.
 Street, Sir Edward Raymond, Kt., C.B.E.
 Street, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.C.
 Stretzell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chauncey Batho Dashwood, K.C.I.E., C.P.
 Strickland, *Paym. Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Foster, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Strickland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Peter, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Strickland, Hon. Sir Thomas Walter, Kt.
 Strohmenger, Sir Ernest J., G.B.E., C.B.
 Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt.
 Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Stuart, *Gen.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Stuart, Sir Louis, Kt., C.I.E.
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I.
 Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., G.C.M.G.
 Sturges, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sturges, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
 Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Murray F., Kt., C.B.
 Sugden, Sir Bernard, Kt.
 Sugden, Sir Wilfrid Hart, Kt.
 Suhrawardy, Sir Zahhadur, Rahim Zahid, Kt.
 Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, *Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sutherland, Sir John D., Kt., C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
 Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.
 Sutton, *Air Marshal* Sir Bertine E., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Swan, Sir Alexander Brown, Kt.
 Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Swat, The Wall of, K.B.E.
 Swayne, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Reaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Swettenham, Sir Fk. A., G.C.M.G., C.I.L.
 Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Syfret, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward Neville, K.C.B.
 Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. H., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
 Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Symons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thos. Hy., K.B.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.M.S.
 Tait, Sir John, Kt.
 Tait, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor H., K.B.E., C.B.
 Tait, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Eric Campbell, K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Talbot, Sir William John, Kt.
 Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Talents, Sir Stephen G., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Tallis, Sir George, Kt.
 Tandy, *Brig.* Sir Edward A., Kt.
 Tanner, Col. Sir Gilbert, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
 Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
 Tarait, Sir Robt. Wm., Kt., C.I.E.
 Tasker, *Maj.* Sir Robert L., Kt., T.D.
 Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.S.F.
 Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Wm., K.B.E.
 Taylor, Sir Alex. Thomson, K.B.E.
 Taylor, Sir Alfred Jesse Sueneson, Kt., O.B.E.
 Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Brian Ogilvie, K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
 Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, Kt., C.I.F., D.S.O.
 Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir Joshua Paterson Ross, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir Lionel A. G., Kt.
 Taylor, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Grove, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Taylor, Hon. Sir W. Francis Kyffin, G.B.E., K.C.
 Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Walter William Pitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.S.C.
 Tedder, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B.
 Tegart, Sir Chas. A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.
 Tehri (Garhwal), *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Teja Sing Malik, *Sardar Bahadur Sardar* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rt. Hon. Sir, P.C., K.C.S.I., LL.D.
 Teiler, Hon. Sir Joseph Matthias, Kt.
 Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.C.
 Terry, Sir Francis William, Kt.
 Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
 Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Thesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Thomas, Sir Brumwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
 Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
 Thomas, *Capt.* Sir Ivor Broadbent, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Samuel J., Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Thos. Shenton W., G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir William Bruce, Kt., K.C.
 Thomas, Sir William Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir William Miles Webster, Kt., D.F.C.
 Thompson, Sir D'Arcy Wentworth, Kt., C.B., D.C.L., D.Litt.
 Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
 Thompson, Sir William G., Kt.
 Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
 Thomson, Sir St. Clair, Kt.
 Thomson, Sir William, Kt., LL.D.
 Thomson, Sir William Johnston, Kt.

- Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
 Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew N., A.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Thorne, Sir John A., K.C.I.E.
 Thornely, Sir Arnold, Kt.
 Thornton, Col. Sir Edward N., K.B.E., V.D., M.R.C.S.
 Thornton, *Commodore* Sir Ernest Hugh, Kt., R.N.E.
 Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Thornycroft, Sir John E., K.B.E.
 Threlford, Sir William Lacon, Kt., M.B.E.
 Thuillier, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Thurston, Sir T. Geo. O., K.B.E.
 Thwaites, *General* Sir William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Tidy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Letheby, K.B.E., R.R.C.P.
 Tillard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Aubrey Thomas, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Tilley, Sir George, Kt.
 Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Tillyard, Prof. Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tirumalai Desikachiar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Tizard, Sir Henry Thomas, K.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.
 Todd, Sir William A. Forster, Kt.
 Todhunter, Sir Charles George, K.C.S.I.
 Tomlinson, Sir George J. F., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Tomlinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir P. S., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.H.P.
 Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S., Kt.
 Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
 Topping, Sir H. Robert, Kt.
 Tottenham, Sir Alexander R. L., Kt., C.I.E.
 Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B. (m), C.B. (i), C.B.E.
 Tottenham, Sir George Richard Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Tout, Hon. Sir Frederick H., Kt.
 Tovey, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Cronyn, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
 Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
 Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Townsend, Sir John S. E., Kt., F.R.S.
 Towse, *Capt.* Sir (E.) Beachcroft Beckwith, *VC*, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
 Travacore, H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.I.E.
 Travis, *Paym. Comdr.* Sir Edward Wilfrid Harry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
 Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
 Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Treach, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Henry Chevenix, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Trevor, Sir Charles Gerald, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tribe, Sir Frank Newton, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Trimmer, Sir George W. A., Kt.
 Tripp, Sir Herbert Alker, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tripura, *Major* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Tritton, Sir William A., Kt.
 Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Mahavial, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Trott, Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Jas. Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
 Troup, Sir George Alexander, Kt., C.M.G.
 Troyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt.
 Truter, Sir Theodoros Gustaff, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Tucker, Hon. Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Hy.) Hugh, K.C.B. (i), C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Chas. Tudor, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.*, Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.B.E., C.B.
 Turner, Col. Sir John Fisher, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
 Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., *VC*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Turner, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tute, Sir Richard Clifford, Kt.
 Tweedie, *Adm.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.B.
 Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. L. O., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Twyford, Sir Harry E. A., K.B.E.
 Twynam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Tyler, Sir Henry H. Francis Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tymms, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tyrrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Tyrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal*, Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Tytler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Kerr Fraser, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 U Paw Tun, Sir, Kt.
 U Thwin, Sir, Kt.
 Udalpur, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Upcher, Sir Henry Edward Sparke, Kt.
 Upcott, Sir Gilbert C., K.C.B.
 Usher, Sir George C., Kt.
 Uthwatt, Hon. Sir Augustus A., Kt.
 Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji, Kt.
 Vaisey, Hon. Sir Harry Bevir, Kt., K.C., D.C.L.
 Vanderpant, Sir Harry Sheil Elster, Kt.
 Van Ryneveld, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Helerus Andreas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Casimir Cartwright, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Vardipier, Sir Donald E., K.B.L.
 Vardacharian, Sir Sinivasa, Kt.
 Vasani, Trikamji Mulji, Sir, Kt.
 Vaux, Sir Richard Augustus, Kt.
 Vakilataraman, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Tiruvadi S., Kt.
 Venkatasubra Rao, Sir Mutta, Kt.
 Vanning, *Gen.* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.
 Vepa Ramesam Pantalu, Sir, Kt.
 Verity, Sir John, Kt.
 Verney, Sir Harry Lloyd, G.C.V.O.
 Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Vesey, *Gen.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Vian, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Philip L., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Vijayaraghava Acharya, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tiruvalangudi, Kt.
 Villiers, Sir Francis Edward Earle, Kt.
 Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister, Kt.
 Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Vincent, Sir Harry, Kt., LL.D.
 Vissani, Sir Mathuradas, Kt.
 Vivian, Sir Sylvanus Percival, Kt., C.B.
 Vora, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt.
 Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard G. H. Howard, K.C.M.G.
 Waddell, Hon. Sir Chas. Graham, K.B.L.
 Waddington, Sir (Eubule) John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Wade, Sir Armiged de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Wade, Sir Robert Blakeway, Kt., M.D.
 Wadia, Sir Bomajji Jamshedji, Kt.
 Wadia, Sir Cursetji Nowroji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Wadia, Sir Nasarvanji Navroji, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Wadia, Sir Navroji Jahangir, Kt.
 Wainwright, Sir Gilbert C., Kt., O.B.E.
 Waittell, *Adm.* Sir Arthur K., K.C.B.
 Wake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir St. Aubyn Baldwin, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wakefield, Sir William Wavell, Kt., M.P.
 Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
 Wakely, Sir Leonard D., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Walder, Hon. Sir Samuel R., Kt.
 Waldron, Col. Sir William J., Kt.
 Wales, Sir A. George, Kt.
 Waley, Sir Sigismund David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
 Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
 Walker, Sir Geo. Bernard Lomas, K.B.E.

- Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, Kt., C.S.I.
 Walker, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.F.
 Walker, Col. Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B., T.D.
 Walker, Sir Robert Bryce, Kt., C.B.E.
 Walker, Sir William, Kt.
 Wallace, Lt.-Col. Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Wallace, Sir Edward H., Kt.
 Wallace, Sir John, Kt.
 Wallace, Sir John S. Stewart, Kt., C.B.
 Wallace, Prof. Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
 Waller, Sir David Grierson, Kt.
 Wallington, Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph, Kt.
 Wallis, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Power, Kt.
 Walmsley, Sir Hugh, Kt.
 Walsh, Sir Cecil, Kt., K.C.
 Walsh, Sir Chas. Arthur, B.B.F.
 Walton, Col. Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
 Walton, Sir George O'Donnell, Kt.
 Walton, Sir James A., K.C.V.O.
 Walton, Sir John C., K.C.I.E.
 Walwyn, Vice-Adm. Sir Humphrey T., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Wankar, Capt. H.H. Maharam Rai Sahab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Ward, Sir Lancelot E. Barrington, K.C.V.O.
 Wardrop, Gen. Sir Alexander E., G.C.B., C.M.G.
 Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ware, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Warner, Sir George R., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Warner, Sir Lionel A. P., Kt., C.B.E.
 Warner, Sir Pelham, Kt., M.B.E.
 Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
 Warner, Sir Philip Allan, Kt.
 Waterfield, Sir Alexander Percival, Kt., C.B.
 Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
 Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
 Waters, Sir Harry George, Kt.
 Watkins, Sir Percy Emerson, Kt.
 Watney, Col. Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
 Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Angus, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Watson, Sir Bertrand, Kt.
 Watson, Col. Sir Chas. Gordon, Gordon, K.B.L., C.M.G., R.C.S.
 Watson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Daril Gerard, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Watson, Sir Duncan, Kt., M.I.E.E.
 Watson, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Watson, Adm. Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, K.C.B. (m), C.B. (o), C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Watson, Sir Hugh W. Allan, Kt.
 Watson, Sir John Ballingall Forbes, Kt.
 Watson, Sir John Mathewson, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Malcolm, Kt., M.D.
 Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson, Kt., C.B.
 Watt, Hon. Sir Thos., K.C.M.G.
 Watt, Capt. Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Watts, Sir Thomas, Kt., M.D.
 Wauchope, Gen. Sir Artaur Grenfell, G.C.E., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Wauchope, Sir Alex. Telford, K.C.M.G.
 Wawlaed, Lt.-Col. Sir William Abraham, Kt.
 Wayman, Lt.-Col. Sir Myers, Kt., O.L.E.
 Wazir Azam, Sa'id, Kt.
 Webb, Sir Ambrose Henry, Kt.
 Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
 Webb, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Webb, Hon. Sir William F., Kt.
 Webb, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Webber, Sir Arthur Frederick Clarence, Kt.
 Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
 Webster, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas S. Riddell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wedderburn, Sir Ernest MacLagan, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Wedderburn, Sir Maxwell MacLagan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Weeks, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald Morce, K.C.B., C.B.L., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.B.E., M.C.
 Weir, Gen. Sir Geo. Alexander, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.B.
 Welch, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wellesley, Sir Victor A. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wells, Admiral Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Welsh, Hon. Sir Allan Ross, Kt.
 Welsh, Air Marshal Sir Wm. Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Wemyss, Capt. Sir (M.) Francis Colchester, K.B.E.
 Wemyss, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry C. Barclay, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O.
 West, Sir Fredk. Joseph, K.B.E.
 West, Sir Glynn H., Kt.
 West, Sir James Grey, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.L.B.A.
 West, Sir Leonard H., Kt., O.B.E.
 West, Sir Walter Wood, Kt.
 Wheatley, Sir Zachariah, Kt.
 Wheeler, Brigadier Sir Edward Oliver, Kt., M.C.
 Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, Kt., D.S.O.
 Whigham, Gen. Sir Robert D., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Whiskard, Sir Geoffrey Granville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Whitaker, Sir Frederick Arthur, K.C.B.
 Whitby, Brigadier Sir Lionel E. H., Kt., C.V.O.
 White, Brigadier Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
 White, Sir George Ernest, Kt.
 White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
 White, Maj.-Gen. Sir Maurice F. Grove, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 White, Col. Sir William Hale, K.B.E., M.D.
 White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thos., G.C.M.G.
 Whitehouse, Sir Julian Osborne, Kt.
 Whitely, Sir Gerald Charles, Kt., C.M.G.
 Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
 Whitely, Sir Michael Henry, Kt.
 Whitely, Sir Norman Henry Powall, Kt., M.C.
 Whitmore, Col. Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
 Whitley, Col. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B. (o), C.B. (m), C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
 Whitson, Sir Thomas B., Kt.
 Whittaler, Prof. Sir Edmund Taylor, Kt., F.F.S.
 Whitty, Sir John Tarlton, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Whittingham, Air Marshal Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.B., K.H.P.
 Whitworth, Admiral Sir Wm. Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.
 Whyte, Sir William Edward, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.E.
 Wickham, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles George, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Wightman, Sir Owen William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wigley, Sir Wilfrid Murray, Kt., O.B.E.
 Wigram, Gen. Sir Kenneth, G.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Wijeyekoon, Sir Abraham Charles Gerard, Kt.
 Wilberforce, Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbt., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Viles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Wilkins, Capt. Sir George Hubert, Kt., M.C.
 Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
 Willans, Sir Frederic Jeanne, K.C.V.O., M.R.C.S.
 Wilcock, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Beresford Dennitt, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur J. Allen, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
 Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.E.
 Williams, Gen. Sir Guy Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Williams, Sir Herbert Geraint, Kt.
 Williams, Sir John Fischer, Kt., C.B.E., K.C.
 Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort, Kt., K.C.
 Williams, Sir Sydney Charles Stuart, Kt.

Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.	Winnicott, Sir John Frederick, Kt.	Wortley, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.L., M.B.E.	Winstedt, Sir Richard O., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Wragg, Sir Herbert, Kt.
Williamson, Sir James, Kt.	Winter, Col. Sir Ormoude de l'Epée, K.B.I., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wrench, Sir Charles A., Kt.
Williamson, Sir Walter J. Franklin, Kt., C.M.G.	Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.	Wrench, Major Sir John Evelyn L., Kt., C.M.G.
Willis, Admiral Sir Algernon Osborne, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Wippell, Admiral Sir Henry Daniel Pridham, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Wright, Sir Almoth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.	Wise, Sir John Humphreys, K.C.M.G., C.B.I.	Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick, Kt.
Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.	Witt, Sir Robert Clermont, Kt., C.B.I.	Wright, Sir Johnstone, Kt.
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Eric E. B. Holt, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wollaston, Sir Gerald Woods, K.C.P., K.C.V.O.	Wright, Sir Robert Patrick, Kt.
Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.	Wood, Sir Alfred, Kt.	Wright, Sir William Owen, Kt., O.B.E.
Wilson, Field Marshal Sir (Henry) Maitland, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Wood, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, Kt., C.B.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Wood, Maj. Sir Murdoch McCulloch, Kt., O.B.E.	Wrottesley, Hon. Sir Frederick John, Kt.
Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.F.	Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.P.	Wyatt, Sir Stanley Charles, Kt.
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.L., D.S.O.	Wood, Sir William Valentine, Kt.	Wylie, Sir Francis James, Kt.
Wilson, Col. Sir Murrrough J., K.B.E.	Woodall, Sir Ambrose E., Kt., M.D.	Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, K.C.S.I., C.I.L.
Wilson, Hon. Sir Reginald Victor, K.B.E.	Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, K.C.S.I., C.I.L.	Wyman, Sir Robert William Herbert Watkin Williams, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Robert, Kt.	Woods, Sir John Harold Edmund, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Yahim Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.F.
Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Roger C., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Woods, Sir Robert Stanton, Kt., M.D.	Yapp, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt.
Wilson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.	Woods, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Young, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
Wilson, Sir Chas. Stewart, K.C.I.L.	Woodward, Major Sir Alfred C. T., Kt.	Young, Sir Hubert Winthrop, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Thomas George, Kt.	Woodward, Paym. Rear-Adm. Sir H. Wm., K.C.B., (m), C.B. (c).	Young, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.V.O.
Wilson, Sir Walter Stuart James, Kt.	Woolley, Sir Chas. Campbell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.	Young, Sir John D., Kt.
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant, Kt.	Woolley, Sir C. Leonard, Kt., D.Iitt.	Young, Brig.-Gen. Sir Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.	Wordsworth, Capt. Sir William H. L., Kt.	Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, K.C.M.G.
Wiltshire, Sir Frank Henry Cafaude, Kt., M.C.	Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.	Young, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
Winder, Sir Arthur Benedict, Kt.	Worthington, Col. Sir Edward S., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.L.	Young, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Windham, Sir William, Kt., C.B.L.	Worthington, Sir John V., Kt.	Zafulla Khan, Sir Chaudhury, Kt.
Wingfield, Sir Anthony H., Kt.		Zafulla Khan, Sir Muhammed, K.C.S.I.
Wingfield, Sir Charles J. F. R., K.C.M.G.		Zimmerman, Prof. Sir Alfred E., Kt.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832).

Year.	Party.	Majority.	Year.	Party.	Majority.
1833	Whig	307	1892	Liberal	40
1835	Whig	107	1895	Unionist	152
1837	Whig	51	1900	Unionist	134
1841	Conservative	81	1906	Liberal	356
1847	Whig	1	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1852	Liberal	13	1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1857	Liberal	79	1918	Coalition	263
1859	Liberal	43	1922	Conservative	79
1865	Liberal	67	1923	No Majority.	
1868	Liberal	128	1924	Conservative	225
1874	Conservative	46	1929	No Majority.	
1880	Liberal	62	1931	National Government	425
1885	Liberal (84) and Nationalist (82)	166	1935	National Government	247
1886	Unionist	114	1945	Labour	186

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire.

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Barons and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS.

H.M. The Queen, K.G., K.T., G.M.V.O., C.I.	Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.	Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E. (The Viscountess North- cliffe).
H.M. Queen Mary, K.G., V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.	Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.I.	Colville, Dame Helen Cynthia, D.C.V.O.	Humphrys, Dame Gertrude Mary, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Glou- cester, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.I.	Connor, Dame Annie Jean, D.B.E., M.D.	Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D.B.E., R.R.C.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, G.B.E., C.I.	Cook, Dame Mary, D.B.E.	Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, G.B.E.	Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.	Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.
H.H. The Princess Helena Vic- toria, V.A., C.I., G.B.E.	Craigavon, Cecil Mary Nowell Viscountess, D.B.E.	King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.
H.H. The Princess Marie Louise Augusta, V.A., C.I., G.B.E.	Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
Abercorn, The Duchess of, D.B.E.	Cruikshank, Dame Joanna Mar- garet, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Lambert, Dame Florence, D.B.E., M.B., B.S.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.	Curzon of Kedleston, The Mar- chioness, G.B.E.	Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Amphill, Margaret, Dowager Baroness, C.I., G.B.E.	D'Arcy, Dame Constance Eliza- beth, D.B.E., M.B.	Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Edith Muriel, D.B.E.	Davidson, Dame Margaret Agnes, D.B.E.	Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Atholl, Katherine Marjory, Duch- ess of, D.B.E.	Dawson, Dame Aimée Evelyn, G.B.E.	Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.	Denman, The Baroness, D.B.E.	Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret, G.B.E.
Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary, D.B.E.	De Sausmarez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.	Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
Barker, Dame Lilian Charlotte, D.B.E.	Devonshire, The Dowager Duch- ess of, G.C.V.O.	Lytelton, Hon. Dame Edith, G.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Dixon, Edith Lady, D.B.E.	McCarthy, Dame Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.	Dorrien, Dame Olive Crofton Smith, D.B.E.	McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Blair, <i>Matron in Chief</i> Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Marshall, Hon. Dame Joan, D.B.E.
Braithwaite, Dame Lilian, D.B.E.	Elphinstone, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.	Mathews, Dame Flavinia Sybil Marie Laughton, D.B.E., W.R.N.S.
Bridgeman, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Evans, Dame Regina, D.B.E.	Monro, Hon. Dame Mary Caro- line, D.B.I.
Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D.B.E., L.R.C.P.	Findlay, Dame Harriet Jane, D.B.E.	Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., I.L.D.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Fordyce, <i>Air Chief Commandant</i> Dame Trefusis, D.B.E.	Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani- Regent of, D.B.E.
Burnett, Dame Maud, D.B.E.	Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.	Northumberland, The Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.	Furse, Dame Katherine, G.B.E.	O'Dwyer, Dame Una, D.B.E.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.	Gilmore, Dame Mary, D.B.E.	Oliver, Dame Beryl, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Cadbury, Dame Elizabeth Mary, D.B.L.	Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.	Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.	Gosford, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.	Paget, Dame Louise, G.B.E.
Carisbrooke, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.	Granville, The Countess, D.C.V.O.	Paget, Dame Rosalind, D.B.E.
Cason, Dame Sybil (Sybil Thorn- dike), D.B.E., I.L.D.	Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Pankhurst, Dame Christabel, D.B.E.
Cavan, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Harcourt, The Dowager Vis- countess, G.B.E.	Pearson, Dame Ethel Maud, D.B.E.
	Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne, D.C.V.O.	Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
	Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Pinsent, Dame Ellen Frances, D.B.E.
	Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope, D.B.E.	Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
	Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E.	Reading, The Dowager Mar- chioness of, G.B.E.
		Reid, Dame Flora, G.B.E.
		Rice, Dame Margaret Pryse, D.B.E.

- Ridley, Rosamond, Viscountess, D.B.E.
 St. Albans, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
 Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D.B.E., D.Sc.
 Simon, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
 Smith, Dame Anne Beaumont, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Stanley, Dame Reniera, D.B.E.
 Stradbroke, The Countess of, D.B.E.
 Strickland, The Baroness, D.B.E.
 Strickland, Dame Barbara, D.B.E.
 Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
 Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Trubshaw, Dame Gwendoline Joyce, D.B.E.
 Tuke, Dame Margaret Janson, D.B.E.
 Vanbrugh, Dame Irene (Mrs. Dion Boucicault), D.B.E.
 Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne, G.B.E. (Civil), D.B.E. (Military).
 Walker, Dame Ethel, D.B.E., A.R.A.
 Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
 Willington, The Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E.
 Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
 Wingate, Dame Catherine Leslie, D.B.E.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ANCIENT IRISH CHIEFTAINRIES.

Under the Brehon law the succession of Irish chieftains was by selection within a limited family group (deróghine), but the principle of seniority was observed by Gaelic genealogists. About the beginning of the 19th century some of the representatives of the last holders of the chieftainries resumed the appropriate designations, which had lapsed with the final destruction of the Gaelic order.

The descent of the following, by primogeniture from the last inaugurated or *de facto* chieftain, has been examined by the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle. Subject to the possible survival in some cases of senior lines at present unidentified, they are recorded at the Genealogical Office as Chiefs of the Name, and are recognised by courtesy. Certain Chiefs, whose pedigree has not been finally proved, are included in this list on account of their prescriptive standing.

- MAC DERMOT PRINCE OF COOLAVIN:** Charles Edward MacDermot, D.L., b. Dec. 29, 1862; m. 1894 Caroline dau. of John J. Whyte, D.L., of Loughbrickland, Co. Down. *Heir*, Charles John MacDermot, 2nd son, b. Feb. 20, 1899. *Res.*: Coolavin, Co. Sligo.
- MAC DERMOTT ROE.** Dormant.
- MAC GILLYCUDDY OF THE REEKS:** Lt-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillycuddy, D.S.O., b. Oct. 20, 1882; m. 1908 Helen Grace, y. dau. of Edward Courage of Shinfield Place, Essex; *suc.* 1921. *Heir*, John Patrick McGillycuddy, *eld. son*, b. Aug. 20, 1909. *Res.*: The Reeks, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
- MACMORROUGH KAVANAGH:** Arthur Thomas Kavanagh, b. Jan. 12, 1888; m. 1914, Minna Alice, dau. of Samuel Gurney Buxton, of Cotton Hall, Norwich. *Heir*: Dermot Kavanagh, *bro.*, b. Jan. 9, 1890. *Res.*: Borris, Co. Carlow.
- O'BRIEN OF THOMOND:** Sir Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, 16th Baron Inchiquin, and 9th Baronet; b. Jan. 5, 1897; *suc.* 1929; m. 1921, Honble Anne Thesiger, 2nd dau. of 1st Visc. Chelmsford. *Heir*: Honble Phaedric Lucius Ambrose O'Brien, *bro.*, b. April 4, 1900. *Res.*: Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare.
- O CALLAGHAN:** Juan O Callaghan, b. 1934; *suc.* 1944. *Heir*, Juan O Callaghan, *eld. son*, b. 1934. *Res.*: Tortosa, Spain.
- O CONOR DON:** Rev. Charles Denis O Connor, S.J., M.A., H.D.E.; b. March 25, 1906; *suc.* (as 25th O Connor Don) 1943. *Heir*, Charles William O Connor of Ashley Moor, Orleton, Ludlow, Shropshire, who has issue 2 sons, *cousin of father*, b. Dec. 17, 1878. *Address*: Rathfarnham Castle, Dublin.
- O DONOGHUE OF THE GLENS:** Geoffrey O Donoghue, b. Oct. 8, 1896; m. 1935 Kathleen, dau. of — Finnegan. *Heir*, Geoffrey Vincent Paul O Donoghue, *eld. son*, b. July 19, 1937. *Res.*: The Crossways, Ballymoney, Gorty, Co. Wexford.
- O DONOVAN:** Col. Morgan John Winthrop O Donovan, M.C.; b. 1893; m. 1926 Cornelia, dau. of late Dr. William Henry Bagnell of Pau. *Heir*, Morgan Gerald Daniel O Donovan, *eld. son*, b. May 4, 1931. *Res.*: Arda, Northam, Bideford, Devon.
- O MORCHOE:** Capt. Arthur Donel MacMurrough O Morchoe, *Chief of his Sept.* of Oulartleigh, Co. Wexford; b. 1892; *suc.* his father 1921; m. 1926 Isabel Hester Louise Carden; *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. K. G. O'Morchoe, *bro.* b. 1894. *Res.*: Coolinagoose, Inch, Co. Wexford.
- O NEILL OF CLANDEBOY:** H. E. Dom Hugh O'Neill, b. 1908; *suc.* his father 1940. *Heir*, Hugo O'Neill, *eld. son*, b. March 7, 1939. *Res.*: Lisbon, Portugal.
- O SIONNAIGH** (called *The Fox* since 1552): Capt. Niall Arthur Hubert Fox, late Royal Irish Regt.; b. 1897; m. 1925. *Heir*, Arthur James Fox, *uncle*, b. June 1, 1871.
- O TOOLE OF FER TIRE:** Charles Joseph Antoine Thomoy O Toole, *Comte O Toole*; *suc.* his father 1889. *Res.*: 10 Ave. des Champs Elysées, Paris.
- * * * *
- O MAHONY OF KERRY** (Dermot Gun O Mahony of Grange Con, Co. Wicklow, who *suc.* his father Oct. 31, 1930). This case is still under investigation.
- * * * *
- While not representatives of Chieftainries in the strict sense the following have long been styled as under and their pedigrees, duly authenticated, are on record at the Genealogical Office.
- O GRADY OF KILBALLYOWEN:** Major Gerald Vigors de Courcy O Grady, R.A.; m. 1941 Pamela Violet, dau. of late Lt.-Col. T. A. Thornton, C.V.O., of Brockhall, Northampton. *Heir*, Brian de Courcy O Grady, *eld. son*, b. Sept. 2, 1943. *Address*: Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.1.
- O KELLY OF GALLAGH AND TYCOOLY:** Walter Joseph O Kelly, *Count or the Holy Roman Empire*; b. 1876; m. 1912 Mary Louisa, dau. of Hyacinth D'Arcy of Newforest, Co. Galway. *Heir*, Count Walter Lionel O Kelly, *eld. son*, b. July 17, 1921. *Res.*: Athlone.



THE VICTORIA CROSS. F.C.



The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).
FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1856.*

The VC is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists in a cross-pattee of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." From the institution of the decoration in January 1856 until March 1942 Victoria Crosses were, by Queen Victoria's decree, struck from the metal of guns captured by the British at Sevastopol during the Crimean War; the supply of Sevastopol metal having run out the crosses are now made from gunmetal supplied by the Royal Mint. In all three fighting Services, holders of the VC below commissioned rank (or below warrant rank in the Royal Navy) received an annuity of £10 a year concurrently with the award, plus an addition of 6d. a day (£9 as. od. a year) to the recipient's pension. In the case of a posthumous award £50 is credited to the estate of a recipient, or the balance of £50 if that amount has not been paid during his lifetime; an additional annuity of £5 is paid for each bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £75. In 1917, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire.

Awarded 1940-1945.

- *Warburton-Lee, Capt. B. A. W. (R.N.)
Narvik 1940
*Garland, Flying-Officer Donald E. (R.A.F.)
Belgium 1940
*Gray, Sergeant Thomas (R.A.F.)... Belgium 1940
Ervine-Andrews, Capt. H. M. (E. Lancs. R.)
Dunkirk 1940
Nicholls, Lance-Cpl. H. (G. Gds.)... Belgium 1940
Stannard, Lieut. R. B., D.S.O. (R.N.R.)
Namsos 1940
Learoyd, Wing-Com. R. A. B. (R.A.F.)
Dortmund-Enns Canal 1940
Annand, Lt. R. W. (Durham L. I., S.R.)
River Dyle 1940
*Gristock, Coy. Sergt.-Maj. G. R. (Norfolk
R.)... River Escut 1940
Hannah, Flight-Sergt. John (R.A.F.)... 1940
*Mantle, Leading Seaman J. F. (R.N.)... 1940
Wilson, Capt. E. C. T., E. Surrey Regt.
(Somaliland Camel Corps)... Somaliland 1940
\$Nicholson, Wing Comdr. J. B. (R.A.F.)
Over Southampton 1940
*Fegen, Capt. E. S. Fogarty (R.N.) H.M.S.
Jervis Bay 1940
Hinton, Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.)... Crete 1941
Premindra Singh Bhagat, and Lt. (Corps of
Indian Engineers)... Middle East 1941
*Rishpal Ram, Subadar (6th Rajputana Rifles)
Middle East 1941
*Edmondson, Corpl. J. H. (Australian Mil.
Forces)... Tobruk 1941
Edwards, Group Capt. H. L., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Bremen 1941
Ward, Sergt. J. A. (N.Z.A.F.)... Munster 1941
Upham, Capt. C. H. (N.Z.M.F.) [and Bar,
Western Desert, 1942]... Crete 1941
Huime, Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.)... Crete 1941
Gordon, Private J. H. (Australian Mil. Fes.)
Syria 1941
*Sephton, P.O. (R.N.)... H.M.S. Coventry
Cutter, Lt. A. R. (Australian M. F.)... Syria 1941
\$Wanklyn, Lt.-Com. M. D., D.S.O. (R.N.)
Coast of Sicily 1941
†Campbell, Maj.-Gen. J. C., D.S.O. (Bar), M.C.
Libya 1942
*Campbell, Flying Officer K. (R.A.F.V.R.)
Best Harbour 1942
Anderson, Lt.-Col. C. G. W. (Australian
Mil. Forces)... Malaya 1942
Cumming, Brigadier A. E., O.B.E., M.C.
(Indian Army)... Malaya 1942
Esmonde, Lt.-Com. E., D.S.O. (Fleet Air
Arm)... Snares of Dover 1942
\$Gardner, Capt. P. J., M.C. (R. Tank R.)
Tobruk 1941
*Jackman, Capt. J. J. B. (R. Northumb. Fus.)
Tobruk 1941
*Gunn, and Lt. G. W., M.C. (R.H.A.) Sidi Rezegh 1941
*Beeley, Rifleman J. (K.R.R.C.) Sidi Rezegh 1941
\$Nettleton, Wing-Com. J. D. (S.A.F.A.F.)
Augsburg 1942
Ryder, Com. R. E. D. (R.N.)... St. Nazaire 1942
Beattie, Lt.-Com. S. R. (R.N.)... St. Nazaire 1942
*Savage, A.B. W. A. (R.N.)... St. Nazaire 1942
Roberts (Lt. P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.)
Sub. Thrasher 1942
Gould, P.O. T. W. (R.N.)... Sub. Thrasher 1942
*Keyes, Lt.-Col. G. C. T., M.C. (R. Scots
Greys)... Libya 1941
Miers, Com. A. C. C., D.S.O. (R.N.)
H.M.S. Torbay 1942
*Wakenshaw, Pte. A. H. (Durham L. I.)
Western Desert 1942
*Gurney, Pte. A. S. (Australian M. F.)
Western Desert 1942
Smythe, Sergt. Q. G. M. (S.A.F. M.F.)
Western Desert 1942
Elliott, Sergt. K. (N.Z.M.F.)... Western Desert 1942
Merritt, Lt.-Col. C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan
R.)... Dieppe 1942
Porteous, Maj. P. A. (R.A.)... Dieppe 1942
Sherbrooke, Capt. R., D.S.O. (R.N.)
North Russia Convoy 1942
Le Patourel, Maj. H. W. (Hampshire R.)
Tunisia 1942
†Peters, Capt. F. T., D.S.O., D.S.C. (R.N.)
Oran Harbour 1942
*Kingsbury, Pte. B. S. (Australian M. F.)
New Guinea 1942
*Manser, Fl. Off. L. T. (R.A.F.V.R.) Cologne 1942
Turner, Lt.-Col. V. B. (Rif. Brig.)... Egypt 1942
*Malcolm, Wing. Com. H. G. (R.A.F.) Tunisia 1942
*Middleton, Fl.-Sergt. R. H. (R.A.F.V.R.)
Turin 1942
*French, Corpl. J. A. (Australian M.F.)
New Guinea 1942
*Kibby, Sergt. W. H. (Australian M.F.)
El Alamein 1942
*Gratwick, Pte. P. E. (Australian M.F.)
El Alamein 1942
*Seagrim, Lt.-Col. D. A. (Green Howards)
Mareth Line 1943
Parkash Singh, Havildar (8th Punjab Regt.)
Burma 1943

- §Linton, Comm. J. W., D.S.O., D.S.C. (R.N.)
H.M. Submarine 1943
- §Gibson, Wing Com. G. P., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 (R.A.F.) *Ruby Dams* 1943
- *Ngarimu, 2nd Lt. M. N. K. (N. Z. Mil.
 Forces) *N. Africa* 1943
- Campbell, Brigadier L. McL., D.S.O., T.D.
 (A. & S. Hughes) *Wadi Akari* 1943
- Lalbahadur Thapa, Subadar (Gurkha Rifles)
Tunisia 1943
- *Clarke, Lt. W. A. S. (The Loyal Regt.)
Tunisia 1943
- §Anderson, Major J. T. McK., D.S.O. (A. & S.
 Highls.) *Tunisia* 1943
- *Chhelu Ram, Coy. Havildar Major (6th
 Rajputana Rifles) *Tunisia* 1943
- *Lyell, Capt. Lord (Scots Gds.) *Tunisia* 1943
- Kennally, L. Corp. J. P. (Irish Gds.) *Tunisia* 1943
- *Anderson, Pte. E. (East Yorks. R.) *Tunisia* 1943
- Ghale, Jemadar Gaje (Gurkha Rifl.) *Burma* 1943
- §Newton, Fl.-Lt. W. E. (R.A.A.F.)
New Guinea 1943
- *Trigg, Fl. Off. L. A., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.)
Anti-Submarines 1943
- *Aaron, Fl.-Sergt. A., D.F.M. (R.A.F.) *Tunm* 1943
- Reid, Fl.-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.) *Düsseldorf* 1943
- Kelliher, Pte. R. (Austrian M.F.)
New Guinea 1943
- Place, Lieut. B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.)
Tirpitz, Kaaford 1943
- Cameron, Lieut. D. (R.N.R.)
Tirpitz, Kaaford 1943
- Triquet, Lt. P. (Royal 22 Regt.) *Italy* 1943
- §Derrick, Sergt. T. C., D.C.M. (Australian
 M.F.) *New Guinea* 1943
- Sidney, Maj. Hon. W. P. (now Lord De Lisle
 and Dudley) (Grenadier Gds.) *Anzio*
Beachhead 1944
- *Horwood, Lt. A. G., D.C.M. (Queen's Royal
 Regt.) *Burma* 1944
- *Hocy, Major C. F., M.C. (Lincolnshire Regt.)
Burma 1944
- Foote, Lt.-Col. H. R. B., D.S.O. (Royal Tank
 Regt.) "Knightsbridge Escapment" (1942) 1944
- Nand Sing, Naik (11th Sikh Regt.) *Burma* 1944
- *Harmar, Lt.-Corpl. J. P. (W. Kent R.)
Burma 1944
- *Barton, Pilot Off. C. J. (R.A.F.V.R.)
Nuremberg 1944
- Jefferson, Fusilier F. A. (Lancs. Fus.) *Italy* 1944
- Wakeford, Lt. R. (Hampshire Regt.) *Italy* 1944
- Mahony, Maj. J. K. (Canadian Army) *Italy* 1944
- Kamal Ram, Sepoy (8th Punjab Regt.)
Italy 1944
- *Abdul Hafiz, Jemadar (9th Jat Regt.) *Burma* 1944
- *Hornell, Fl.-Lt. D. E. (R.C.A.F.)
Anti-Submarine 1944
- *Rogers, Sergt. M. A. W. (Wilts. Regt.) *Italy* 1944
- *Mitchell, Pte. G. A. (London Scottish) *Italy* 1944
- Hollis, C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards)
Normandy 1944
- *Turner, Sergt. H. V. (W. Yorks. Regt.)
Burma 1944
- Cruickshank, Fl. Off. J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.)
Anti-Submarine 1944
- Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.)
Italy 1944
- Ganju Lama, Rifleman (7th Gurkha Rifles)
Burma 1944
- Cheshire, Wing-Com. G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 (R.A.F.V.R.) *Pathfinder* 1944
- *Blaker, Maj. F. G., M.C. (H.L.L.) *Burma*
Against Raj, Rifleman (5th Royal Gurkha
Rifles) *Burma* 1944
- *Netrabahadur Thapa, Subadar (5th Royal
 Gurkha Rifles) *Burma* 1944
- Jamieson, Capt. D. (R. Norfolk Regt.)
Normandy 1944
- Norton, Lt. G. R., M.M. (S. Africa) *Italy* 1944
- *Allmand, Capt. M. (Indian Armoured Corps.)
Burma 1944
- Cain, Maj. R. H. (Royal Northumb. Fus.)
Arnhem 1944
- Watkins, Lt. T. (Welch Regt.)
N. W. Europe 1944
- *Bates, Co. S. (Royal Norfolk Regt.)
N. W. Europe 1944
- *Yeshwant Ghadge, Naik (Ind. Army) *Italy* 1944
- *Sefanaia Sukanaivalu, Corpl. (Fiji)
Solomon Islds. 1944
- Tulbahadur Pun, Rifleman (6th Gurkha Rifles)
Burma 1944
- .Baskeyfield, Sergt. J. D. (S. Staff. R.)
Arnhem 1944
- Currey, Maj. D. V. (S. Alberta R., Canada)
Normandy 1944
- §Randle, Capt. J. N. (Norfolk R.) *Assam* 1944
- *Grayburn, Lt. J. H. (Army Air Corps)
Anhem 1944
- Smith, Pte. E. A. (Seaforth Highls. of Canada)
Italy 1944
- Sher Bahadur Thapa, Rifleman (9th Gurkha
 Rifl.) *San Marino* 1944
- Eardley, Sergt. G. H., M.C. (K.S.L.I.)
N.W. Europe 1944
- *Harper, Corpl. J. W. (Y. and L.R.)
N.W. Europe 1944
- Burton, Pte. R. H. (D. of Wellington's W.
 Rid. R.) *Italy* 1944
- *Queripel, Capt. L. E. R. (R. Sussex R.)
Arnhem 1944
- *Brunt, Capt. J. H. C., M.C. (Sherwood
 Foresters) *Italy* 1944
- *Ram Sarup Singh, Subadar (1st Punjab R.)
Burma 1944
- Bhandari Ram, Sepoy (10th Baluch. R.)
Burma 1944
- *Thompson, Fl. Sergt. G. (R.A.F.V.R.)
Dortmund Ems Canal 1945
- *Thaman Gurung, Rifleman (5th Coy. Gurkha
 Rifl.) *Italy* 1944
- *Harden, Lt.-Corp. H. E. (R.A.M.C.)
N.W. Europe 1945
- *Donnini, Fusilier D. (R. Scots Fus.)
Netherlands 1945
- *Palmer, Sq.-Ldr. R. A. M., D.F.C. (and bar)
 (R.A.F.) *Cologne* 1944
- *Knowland, Lt. G. A. (Norfolk R.) *Burma* 1945
- *Stokes, Pte. J. (K.S.L.I.) *Netherlands* 1945
- *Swales, Capt. E., D.F.C. (S.A.A.F.)
Pforzheim 1945
- *Sher Shali, Lance Naik (6th Punj. Regt.,
 I.A.) *Burma* 1945
- *Weston, Lt. W. B. (Green Howard) *Burma* 1945
- *Parkash Singh, Jemadar (13th F. F. Rifles,
 I.A.) *Burma* 1945
- Tilston, Maj. F. A. (Essex Scott. Regt.,
 Canada) *Hochwald Forest* 1945
- Gian Singh, Naik (15th Punj. R., I.A.)
Burma 1945
- *Cozens, Sergt. A. (Q.O. Rifles of Canada)
Netherlands 1945
- *Fazal Din, Naik (10th Baluch R., I.A.)
Burma 1945
- Bhanbhagta Gurung, Rifleman (King Edwd.
 VII.'s Own Gurkha Rifles) *Burma* 1945
- *Liddell, Capt. I. O. (Coldstream Gds.)
River Ems 1945
- *Hunter, Capt. T. P. (Royal Marines) *Italy* 1945
- Newman, Lt.-Col. A. C. (Essex R., Com-
 mandos) *St. Nazaire (1942)* 1945
- *Durrant, Sergt. T. F. (R. E., Commandos)
St. Nazaire (1942) 1945

Namdeo Jadhao, <i>Sepoy</i> (5th Mahratta L.I.)	Italy	1945
*Raymond, Lt. C. (R.E.)	Burma	1945
*Judge Karamjeet Singh, Lt. (15th Punjab Regt.)	Burma	1945
Ali Haidar, <i>Sepoy</i> (13th Frontier Fce Rifles)	Italy	1945
*Rooke, Lt.-Com. G. B. (R.N.)	H.M.S. Glowworm (1910)	1945
Chapman, <i>Corpl.</i> E. T. (Monmouthshire Regt.)	Tenobergs, Wad	1945
Lachhiman Gurung, <i>Riflesman</i> (8th Gurkha Rifles)	Burma	1945
Ratney, <i>Corpl.</i> R. R. (Australian M. F.)	S.W. Pacific	1945
Umrao Singh, <i>Havildar</i> (Indian Army)	Burma (1944)	1945
Topham, <i>Corpl.</i> F. G. (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.)	Rhine	1945
*Bazalgette, <i>Sgt.-Ldr.</i> I. W., D.F.C. (R.A.E.V.R.)	France (1944)	1945
Kenna, <i>Pte.</i> E. (Australian M. F.)	Wewak	1945
*Chowne, Lt. A., M.M. (Australian M. F.)	New Guinea	1945
Lassen, <i>Maj.</i> A. F. E. V. S., M.C. (Commando Unit)	Italy	1945

* Posthumous Awards

† Afterwards accidentally killed ‡ Reported missing.
§ Afterwards killed in action.

Surviving Recipients from Former Wars.

Addison, Rev. Robt. F. (C.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Adlam, <i>Capt.</i> T. E. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Agar, <i>Commodore</i> Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1919
Amey, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (R. War. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Andrew, Lt.-Col. Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Angus, Lt.-Corpl. W. (H.L.I.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Archibald, <i>Sapper</i> Adam (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Auten, Lt.-Com. H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Axford, Lt.-Corpl. Thomas L., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Barrett, <i>Maj.</i> John C. (Leic. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Barron, <i>Corpl.</i> C. (Canad. Infy.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Barter, <i>Capt.</i> F. M.C. (Ind. Army), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Bassett, <i>Lieut.</i> Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Beak, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Beesley, <i>Pte.</i> W. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Belcher, <i>Capt.</i> D. W. (L.R.B.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Bell, Lt. F. W. (W. Australia), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1901
Bellwe, <i>Capt.</i> E. D. (Brit. Col. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. F., M.C. (Wor. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Bent, C.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Bishop, <i>Air Marshal</i> W. A., D.S.O. (bar), M.C., D.F.C. (Can. C. & R.F.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Bissett, Lt. W. D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Blackburn, <i>Capt.</i> A. (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Bloomfield, <i>Maj.</i> Wm. Anderson (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Bonner, Lt. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Booth, <i>Capt.</i> Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Borella, Lt. A. C., M.M. (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Boulter, Lt. W. E. (N'hants R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Bourke, Lt.-Com. Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Boyle, <i>Rr.-Adm.</i> E. C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Brereton, <i>Pte.</i> A. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Brooks, C.-Sgt.-M. Edward (Oxf. & B.L.I.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Brown, <i>Corpl.</i> Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918

Burges, Lt.-Col. D., D.S.O. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> William F. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Burt, <i>Corpl.</i> A. A. (Herts. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Butler, <i>Pte.</i> Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Bye, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Welsh Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Caffrey, <i>Pte.</i> J. (York and Lanc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Caldwell, <i>Sergt.</i> Thomas (Lanark, Yeo. & R. S. Co. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Calvert, <i>Sergt.</i> L., M.M. (K.O.Y.L.L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Campbell, <i>Adm.</i> Gordon, D.S.O. (2 bars), (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Carpenter, <i>Rr.-Adm.</i> A. Fras. B., <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aus. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Carton de Wiart, Lt.-Gen. Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Cartwright, <i>Pte.</i> George (Aust.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Cator, <i>Sergt.</i> Harry (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Chaffer, <i>Pte.</i> G. W. (E. York. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> (Bhopal Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Christian, <i>Pte.</i> H. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Christie, Lt.-Cpl. J. A. (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> J. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Rimgin's Guides), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1900
Cloutman, <i>Maj.</i> B. M., M.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Coffin, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Clifford, C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Collins, <i>Sergt.</i> John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Coltman, Lt.-Corpl. William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Colvin, <i>Capt.</i> Hugh (Chesh. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Colvin, <i>Col.</i> I. M. C. (R.E.), <i>Mohmand.</i>	1897
Cooper, and <i>Lieut.</i> E. (K.R.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Coppins, <i>Corpl.</i> Frederick George (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Costello, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (I.A.), <i>Malakand.</i>	1897
Counter, <i>Corpl.</i> Jack T. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Courty, Lt. Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Coverdale, Lt. C. Harry, M.M. (Manch. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Cox, <i>Pte.</i> Christopher (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Craig, Lt. J. M. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Crandon, <i>Pte.</i> H. G. (18th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1901
Crichton, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Cross, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur H. (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Crowe, <i>Capt.</i> John (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Cruikshank, <i>Pte.</i> Robert Edward (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Crutchley, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Victor Alexander, C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Currey, <i>Pte.</i> W. M. (Aust.),	1917
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> A. E. (Surrey R.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1900
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Dalziel, <i>Driver</i> Henry (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Daniels, <i>Maj.</i> H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Darwan Sing Negi, <i>Naiik</i> (Garawal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Davey, <i>Corpl.</i> Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Corpl.</i> John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Davies, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> L. A. E. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1901
Davies, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Dawson, <i>Maj.</i> Jas. Lennox (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Day, <i>Corpl.</i> Sidney I. (Suff. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Dean, <i>Maj.</i> D. J. (R. W. Kent R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Dinesen, <i>Lieut.</i> T. (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918

Dobson, <i>Lt.-Corpl. F. W.</i> (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Halpivell, <i>Lt.-Corpl. J.</i> (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Dorrell, <i>Lt.-Col. G. T.</i> , M.B.E. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Ilaiton, <i>Pte. A.</i> (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Downie, <i>Serjt. R.</i> (R. Dub. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Hamilton, <i>2nd Lt. J.</i> (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Drain, <i>Serjt. J. H. C.</i> (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Hamilton, <i>Serjt. John Brown</i> (High L. L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Dresser, <i>Pte. T.</i> (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Fanna, <i>Ltut. Robert</i> (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Duffy, <i>Pte. James</i> (R. Innis. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Hansen, <i>Col. Percy H.</i> , D.S.O., M.C. (Lincs. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Dunmore, <i>Maj. Earl</i> of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), <i>Upper Swat</i>	1897	Harvey, <i>Capt. F. M. W.</i> (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Dinstan, <i>Ltut. W.</i> (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Harvey, <i>Pte. Jack</i> (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Dwyer, <i>Lt. John J.</i> (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Hervey, <i>Pte. Norman</i> (R. Innis.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Edwards, <i>Corpl. Frederick J.</i> (Middx. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Harvey, <i>Pte. S.</i> (Y. & L. Regt.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Edwards, <i>Pte. Thos.</i> (Black Watch), <i>Sudan</i>	1884	Hayward, <i>Capt. Regd. F.</i> Johnson, M.C. (Willis. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Edwards, <i>and Lieut. Wilfrid</i> (K. O. York. L. L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Heaton, <i>Corpl. W.</i> (King's R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Egerton, <i>Serjt. Ernest Albert</i> (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Heavisdie, <i>Pte. M.</i> (Durh. L. L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Evans, <i>C.-S.-M. G.</i> (Man. Regt.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Hedges, <i>Ltut. F. W.</i> (Beds. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Evans, <i>Brig.-Gen. Lewis</i> Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Black Watch), <i>G. War.</i>	1917	Herring, <i>Maj. A. C.</i> (N'thaais R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Farmer, <i>Lt.-Col. D. D.</i> (King's R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Hewitson, <i>Corpl. J.</i> (K. O. Roy. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Faulds, <i>Capt. W.</i> , M.C. (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Hewitt, <i>and Lieut. William Henry</i> (S. Afr. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Finch, <i>Serjt. N. A.</i> (R.M.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Hill, <i>Pte. Albert</i> (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Findlay, <i>Lt.-Col. George</i> de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Hogan, <i>Serjt. J.</i> (Manchester R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Foss, <i>Brig. C. C.</i> , D.S.O. (Beds. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Holbrook, <i>Com. N. D.</i> (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Foster, <i>Corpl. E.</i> (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Holland, <i>Maj. E. J.</i> (R. Can. Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Freyberg, <i>Ltut.-Gen. Sir Bernard</i> C. K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (a Bars) (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Holland, <i>Capt. John V.</i> (Leinster R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Frickleton, <i>Capt. Samuel</i> (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Holmes, <i>Ltut. F. W.</i> (K. O. Y. L. L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Frisby, <i>Capt. Cyril H.</i> (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Holmes, <i>Pte. Thomas William</i> (Can. Mtd. Rif.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Fuller, <i>Lt.-Corpl. W.</i> (Welch R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Hornby, <i>Brig.-Gen. E. J.</i> Phipps, C.B. C.M.G., (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Fuller, <i>Lt.-Corpl. W. D.</i> (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Howell, <i>Corpl. Geo. Julian</i> , M.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Garforth, <i>Serjt. C. E.</i> (15th Hrs.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Hudson, <i>Col. Charles Edward</i> , C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Geary, <i>Rev. B. H.</i> , C.F. (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Huffam, <i>Capt. J. P.</i> (W. Riding R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Gee, <i>Capt. R.</i> , M.C. (Royal Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Hull, <i>Shoeng-Smith</i> C. (1st Lis.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Gobind Singh, <i>Dafadar</i> (Ind. Cav.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Hunter, <i>Corpl. David</i> Ferguson (High L. L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Godley, <i>Pte. S. F.</i> (Roy. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Hutcheson, <i>Capt. Beilenden</i> , M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Good, <i>Corpl. Herman James</i> (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Hutchinson, <i>Lt.-Corpl. J.</i> (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Gordon, <i>Lt.-Col. E. S.</i> , M.M. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Hutt, <i>Corpl. A.</i> (R. Warwick R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Gort, <i>Field-Marshal Viscount</i> , G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (a bars), M.V.O., M.C., A.D.C. (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Ingram, <i>Lt. G. M.</i> , M.M. (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Gourley, <i>and Lieut. Cyril E.</i> , M.M. (F.R.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Inkson, <i>Lt.-Col. Edgar</i> Thos., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Gowrie, <i>Brig.-Gen. Earl</i> , C.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (bar) (Welch Gds.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898	Insall, <i>Group Capt. Gilbert</i> S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Graham, <i>Maj. Sir John</i> R. N., Bt. (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Inwood, <i>Pte. Reginald Roy</i> (Aust. Imp. Fce.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Grant, <i>Col. John</i> D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), <i>Thibet</i>	1904	Ishar Singh, <i>Lt.</i> (28th Punjabis), <i>Waziristan</i>	1921
Grant, <i>Lt. J. G.</i> (Well. R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Jackson, <i>Pte. W.</i> (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Greaves, <i>Serjt. Fred.</i> (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	James, <i>Maj. H.</i> , M.C. (Worcs. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Greenwood, <i>Lt.-Col. Harry</i> , D.S.O. (and Bar), O.B.E., M.C. (K.O.Y.L.L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	James, <i>Brig. Manley</i> Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Gregg, <i>Maj. Milton</i> F., M.C. (and Bar) (Nova Scotia R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Jarvis, <i>Lt.-Corpl. C. E.</i> (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Gregg, <i>Serjt. William</i> , D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bde.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Jerrard, <i>Flg.-Offr. Alan</i> (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Grieve, <i>Capt. Robert</i> Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Johnson, <i>Maj.-Gen. Dudley</i> G., C.B., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S. W. Brod.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Grimbaldeston, <i>C. Q.M.S. W. H.</i> (K.O.S.B.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Johnstone, <i>Maj. R.</i> (Imp. L. Hoise), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Grimshaw, <i>Lt. John</i> (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Jones, <i>Pte. Thos. Alfred</i> , D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Grogan, <i>Brig.-Gen. G. W.</i> St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Joynt, <i>Maj. William</i> Donovan (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Guy, <i>Com. B. J. D.</i> , D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>China</i>	1900	Judson, <i>Capt. Reginald</i> Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Haine, <i>Capt. R. L.</i> , M.C. (H.A.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Karanbahadur Rana, <i>Naik</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Hall, <i>Serjt. Arthur</i> (Aust.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Kelly, <i>Capt. Henry</i> , M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Halliday, <i>Gen. Sir Lewis</i> S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.L.), <i>China</i>	1900	Kennedy, <i>Lt.-Col. Wm. Clark</i> , C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
		Kenny, <i>Pte. Henry</i> (Loyal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
		Kenny, <i>Pte. T.</i> (Durham L. L.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
		Kenny, <i>Pte. T. J. B.</i> (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917

- Ker, *Capt.* A. E. (Gord. High.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Kerr, *Pte.* J. Chipman (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Keyzor, *Lt.* Leonard (Australia), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (29th Bal.), *Gt. War.*... 1914
 Kincross, *Pte.* Cecil I. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Kirby, *Group-Capt.* Frank H., C.B.E., D.C.M. (R.A.F.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Knight, *2nd Lt.* A. J. (Sher. F.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's R.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Kownowal, *Corpl.* F. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Kulbir Thapa, *Rifman* (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Laidlaw, *Serg.* D. (K.O.S.B.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Lauder, *Pte.* D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Laurent, *Sergt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bde.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* B.T.T. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Lawson, *Pte.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tun.*... 1897
 Leach, *Lt.* J. (M'chester R.), *Gt. War.*... 1914
 Leak, *Pte.* John (Australia), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), *Bar.*, *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Le Quesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. S. (R.A.M.C.), *Burma*... 1889
 Lewis, *Pte.* H. W. (Welch R.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Lister, *Sergt.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Lowerson, *Sergt.* A. D. (Aust.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Luke, *Driver* F. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War.*... 1914
 McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.)... 1918
 McCarthy, *Lt.* L. D. (Aust.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 MacGregor, *Maj.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 McIntosh, *Pte.* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 McNamara, *Air Vice-Marshal* Frank H., C.B., C.B.E. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 McNamara, *Corpl.* John, C.B.E. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 McNess, *Lt.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Malleson, *Lt.-Com.* W. St. A. (R.N.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Martin, *Lt.-Col.* C. G., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Masters, *Pte.* R. G. (C.R.A.C.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Maxwell, *Lt.* J., M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Mayson, *Sergt.* T. F. (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Meekesha, *Capt.* S. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Mellish, *Rev.* E. N., M.C. (C.F.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Melvin, *Pte.* Charles R. (Highrs.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Merrifield, *Lt.* William, M.M. (Cent. Ontario R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Metcalf, *Lt.-Corpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Miles, *Pte.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Mir Dast, *Subadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Moffatt, *Pte.* M. (Leinster R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Moon, *Lt.* Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Moore, *Capt.* M. S. S. (Hants. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Mott, *Sergt.* E. J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Mountain, *Sergt.* A. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Moynsey, *Sergt.* John (Gr Gds.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Mugford, *Pte.* Harold (M.G.C.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Mullin, *Maj.* G. H., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Myles, *Capt.* E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia*... 1896
 Newland, *Maj.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Nickerson, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa*... 1899
 Ockenden, *Sergt.* J. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 O'Leary, *Capt.* Michael (Connaught Rangers), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Ormsby, *Sergt.* J. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 O'Rourke, *Pte.* M. J., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Palmer, *2nd Lt.* Fredk. Wm., M.M. (Roy. Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Peakes, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Randolph, D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Peeler, *Sergt.* Walter (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Phillips, *Capt.* R. E. (R. War. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Pitcher, *Petty Off.* E., D.S.M. (R.M.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Pitts, *Pte.* J. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Pollock, *Lt.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batton-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Poulter, *Pte.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Procter, *Rev.* A. H. (King's R.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Quigg, *Pte.* R. (R. Ulster Rif.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Ramsden, *Lt.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa*... 1899
 Ratcliffe, *Pte.* W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Rayfield, *Lt.* W. (Brit. Col. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Rees, *Group-Capt.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.I.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Rendle, *Sergt.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Gt. War.*... 1914
 Reynolds, *Capt.* H., M.C. (R. Scots), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Richards, *Sergt.* A. (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Ricketts, *Sgt.* T. (R. Newf'land R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam*... 1914
 Ritchie, *Corpl.* W. (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Roberts, *Maj.-Gen.* F. C., D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* W., O.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa*... 1899
 Robinson, *Capt.* E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Gt. War.*... 1914
 Rogers, *Lt.* J. (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa*... 1901
 Roupell, *Brigadier* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Rutherford, *Capt.* C. S., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Ruthven, *Lt.* William (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Ryder, *Sergt.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Sadlier, *Lt.* C. W. K. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War.*... 1918
 Sage, *Pte.* T. H. (Som. L. I.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Sanders, *Lt.* G., M.C. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming, (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Man. R.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Gt. War.*... 1916
 Shankland, *Maj.* Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.*... 1917
 Sharpe, *Sergt.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War.*... 1915
 Shaul, *Sergt.* I. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa*... 1899
 Shephard, *Rifm.* A. E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War.*... 1918

Sinton, Lt.-Col. J. A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1916	Veale, Corpl. Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1919
Smith, Gurner Albert (R.A.), <i>Sudan</i> 1885	Vickers, Capt. Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915
Smith, Col.-Sgt. J. (The Buffs.), <i>Molminda</i> 1897	Vickery, Sergt. S. (Dorset R.), <i>Tiah</i> 1897
Smith, Pte. James (Border R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1914	
Smyth, Maj.-Gen. J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915	
Spackman, Sergt. Charles Edward (Border R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Wallace, Capt. S. T. D. (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Stratton, Sergt. Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Waters, Maj. Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Steele, Lt.-Com. G. C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Watt, Ch. Skipper J. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Steele, Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917	Weale, Sgt. H. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Stone, Gunner Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Welch, Sgt. I. (R. Berk. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Storkey, Capt. Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Strachan, Maj. H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917	White, Maj. Archie Cecil F., M.C. (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War</i> 1916
Stringer, Pte. G. (Mancu. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1916	White, Pte. J. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Stuart, Comd. Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917	White, Lt. Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Symes, Lt.-Col. Wm. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915	Whitfield, Sergt. H. (K. Shrop. L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
	Whittle, Sergt. John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Tandey, Pte. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Wilcox, Lt.-Cornl. Alfred (Ox. & Bucks. L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Thomas, Sergt. J. (N. Staffs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Williams, C.-Sergt.-Maj. John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar) (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Tollerton, Pte. R. (Cameron H.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1914	Williams, Seaman W. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Tombs, Lt.-Corpl. I. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915	Willis, Maj. R. R. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915
Towers, Pte. James (Scott. Rif.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Wood, Pte. W. (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Towner, Lieut. Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Woodall, and Lt. Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Towse, Capt. Sir E. B. B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> 1899 and 1900	Woods, Pte. James P. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Toye, Lt.-Col. Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., K.N.C. (On. Vic. Rif.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915
Train, Corpl. C. W. (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Wright, Brig.-Gen. Wallace D., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. W. Surrey), <i>S. Africa</i> 1903
Traynor, Sgt. W. B. (W. Yks. R.), <i>S. Africa</i> 1902	Wyat, Lt.-Sergt. G. H. (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915
Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Div.), <i>S. Africa</i> 1900	Wyllie, Col. Guy G. E., C.B., D.S.O. (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i> 1900
Turrall, Pte. Thos. G. (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1916	
Unwin, Capt. E., C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915	Young, Pte. T. (Durh. L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Upton, Pte. J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915	Zengel, Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons (Oct. 11, 1945) that the estimated total losses of the German armed forces in killed, permanently wounded and permanent medical casualties between Sept. 1, 1939 and May 10, 1945 were 7,400,000.

Reuter's announced (July 29, 1945) that documents found in the house at Flensburg of General Reinecke, head of the German high command propaganda department, gave a detailed list of 4,064,438 German casualties from September 1, 1939, to November 30, 1944.

These documents gave a total of 1,911,300 killed and dead from all causes on all fronts and in all services. In addition to the 4,064,438 casualties, the documents gave 774,148 men in hospital on November 30 last. The listed figures of Reichswehr casualties on the various fronts are:—

Western front before D-Day: Dead, 66,000; missing, 3,000; from D-Day to November 30, 1944: dead, 54,000; missing, 338,000.

North Africa: Dead, 12,000; missing, 90,000.

Italy: Dead, 48,000; missing, 97,000.

Balkans: Dead, 24,000; missing, 12,000.

Russia: Dead, 1,419,000; missing, 907,000.

Home front, presumably due to air attacks: Dead, 64,000; missing, 1,000.

German Army casualties were given as: Dead, 1,709,739; missing, 1,540,829; reported p.o.w., 442,100; discharged, 379,108; deserters, 593.

Luftwaffe: Killed, 149,787; missing, 141,020.

Navy: Dead, 51,774; missing, 32,205, of whom 8,988 are prisoners; discharged, 10,384. Executions for treason, presumably including desertion and similar offences, for all services, were listed at 9,000.

GERMAN ROCKET (V2) ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

(Additional to Doodlebugs.)

Total Number that fell	1,050
Total Number of persons killed	2,754
Total injured and detained	6,523
First Rocket at Chilwick, Sept. 8, 1944.	
Last Rocket at Orpington, March 27, 1945.	

Worst Incidents.

New Cross (Nov., 1944).—167 Killed, 108 Injured.
Farrington Market, London (March, 1945).—115 Killed, 123 Injured.
Hughes Mansions, Stepney (March, 1945).—131 Killed, 49 Injured.
Mackenzie Road, Islington (December, 1944).—68 Killed, 99 Injured.

U-BOATS DESTROYED.

713 German U-Boats were destroyed between Sept. 3, 1939 and May 8, 1945. Of this total, 462 fell to British Empire forces; 151 to U.S. forces; and 100 were sunk by mines laid by Bomber Command, R.A.F.



THE GEORGE CROSS, &c.



The ribbon is *dark blue* threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves.

FOR GALLANTRY.

INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942).

The GC is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for Civilians and awards to the Fighting Services are confined to actions for which purely military Honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

The GEORGE MEDAL, GM, instituted by the same Royal Warrant, is circular in form and in silver bearing on the obverse the Crowned Effigy of the Sovereign and on the reverse a representation of St. George slaying the Dragon on the coast of England, the design being circumscribed by the words "The George Medal." The Medal is designed primarily for civilians and awards to the Fighting Services are confined to actions for which purely military Honours are not normally granted. The Medal is awarded only for acts of great bravery. Foreign persons are eligible for the award of the Medal. It is worn on the left breast & suspended from a ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide of *red* with 5 equidistant narrow vertical stripes of *blue*, immediately after the King's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.

When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

RECIPIENTS OF THE GEORGE CROSS.

THE ISLAND OF MALTA, 1942.

- Alderson, T. H. (Detachment Leader Rescue Parties), *Bridlington*, 1940.
 Anderson, Ch. Eng. Room Art. F. (R.N.), 1941.
 Anderson, Fl. Off. W. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1942.
 † Andrews, Capt. W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Archer, Lt. B. S. T. (R.E.), 1941.
 Armistage, Lieut.-Com. R. S. G.M., (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Arnold, W. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Atkinson, T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Babington, Lieut. J. H., O.B.E. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Badraggar Pir Khan, *Jemadar* (L.A.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Barefoot, Maj. L. (R.E.), 1941.
 Bays, Lt. P. A. (R.E.), 1945.
 Bell, J. (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
 *Blaney, Capt. M. F. (R.E.), 1941.
 Bloge, H. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Bonar, Pilot Off. E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Bridge, Lieut. J., G.M. (and Bar) (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Burke, J. (E.G.M. 1925), 1941.
 Burton, Maj. H. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Button, Sergt. W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Bywater, R. A. S. (Factory Development Officer), 1944.
 *Campbell, and Lt. A. F. (R.E.), 1941.
 Campion, Corpl. M. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Chalmeis, P.O. Robert (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1926), 1942.
 Charlton, *Flight-Lt.* W. H. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Charrington, H., C.E. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Child, F. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Clark, J. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 *Clarke, D. O. (M.N.), 1943.
 Cobham, Lt.-Com. A. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 Copperwheat, Lieut. D. A. (R.N.), *Malta*, 1942.
 *Cradock, F. J., 1943.
 Crossley, E. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Danckwerts, Sub-Lt. P. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Davies, Lt. R. (R.E.), *St. Paul's Cathedral*, 1940.
 Deedes, Major R. (K.S.L.I.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 *Dolphin, *Hospital Porter*, A. E., 1941.
 Douglas, Fl.-Off. R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Dowland, Sq.-Ldr. J. N. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Duffin, Chief Diver C. (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 *Duncan, Pte. C. A. (Army Air Corps), 1943.
 Eastman, Lt. W. M. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 Easton, Sub-Lt. J. M. C. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Ellingworth, C.P.O. R. V. (R.N.), 1940.
 Errington, Fireman H. (A.F.), 1941.
 Farr, J. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Fasson, Lt. A. B. (R.N.), 1943.
 Foster, Lt. W. (Wilts. H.), 1942.
 Fox, L. O. (Rescue Squad), 1944.
 Frost, Corpl. E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1942.
 Gibson, Sergt. M. (R.E.), 1941.
 Gidden, Lt. E. O., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Gimbirt, Driver B. (L.N.E.R.), 1944.
 Goldsmith, Lieut. L. V., G.M., D.S.C. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Goodman, Lt. G. H., M.B.E. (R.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Graveley, *Flight-Lt.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 *Gravell, *1st. Assistant* K. M. (R.C.A.F.), 1942.
 *Gray, Fl.-Off. R. B. (R.C.A.F.), *Atlantic*, 1944.
 *Grazier, A/B C., 1943.
 Green, Lt.-Col. C. W. Tandy (E.G.M., 1934), 1940.
 Hand, William (E.G.M. 1923), 1942.
 Harris, R. (A.R.P., Croydon), 1941.
 Harrison, Pilot Officer L. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Hemming, A. E. (C.D. Rescue Service), 1945.
 Henderson, Herbert (E.G.M. 1927), 1942.
 Hendry, Corpl. J. (R. Canadian Engrs.), 1943.

- Hiscock, Lt.-Com. W. E. (D.S.C. (R.N.)), 1942.
 Hodge, Lt. A. (R.N.V.R.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Holloway, Cornl. V. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 *Horsfield, Cornl. K. (Manchester Regt.), 1945.
 Horwood, Capt. A. (R.A.), 1935.
 †Humphreys, Lt. Patrick (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
 *Inwood, Section Comdr. G. W. (Home Guard), 1941.
 *Jolly, Commander R. F. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Jones, Capt. R. L. J. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 *Kempster, Major A. G. (R.A.C.), 1943.
 Lewin, Sergt.-Pilot M. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Lousot, Capt. L. (French Merc. Marine) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 *Low, Lt. J. N. A. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 McClymont, Leading Aircraftman J. (A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 †McKechmie, Wing Commander W. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1942.
 McTeague, Warrant Offr. T. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1941.
 Martin, Maj. C. A. G., M.C., B.A., Middle East, 1943.
 Mason, Capt. D. W. (Merc. Marine), S.S. Ohio, 1942.
 Merriman, Dr. A. D., 1940.
 *Miles, A.R.P. Warlen L. J., 1941.
 *Miller, A.-B. H. J. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Miller, Lt. J. B. P. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Morteshead, Sergt. F. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1924), 1942.
 Moore, Sub-Lt. R. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Mosedale, Station Offr. William, 1942.
 Moss, Sp. Const. B. Coventry, 1940.
 Mould, Lieut. I. S., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1942.
 *Moxey, Squadron-Leader E. L. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1940.
 Newgass, Lt. H. R. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 *Nightall, Fireman J. W. (L.N.E.R.), 1944.
 Niven, A.B. G. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 *O'Hagan, L. F. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Orr, Harbour Constable S. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Osborne, Ldg. Aircraftman A. M. (R.A.F.), Malta, 1942.
 Patten, Lt. J. (R. Can. Eng.), 1940.
 Parker, Squad.-Ldr. E. (R.A.F.V.R.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Parkinson, Group Sergt. T. J. (C. D. Overseas) Antwerp, 1945.
 Parrish, Sergt. G. L. (R.A.F.), Middle East, 1943.
 Pearson, Corpl. D. M. (W.A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 *Reed, Gunner Herbert H. (R.N.). At Sea, 1941.
 *Reenie, Sgt. John, 1944.
 Reynolds, Maj. E. W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Rimmer, Sergt. R. (Royal Welch Fus.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Ross, Air Commodore A. D., O.B.E. (R.C.A.F.), 1944.
 Rowlands, Wing Comr. J. S., M.B.E. (R.A.F.V.R.), Bomb Disposal, 1943.
 Ryan, Lt.-Col. R. J. H. (R.N.), 1940.
 Scriven, J. N. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Scully, Cornl. J. P. (Pioneer Corp.), 1941.
 Sewell, S. W. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 *Slix, Pie. J. H. (Somerset L.I.), 1943.
 Sinclair, Air Commodore L. F., C.B.E., D.S.O. (and Bat) (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Smith, A. (Chichester Civil Defence), 1944.
 Smith, Sub-Lt. F. H. B. (R.N.R.), 1941.
 *Smith, Signalmn K. (Royal Signals), Island of Ist, 1945.
 *Southwell, O.S. B. (R.N.), 1941.
 *Spooncer, Ldg. Aircraftman K. G. (R.C.A.F.), 1944.
 Stewart, Lt.-Col. J. (R.E.), (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Stoves, J. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Stronach, G. P. (M.N.), 1944.
 Subramanian, Subadar (Indian Army), Italy, 1944.
 *Suffolk and Berkshire, Charles Henry George Howard, Earl of, Bomb Disposal, 1941.
 Sylvester, W. G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Syme, Lieut. H. R., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), Middle East, 1943.
 †Talbot, Lt. E. E. A. Chetwynd-, M.B.E. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Taylor, Lt. W. H. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Thomas, Sister Dorothy (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 *Thompson, Capt. J. R. O. (R.A.M.C.), Hospital Ships, 1944.
 Tollemach, Sgr.-Ldr. A. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Tuckwell, Able Seaman S. J. (R.N.), 1941.
 Tunna, Shunter N. (G.W.R.), 1941.
 Turner, Lt. G. G., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Tutton, C. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 Winter, G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Wylie, Sapper G. C. (R.E.), St. Paul's Cathedral, 1940.
 *Young, Lt. St. J. G. (R. Tank R.), Italy, 1944.
 * Posthumous Awards. † Since killed in Action.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. William Allen, Lord Jowitt,
 Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Frank Mayell.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Lord Stanmott, £2,500.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. F.	£600 to £750; R. W. Hill (Assistant Accountant) £325 to £575; Miss R. J. Griffith (Examiner Local Acts); Miss J. P. Culverwell; Miss R. C. Evernden.
Badley, C.B., C.B.E.	£3,000
Clerk Assistant, Robert Leslie Overbury, C.B.	£1,650
Reading Clerk, Clerk of Outdoor Committees and of Public Bills, Francis William Lascelles, C.B., M.C.	£1,650
Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Arthur Capewell, K.C.	£2,000
Senior Clerks, G. Proby (Principal Clerk of Judicial Office); C. F. L. St. George (Clerk of the Journals)	£953 to £1,400
Other Clerks, A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C. (Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs); A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood, C.V.O.; H. M. Burrows (Clerk attending the Table); R. Perceval; C. M. Walker	£275 to £1,000
Accounting and Copying Department, P. Johnson (Receiver of Fees and Accountant),	
Librarian, C. T. Clay, C.B.	£1,200
Asst. Librarian, F. G. Carr	£400 to £650
Examiners of Standing Orders, Lt.-Col. Sir R. Verney, C.B., C.B.E., C.V.O.; A. H. Jeffreys.	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake, K.C.B., D.S.O.	£1,200
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£850
Sergeant-at-Arms, Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Petherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	£1,200
Shortland Writer, H. G. Wilde	fees.
Asst. do., William Sugden	
Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid	£650

His Majesty's Ministers

(Appointed July 27, 1945.)

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, C.H., M.P., born Jan. 3, 1883.
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P., born Jan. 3, 1888.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., born 1882.
Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, C.H., M.P., born 1880.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P., born 1887.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., born April 24, 1889.
First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. Albert Victor Alexander, C.H., M.P., born May 1, 1885.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Jowitt, born 1885.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. James Chuter Ede, M.P., born 1883.
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison, M.D., born 1869.
Secretary of State for India and Burma, The Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, born 1872.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. George Henry Hall, M.P., born 1882.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. John James Lawson, M.P., born 1882.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C., born 1877.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. Joseph Westwood, M.P., born 1884.
Minister of Labour and National Service, The Rt. Hon. George Alfred Isaacs, M.P., born 1883.
Minister of Fuel and Power, The Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., born 1835.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., born 1891.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., born 1898.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Rt. Hon. Tom Williams, M.P., born 1888.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK.

Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production, Rt. Hon. John Wilmot, M.P., born 1895.
Minister of War Transport, Rt. Hon. Alfred Barnes, M.P., born 1888.
Minister of Food, Rt. Hon. Sir Ben Smith, K.B.E., M.P., born 1890.
Minister of State, Rt. Hon. Philip John Noel-Baker, M.P., born 1890.
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Wilfred Paling, M.P., born 1883.
Minister of Works, George Tomlinson, M.P., born 1890.
Minister of Town and Country Planning, Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., born 1889.
Minister of National Insurance, Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P., born 1890.
Minister of Civil Aviation, The Lord Winster, born 1885.
Minister of Information, Rt. Hon. E. J. Williams, M.P., born 1890.
Postmaster-General, The Earl of Listowel, born 1906.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, J. B. Hynd, M.P., born 1902.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS.

Attorney-General, Sir Hartley William Shawcross, K.C., M.P., b. 1902.
Solicitor-General, Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., M.P., b. 1903.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson, K.C., M.P., b. 1893.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, Daniel Patterson Blades, K.C., b. 1888.
Paymaster-General, (vacant).
Admiralty, W. J. Edwards, M.P., b. 1902 (Civil Lord); John Dugdale, M.P., b. 1905 (Financial and Parliamentary U.-S.).
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl of Huntingdon, b. 1901, unpaid; P. H. Collick, M.P.
Air, Wing-Commander John Stacey, M.P., b. 1902.
Aircraft Production, Arthur Woodburn, M.P., b. 1890.
Burma Office, Arthur Henderson, K.C., M.P., b. 1893.
Civil Aviation, Ivor Thomas, M.P., b. 1905.
Colonies, A. Creech Jones, M.P., b. 1892.
Dominions, John Parker, M.P., b. 1906.
Education, D. R. Hardman, M.P.
Food, Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., b. 1902.
Foreign, Hector McNeill, M.P., b. 1910.
Fuel and Power, William Foster, M.P., b. 1887.
Health, C. W. Key, M.P., b. 1883.
Home, G. H. Oliver, M.P., b. 1889.
India Office, Arthur Henderson, K.C., M.P., b. 1893.
Labour and National Service, Ness Edwards, M.P., b. 1897.
National Insurance, G. S. Lindgren, M.P.
Overseas Trade, H. A. Marquand, M.P., b. 1902.
Pensions, Mrs. Jennie Adamson, M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), Wilfred Andrew Burke, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), George Buchanan, M.P., b. 1890; Thomas Fraser, M.P., b. 1912.
Supply, William Leonard, M.P., b. 1887.
Town and Country Planning, Fred Marshall, M.P.
Trade, Ellis Smith, M.P., b. 1896.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. William Whiteley, M.P., b. 1882 (£3,000).
 (do.) *Financial Secretary*, W. G. Hall, M.P., b. 1887 (£2,000).
 (do.) *Junior Lords*, R. J. Taylor, M.P.; Joseph Henderson, M.P.; F. Collindridge, M.P.; Capt. A. Blenkinsop, M.P.; each (£1,000); R. M. M. Stewart, M.P., unpaid.
War Office, F. J. Bellenger, M.P., b. 1894 (Financial Secretary); The Lord Nathan, b. 1889 (Under-Secretary of State).
War Transport, G. R. Strauss, M.P., b. 1902.
Works, J. Harold Wilson, M.P., b. 1916.

Conspectus of Present and

Date.	Prime Minister.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 28, 1856.	Admiral	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston.....	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	Newcastle
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston..	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey.....	Clarendon	Panmure	Newcastle
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. S. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury ..	Gen. Peel.....	Lord J. Russell Sir W. Moleworth H. Labouchere Stanley
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston...	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey.....	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis de Grey & Ripon de Grey & Ripon Harrington.....	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. R. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey.....	Clarendon ..	Gen. Peel	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel	Carnarvon
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli ...	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon ..	E. Cardwell	Granville
Feb. 21, 1874	R. Disraeli ..	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	Granville	G. Hardy	Kimberley
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby	Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury.....	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	Salisbury.....	H. C. E. Childers	Sir M. H. Beach
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury.....	W. H. Smith 1st Lord	H. Matthews ..	Idlesleigh ..	W. H. Smith ..	E. Stanhope ..
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith ..	Salisbury.....	E. Stanhope ..	Knutsford
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith ..	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury.....	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley	Salisbury.....	Lansdowne ..	Ripon
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	A. Chamberlain	C. T. Ritchie ..	Lansdowne..	St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain ..
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Balfour	H. H. Asquith ..	A. Akers-Douglas	Sir E. Grey...	St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain ..
Apr. 18, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey...	H. O. A. Forster	A. Lyttelton ..
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna ..	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey...	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	W. S. Churchill	Sir E. Grey...	R. B. Haldane	Urewe
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Col. J. E. R. Seely	L. Harcourt ..
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin ..	N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	H. H. Asquith	Kitchener
Jan. 22, 1924	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	A. Henderson ..	J. R. MacDonald	Kitchener	A. Bonar Law ..
Nov. 4, 1924	S. Baldwin ..	W. S. Churchill	Sir W. Joynson	Sir A. Cham-	Kitchener	Milner
June 8, 1929	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	J. R. Clynes ..	A. Henderson	Kitchener	W. S. Churchill
Aug. 25, 1931	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Sir H. Samuel	Reading	Kitchener	Milner
June 7, 1935	S. Baldwin ..	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Gilmour	Sir J. Simon ..	Kitchener	W. S. Churchill
Nov. 22, 1935	S. Baldwin ..	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon ..	Sir S. Hoare ..	Kitchener	Milner
May 28, 1937	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Sir S. Hoare	{ R. A. Eden Halifax ... }	Kitchener	W. S. Churchill
Sept. 3, 1939	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Sir J. Anderson	Halifax	Kitchener	Milner
May 11, 1940	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	Sir J. Anderson	Halifax	Kitchener	W. S. Churchill
May 23, 1945	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Sir D. Somervell	R. A. Eden....	Kitchener	Milner
July 26, 1945	C. R. Attlee...	H. Dalton.....	J. Chuter Ede...	E. Bevin	Kitchener	W. S. Churchill

Former Administrations

Date.	Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Lt. Lieut. (1802-1871.)
Dec. 28, 1852	Cranworth ...	Granville ... {Ed J. Russell}	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	Sir C. Wood	St. Germans.
Feb. 10, 1855	Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	{Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood}	{Sir C. Wood R. Vernon Smith}	Carlisle.
Feb. 25, 1858	Chelmsford	Salisbury	{J. W. Henley Donoughmore}	Sir J. Pakington	Ellenborough Stanley	Eglinton.
June 28, 1859	{Campbell Walsbury Cranworth}	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle. Wodehouse.
Nov. 6, 1865	Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Wodehouse.
July 6, 1866	Chelmsford	Salisbury	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Sir C. Wood	Abercorn.
Feb. 27, 1863	Cranworth	Salisbury	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn.
Dec. 9, 1868	{Chelmsford Salisbury}	Salisbury	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Sir S. Northcote	Spencer.
Feb. 22, 1874	Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Addeney	G. W. Hunt	Salisbury	Abercorn.
April 26, 1880	Sellierne	Richmond	Sir C. Addeney	G. W. Hunt	Salisbury	Marlborough.
June 24, 1885	Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Cararvon.
Feb. 6, 1886	Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen.
Aug. 3, 1886	Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	Wenderry. Zetland.
Aug. 18, 1892	Chelmsford	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton.
Mar. 3, 1894	Herschell	Rockery	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton.
July 2, 1895	Halsbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan.
July 12, 1902	Halsbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Dudley.
Dec. 5, 1905	Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweddmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen.
April 8, 1908	{Loreburn Haldane}	Tweedmouth Wolverton Beauchamp Morley	W. S. Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns	R. McKenna W. S. Churchill	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen.
May 26, 1915	Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne.
Dec. 7, 1916	{Finlay Birkenhead}	Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Carson	Wimborne.	pres. Pitzharian.
Oct. 23, 1922	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare.
May 22, 1923	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare.
Jan. 22, 1924	Haldane	Parnoor	S. Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson.
Nov. 4, 1924	{Cave Halsbury}	Balfour	Sir P. Cunliffe	W. O. Bridgeman	{Birkenhead Peel}	Sir S. Hoare.
June 2, 1929	Sankey	Parnoor	W. Graham	A. V. Alexander	W. Dean	Thomson. Amulree.
Aug. 25, 1931	Sankey	S. Baldwin	Sir P. C. Lister	{Sir A. Charn- berlain Sir E. Byles Monsell}	Sir S. Hoare	Amulree. London- derry
June 7, 1935	Halsbury	{J. R. Mac- Donald}	W. Runciman	Sir B. E. Monsell	Zetland	Sir P. C. Lister.
Nov. 22, 1935	Halsbury	{J. R. Mac- Donald}	W. Runciman	{Monsell Sir S. Hoare}	Zetland	Swinton.
May 28, 1937	{Halsbury Maugham}	Halifax Halsbury Runciman	Hon. O. Stanley	{A. Duff Cooper Stanhope}	India and Burma Zetland	Swinton. Sir K. Wood.
Sept. 3, 1939	Caldecote	Stanhope	Hon. O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan	W. S. Churchill	Zetland	Sir K. Wood. Sir S. Hoare.
May 22, 1940	Simon	{N Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee}	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton	A. V. Alexander	L. S. Amery	Sir A. Sin- clair.
May 23, 1945	Simon	Woolton	O. Lyttelton	B. Bracken	L. S. Amery	H. Macmillan
July 25, 1945	Jowitt	H. Morrison	Hon. Sir S. Cripps	A. V. Alexander	{Pethick-Law- rence}	Stansgate.

The Houses of Parliament.

Parliament may be said to owe its inception to the unauthorised scheme of Simon de Montfort, Ear. of Leicester, who (by the *Provisions of Oxford* in 1258), in opposition to Henry III, ordered two knights from each shire and representatives from certain boroughs to meet selected barons and clergy at an assembly at Oxford; but Parliament did not assume its present form of King, Lords and Commons until 1295, when Edward I summoned selected barons and clergy: two knights from each shire, chosen by the freeholders at the shire court; and two burgesses from every city, borough and leading town, chosen by the inhabitants. This has been called the *Model Parliament* and is regarded as closer in form to parliament of the present day than Simon de Montfort's or other earlier assemblies on account of the method of obtaining representative commoners, the sheriffs being required (in 1295) to cause them to be elected, whereas in former writs the sheriffs were instructed only to cause them to be in attendance.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Degree.	Total Number.	In House of Lords.
Royal Dukes.....	3	2
Archbishops.....	2	2
Dukes.....	26	20
Marquesses.....	40	27
Earls.....	205	120
Viscounts.....	118	81
Bishops.....	41	24
Barons.....	589	505
Scottish Peers.....	16	16
Irish Peers.....	12	12
Total.....	1,052	809

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Elected by.	Dissolution 1945	General Election 1945.
London Boroughs....	62	62
English Boroughs....	193	216
English Counties.....	230	232
Welsh Boroughs.....	11	11
Welsh Counties.....	24	24
Scottish Burghs....	33	33
Scottish Counties....	38	38
N. Irish Boroughs....	4	4
N. Irish Counties....	8	8
Universities.....	12	12
Total.....	615	640

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1900.

Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration
Queen Victoria.		Yrs. M. D.
Dec. 3, 1900	Jan. 8, 1906	
King Edward VII.		5 1 6
Feb. 14, 1901	Jan. 8, 1906	
Feb. 13, 1906	Jan. 15, 1910	3 11 2
King Edward VII and King George V.		
Feb. 15, 1910	Nov. 28, 1910	0 9 13
King George V.		
Jan. 31, 1911	Nov. 25, 1918	7 9 25
Feb. 4, 1919	Oct. 26, 1922	3 8 22
Nov. 20, 1922	Nov. 16, 1923	0 11 27
Jan. 8, 1924	Oct. 9, 1924	0 9 1
Dec. 2, 1924	May 10, 1929	4 5 7
June 25, 1929	Oct. 6, 1931	2 3 11
Nov. 3, 1931	Oct. 25, 1935	3 11 22
King George V, King Edward VII and King George VI.		
Nov. 26, 1935	June 15, 1945	9 6 25
King George VI.		
Aug. 1, 1945	...	...

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Published tables showing Parliamentary Majorities include as supporters of the present Government, 12 Liberals, 3 I.L.P., 2 Communist, 1 Common Wealth and 2 Irish Nationalist.

A = After the General Election 1935.

B = At the Dissolution 1945.

C = After the General Election 1945.

Party.	A	B	C
Conservative.....	387	358	189
Labour.....	154	164	393
Liberal National.....	33	26	13
Liberal.....	17	18	12
Independent.....	4	20	14
National.....	2	4	2
National Labour.....	8	5	Nil
Independent Labour...	3	3	Nil
I.L.P.	3	3	3
Common Wealth....	Nil	3	1
Communist.....	Nil	1	2
Scottish Nationalist...	Nil	1	Nil
Ulster Unionist....	...	...	9
Irish Nationalist.....	2	2	2
Vacant Seats.....	...	7	...
Total.....	615	615	640

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>Speaker</i> (First elected March 9, 1943), Colonel Rt. Hon. D. Clifton Brown, M.P. for Hexham	£5,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.	
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , Major James Milner, M.C., T.D., M.P.	£2,500
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , H. Beaumont, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Sir Gilbert F. Montgriou Clifton, K.C.B.	£3,000
<i>Clerk Asst.</i> F. W. Metcalfe, C.B.	£2,000
<i>Second do.</i> , E. A. F. Fowles, C.B., M.C.	£1,400
<i>Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Peers</i> , D. H. Cooke	£1,400
<i>Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills</i> , O. C. Williams, C.B., M.C.	£1,400
<i>Clerk of the Journals</i> , G. W. B. Throckmorton	£1,400
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , A. W. M. Bull; Capt. C. R. P. Davie, C.B.E.; R. A. W. Dunt; L. A. Abraham; S. St. G. S. Kingdon; E. J. H. Edenborough; D. J. Gordon; B. St. G. Drennan; K. R. Mackenzie; S. C. Hawtrej; *S. Gordon; *T. G. B. Cocks; *J. J. S. Crawford; *H. R. M. Farmer	each £850 to £1,100
<i>Assist. Clerks</i> , A. C. Mearns; D. W. S. Liddendale; T. G. Oung	each £215 to £740
<i>Accountant</i> , A. J. Moyes	£525 to £850
<i>Asst. A. Asstants</i> , C. L. Watson, M.S.E.; B. J. Snute	£250 to £255
<i>Chief Office Principal Clerk</i> , Capt. J. G. Journey	£575 to £800
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Brigadier Sir Charles Alfred Howard, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	£1,450
<i>Deputy Serjeant</i> , Maj.-Gen. Ivor T. P. Hughes, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	£960
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Maj. F. R. H. Fyfe, C.V.O.	
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker</i> , Rev. Alan Campbell Don, D.D.	£400
<i>Counsel to the Speaker</i> , Sir Cecil Thomas Carr, LL.B., K.C.	£2,000
<i>Examiner of Private Bills and Taxing Officer</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.	£1,400
<i>Librarian</i> , Vivian Kitto, C.B.E.	£1,200 to £1,400
<i>Assistant do.</i> , H. A. St. G. Saunders, M.C.	£500 to £750
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , H. G. Wilde	fees
<i>Deputy do.</i> , W. Sugden	
<i>Official Reports (Editor)</i> , P. F. Cole	£700 to £860

*Acting.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Country.	M.Ps.	Women M.Ps.
Great Britain	640	24
Northern Ireland	78	1
Canada	178	4
Province of Ontario	90	1
Do. B.C.	48	5
Do. Saskatchewan	52	1
Australia	138	2
State of N.S.W.	150	1
Do. Victoria	99	1
Do. W. Australia	80	1
New Zealand	115	1
Union S. Africa	196	2

In Congress of the U.S.A. there is 1 Woman Senator (96 Senators) and 7 Members of the House of Representatives (435 Members).

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament. But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind; which means that a person (man or woman) may, if qualified, lawfully vote twice at a General Election, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

The Blind Voters' Act, 1933, enables a blind voter to be assisted in voting by a relative or friend.

ELECTORS ON THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

In 1832 the electors numbered about 1,000,000, increased to 2,500,000 in 1867, 5,000,000 in 1884, 21,000,000 in 1918 (when women of 30 were enfranchised), to 28,850,000 in 1929 (women having the vote on the same terms as men), and to 32,836,419 in 1945 (including Service voters).

DIVISIONS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	1939	1945	1935	1945
Boroughs or Burghs	13,172,824	13,534,619	1,503,442	1,536,217
Counties	15,046,059	15,263,337	1,611,431	1,796,525
Universities	129,672	149,040	52,981	63,581
Total	28,348,555	28,956,996	3,167,854	3,396,323

Parliamentary Summary, Lords and Commons, 1944-45

FROM WAR TO PEACE.—In a few brief months, Parliament saw the end of the World War, from the defeat of Germany on May 8 to the surrender of Japan on Aug. 14. The first great event, the close of the European War, was quickly followed by the break-up of the famous Coalition Government and a dissolution. The general election gave the Labour Party a majority over all the rest of the House of Commons and Mr. Attlee formed an Administration, which began its Parliamentary career on the day after the surrender of Japan, within a few days of the first atomic bomb and the Soviet Government's declaration of war.

REPAIRING BOMBED AREAS.—The closing weeks of the 1944 Session were mainly devoted to the Committee stage of the Town and Country Planning Bill which had received its second reading before the summer recess. Designed to make provision for the acquisition and development of land for planning purposes, the Bill was unfavourably received by the Labour Party on the ground that it was not a national plan and did not provide land nationalisation. Mr. W. S. Morrison, who was in charge, said that the measure was directed to the repairing of bombed areas and expressed the hope that a better Bill would emerge from discussions in committee. On the opening day of that stage, Oct. 3, an amendment moved by Mr. Silkin, intended to widen the definition of land which could be subjected to compulsory purchase to cover other areas besides those which had suffered from enemy attack, was defeated by 179 to 87. During discussion of an amendment to reduce from 5 to 2 years the period during which an application could be made for a compulsory purchase order for dealing with war damage, Mr. Morrison said that one of the objects of the Bill was to see that battered sites were restored upon lines which made them more worthy to live in and it was for this reason that the 5-year provision should be made. The amendment was withdrawn. The clause laying down the principles for the assessment of compensation in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes by reference to 1939 prices aroused considerable controversy on Oct. 6, and eventually the Prime Minister suggested that the clause and others dealing with compensation should be postponed. The Government, he said, must have the Bill to enable local authorities to begin their planning many months ahead, but it would be better to lose it rather than have a party dispute. Eventually it was agreed to postpone the particular clauses, and the committee stage was concluded on Oct. 9. A compromise on the subject was reached and on Oct. 13, Mr. Attlee explained that the Government intended to maintain the general principle that compensation should be assessed on prices as at *Mch.* 31, 1939, but additions up to 30 per cent. would be allowed in certain types of cases. On report on Oct. 18, a new clause was added empowering the Minister to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, and an amendment to reduce from 5 to 2 years the period within which an order authorising compulsory purchase could be submitted was carried by 177 to 66. The new compensation clauses were read a second time on Oct. 19 and the Bill received its third reading on Oct. 26. In the Upper Chamber, Lord Woolton on Nov. 7 accepted a compromise period of 3 years instead of 2 years for applying for a compulsory purchase order. The Commons on Nov. 16 protested against this change but finally agreed to the amendment and the Bill received the Royal Assent on Nov. 17.

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.—Another measure passed before the Session ended increased the benefit payable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by amounts ranging from one to six shillings from a date to be fixed and without raising the contributions payable. The Bill was

intended to cover the period before the new social insurance scheme could be introduced and the months of transition from war to peace production. The rates authorised by the new measure were advanced by 4s. to 24s. a week for men, 22s. a week for single women, and by 2s. to 20s. a week for married women. For young men and women between 18 and 21, the rates were raised to 19s. and 17s. a week respectively, and for boys and girls of 17 to 21s. and 10s. 6d. respectively. Benefit rates under the agriculture scheme were raised by 4s. a week for men and by 3s. a week for women, young men and women and boys and girls of 17. The Bill was read a second time on Oct. 12 when Mr. Bevin said the Government thought it necessary to introduce the proposals in order to meet conditions that might soon arise and would continue in the transition from war to peace. There was bound to be a gap in many cases between the displacement of people from munitions and their resettlement in normal occupations. The Government's view was that during the transition there would be temporary unemployment in some areas. He added that the Unemployment Fund now stood at £290,000,000, and it would not be necessary to increase contributions or make any inroad into the Fund, providing the unemployment did not rise above 8 per cent. on the average, and he did not believe that it would do so. The committee stage was concluded and the Bill read a third time on Oct. 13, after the defeat by 107 to 6 of an amendment to increase the benefit by 10s. instead of 4s. The Royal Assent was given on Oct. 26. It was joined on the Statute Book on Nov. 17 by the Bill to set up a Ministry of Social Insurance, the introduction of which followed the adoption without a division of a motion welcoming the Government's decision to set up an enlarged scheme of social insurance and family allowances. The measure transferred to a single Minister the powers until then divided between the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Minister of Labour and the Home Secretary, and in Committee the name of the new department was changed to the Ministry of National Insurance.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.—In preparation for the general election, Parliament also passed a Bill setting up machinery for a partial redistribution of seats. Moving the second reading on Oct. 10, Mr. Herbert Morrison said that the Bill set up four permanent Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to review the state of constituencies periodically and prepare schemes of redistribution in accordance with the principles prescribed by Parliament, the schemes to be subject to Parliamentary approval. So far as England was concerned, the Commission was to undertake at once the division of constituencies which in 1939 had an electorate of more than 100,000, providing one member for every 50,000 electors. A schedule to the Bill enumerated 20 such constituencies, which were to be divided into 45, thus increasing temporarily the membership of the House by 25 to 440. Another schedule instructed the Commissioners that in the general redistribution which was foreshadowed the number of seats for the whole of Great Britain should be not substantially greater or less than 625. Scotland,

Northern Ireland and Wales were to suffer no reduction of their present representation, and University constituencies were not to be affected. In Committee on Oct. 12, an amendment was agreed to giving the Commission for England power to consider not only the large constituencies specified but other abnormally large constituencies. An amendment to provide that the City of London should not have the special treatment of two members was negatived by 153 to 38, and another to delete University constituencies from the purposes of the Bill was rejected by 152 to 16. The Committee stage was concluded on Oct. 16, when the Bill was read a third time. It received the Royal Assent on Oct. 26, after passing through the Lords without much discussion.

THE LAST SESSION.—The tenth and last session of a memorable Parliament was opened on Nov. 23 by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen. In his Speech from the Throne, His Majesty referred to the plight of the German armies, and to the shrinking area still under Japanese control in the Pacific. Ministers were actively preparing plans, he said, to ensure that, once the war in Europe was over and without in any way prejudicing the active prosecution of the war against Japan, an increasing part of the country's resources was made available for civilian production. Methods were being considered by which a high level of employment could be maintained and additional housing accommodation provided. As opportunity served, progress would be made with legislation for a comprehensive health service, an enlarged and united scheme of national insurance, a new scheme of industrial injury insurance and a system of family allowances. The Duke of Northumberland moved and Lord Rennell seconded the Address in reply in the Lords, and this was agreed to. In the Commons, Major W. P. Sidney, VC, moved the Address in a maiden speech, and this was seconded by Mr. T. Fraser. In the subsequent debate, Mr. Churchill said the legislative programme outlined in the King's Speech would be proceeded with as opportunity served and progress would be governed by the length of the session, which depended on the duration of the European War. Mr. Eden, speaking on Dec. 1, said if there were a general election and a Labour Government were returned he had no doubt that that Government would put through whatever was outstanding in the Government's social reform programme, and members of the Conservative Party would give them support. If the Conservative Party were returned they would then do their best to put that programme through, and they would feel that they had a right to count on the Labour Party giving them their support. An amendment regretting the absence of proposals for the reorganisation of the Board of Trade and steps to improve export trade was withdrawn on Dec. 5, and the only division took place on Dec. 8 when an amendment on Greece was rejected by 279 to 30. The motion for the Address was agreed to on Dec. 12.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.—The extension of the right to vote in local government elections to all persons qualified as Parliamentary voters was one of the main provisions of the Representation of the People Bill, which Mr. Herbert Morrison introduced on Dec. 13. The measure also abolished for both Parliamentary and local elections the qualification of a spouse to vote in respect of premises occupied by the husband or wife, thus reducing the number of business premises voters. It provided for the resumption of borough council elections in England and Wales and all local elections in Scotland in November and December,

1945, and for county, district and parish councils in England and Wales in the spring of 1946. Finally, the Bill authorised fixed date registers for both Parliamentary and local elections. Moving the second reading on Dec. 19, the Home Secretary said that the Bill extended the principle of universal adult suffrage for men and women alike and added about 7,000,000 electors to the local government register. It improved the registration machinery and further democratised the Parliamentary franchise. Before the committee stage opened on Jan. 17, Mr. Attlee announced that whenever the contemplated general election was decided on an announcement of the date would be made at least three weeks, plus 17 days, before polling day, thus reaffirming the Government's intention that there should be no snap election when the war in Europe was over. This promise was fulfilled when Parliament was later dissolved. In committee, Mr. Morrison moved a new clause to provide for postal instead of proxy voting by Service voters at Parliamentary elections, and this was added to the Bill. An amendment to prevent any person voting more than once in any election was defeated by 123 to 51. On report an attempt to give local authorities the opportunity of using a system of Proportional Representation in their elections was negatived by 208 to 17. The Bill received the Royal Assent on Feb. 15.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY.—Designed to abolish the former distressed areas and to make a beginning in carrying out the principles of the Barlow report on the redistribution of the industrial population, the Coalition Government's Distribution of Industry Bill was only passed by agreement to delete its most contentious proposal. Moving the second reading on Mar. 21, Mr. Dalton said that unless the Government were given the powers sought in the Bill, certain areas would, within the next few years, relapse into prolonged unemployment, whatever success might attend the Government's efforts to achieve a high level of employment for the country as a whole. The Bill would enable them to steer industrial enterprise not only towards development areas but towards other areas where need for employment or further diversification of industry might arise. Power was also given to disperse industries essential to war. The Bill was referred to a Standing Committee, which reported the measure after the dropping of a clause intended to give the Board of Trade power to prohibit the erection or extension of industrial buildings in areas where it appeared that the provision of further industrial premises would be seriously detrimental to the proper distribution of industry. The Bill was read a third time on June 4, when Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the new President of the Board of Trade, said that the positive powers which the Bill gave were necessary for the many plans, already on paper, for building new plants and developing trading centres, to take form as quickly as possible. The Royal Assent was given on June 15.

REGULATING WAGES.—Another measure affecting industry in a different manner was the Wages Councils Bill, designed to ensure orderly wage regulation and to establish a system of standard wage rates by means of voluntary or statutory machinery. Mr. Bevin, explaining the Bill on Jan. 16, when it received a general welcome on second reading, said that its purpose was to bring the Trade Boards Acts up to date and to rename the Boards Works Councils. It was also proposed to provide additional powers for establishing Councils where the voluntary machinery was inadequate, or likely to become inadequate, and reasonable standards of remuneration were not likely to be

maintainable. The original Boards could not fix overtime rates or remuneration as was proposed under the Bill. Works Councils would also be charged to be collectors of information affecting the different industries in order to provide the Government with a review of their prospects. The new Councils would have as their first power the fixing of remuneration including a guaranteed weekly wage. For a period of five years, employers would be under an obligation to observe no less favourable terms of employment than those set up between employers and the trade unions. The Bill, which received the Royal Assent on *Mch.* 28, provided that a Wages Council would consist of equal numbers of persons representing employers and workers and three independent persons chosen by the Minister of Labour. Besides fixing remuneration, it had power to arrange paid holidays. It was anticipated that the proposals would affect about 15,500,000 workpeople.

WAR WORKS ON REQUISITIONED LAND.—Considerable opposition was shown to the Requisitioned Land and War Works Bill, designed "to conserve, subject to appropriate safeguards, the use or value of assets created at the public expense on requisitioned or other land." It gave the Crown power of compulsory acquisition of land on which buildings had been erected or work done at the Government's expense for war purposes, subject to the control of the War Works Commission to be set up to examine objections. Sir John Anderson, moving the second reading on *Feb.* 13, said that under the stress of war extensive works were carried out at the public expense on requisitioned land or on land which remained in the possession of its private owner. These works included factories, airfields, camps and defence works, and the expenditure involved amounted to probably £700,000,000. Most of the expenditure, said the Chancellor, must be regarded as having served its purpose when the war came to an end, but a not inconsiderable part was represented by valuable material assets. If the existing law took its course, the land with the buildings and works on it would have to be handed back to the private owner with compensation for damage. In the case of the vast majority of the works on requisitioned land, the land would be returned to the owner. After hearing a number of critical speeches, Sir John expressed his willingness to consider amendments, and claimed that the Commission to be set up was a most important safeguard for interests which might be affected. Eventually a motion to reject the Bill was withdrawn, with the intimation that the opposition would be resumed in Committee. The controversial question of the preservation of open spaces was postponed until on *May* 2 Sir John Anderson said that the Government had put down new clauses designed to give effect to the plea that commons and open spaces should not be alienated without the express permission of Parliament. When the Bill was considered on report, an amendment was agreed to to exclude land to which the public had rights of access. Another amendment agreed to provide for an extension of the Minister's powers to remove war works constructed on land to be restored to cases where the value of any land had been diminished by the Government war use. The Bill was then read a third time, and after being passed by the Upper Chamber received the Royal Assent on *June* 15.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—A new chapter in developing the health and well-being of the children of the country was opened by the Family Allowances Bill, which provided for financial assistance from the Exchequer to over 2,500,000

families in which there was more than one child. Under the measure, an allowance of 5s. a week would be paid to parents for each child after the first in a family, the estimated cost to the Exchequer being £57,000,000 for the first year. Sir William Jowitt, Minister of National Insurance, moving the second reading on *Mich.* 8, said the primary object of the Bill was to ease the financial burden which at present oppressed parents with large families, and so promote the health and well-being of the children. The Government had also decided to give a great increase in the free meals and milk for children in grant-aided schools, the scheme costing £60,000,000 a year when it was fully developed. Dealing with the somewhat controversial matter of whether the payment should be made to the father or the mother, Sir William said they had decided that the money should belong to the father but that either parent should be able to encash the money. The matter would, however, be left to a free vote. There would be no duplication with allowances paid under other schemes, he added. The discussion centred mainly on the question as to whether father or mother should receive the allowance, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, "the grandmother of the proposal," and Sir William Beveridge being among those who favoured payment to the mother. In other respects there was general approval for the Bill, which was read a second time without a division. The problem was decided in committee on *May* 10, when an amendment was agreed to providing that the allowance should be paid to the mother in the case of the family of a man and his wife living together. A week later the Government were pressed to alter the clause providing that regulations might be made to reduce or withhold the allowance from the family of a Serviceman. M.P.s urged that the allowance should be treated as additional to whatever allowances were given from other sources. Sir John Anderson said that the Government did not intend to use their powers to the detriment of the serving soldier. He promised to re-draft the clause, but said that the principle of no duplication of allowances in one great scheme of social insurance must be maintained. The committee stage was concluded, but before further progress was made the Coalition Government ceased to exist. Discussions took place, and as a result Mr. Hore-Belisha, the new Minister, on *June* 11 submitted fresh clauses intended to meet objections taken to the measure, particularly on the score of the treatment of the families of Servicemen. He said the Government held the view that members of the forces were as much entitled to benefit as any other wage-earner. They would receive the family allowance in addition to any other allowance paid to them. The agreement was welcomed, and the Bill was passed through all its remaining stages. It was quickly passed by the Upper Chamber and received the Royal Assent on *June* 15.

STIMULATING INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.—Fulfilling a promise which he outlined in his previous Budget speech, Sir John Anderson presented the Income-Tax Bill to give taxation allowances on the cost of new industrial buildings, plant and machinery. It received a second reading without a division on *Mch.* 14, when the Chancellor said the measure was meant as an act of policy deliberately to weigh the rates in favour of those forms of industrial development which were most necessary to the community. He claimed that it was inspired by the Government's genuine desire to prepare for and stimulate the forward surge of productive industrial activity on which the whole programme of reconstruction and social reform would depend. His

proposal was that there should be an allowance of 10 per cent. of the expenditure on industrial buildings, and that the balance of the cost should be written off over a period. In the case of machinery the annual allowance which followed the initial allowance varied with the nature of the machine. For buildings, the annual allowance would be a general one of a per cent. Existing industrial buildings would not qualify for the initial allowance, but they would qualify for the annual allowance for such balance over a life of 50 years as might remain. During the committee stage on *Apl. 27*, Sir John said he was prepared to consider treating structural work in connection with the installation of equipment which would qualify for relief as part of the cost of installing that equipment provided it had no value apart from the equipment which had been installed. The remaining stages were obtained without much discussion, and the Bill was given the Royal Assent on *June 15*.

THE FIRST BUDGET.—Except for minor alterations, Sir J. Anderson's Budget, opened on *Apl. 24*, almost on the eve of the close of the European War, left taxation unchanged, but the Chancellor expressed the opinion that another Budget might be necessary later in the year and hinted that this might permit some reductions. For the first time, he said, total expenditure in the previous year had exceeded £6,000,000,000. The precise total was £6,063,000,000, or £126,000,000 more than his estimate, a large proportion of the excess arising from expenditure on war damage. On the revenue side also his expectations were exceeded. For Inland Revenue, the record estimate of £2,000,000,000 had been passed by £29,000,000. Income-tax at £1,317,000,000 showed an increase of £17,000,000, excess profits tax and national defence contribution at £510,000,000, an improvement of £10,000,000, and estate duties at £111,000,000, a surplus of £11,000,000. Customs²⁶¹ Excise duties yielded £1,076,000,000, compared with the estimate of £1,038,000,000, the surplus being mainly due to the beer duty receipts exceeding Budget expectations by nearly £20,000,000, and a large increase in the turnover of aviation spirit, accounting for a surplus of a further £20,000,000. Revenue exceeded the estimate by £135,000,000, and the amount by which expenditure over the year exceeded revenue was £2,825,000,000, or £11,000,000 less than the estimate. Sir John claimed that the really significant feature of the year was that the proportion of the total expenditure met out of revenue was 53 per cent., a higher figure than in any previous war year, a striking manifestation of the steadfastness and resolution which had helped to bring the country to the eve of victory. He disclosed that during the five and a half years of war, our total expenditure was £27,400,000,000, of which no less than 49 per cent. was met out of current revenue. In the same period 42 per cent. of the whole of the personal income of the community had gone by taxation and savings towards financing the Government's expenditure, a remarkable record of individual sacrifice and effort. Next the Chancellor came to the few small adjustments in taxation that he proposed. He said that the duties under the Safeguarding of Industries Act and the Import Duties Act would be restored to the former level after the victory over Germany. Imported hydrocarbon oils used as raw materials for chemical synthesis were to be freed from Customs duty, and an allowance would be made equal to Customs duty in respect of indigenous oils used in these processes. The duty on hops, which would expire in August, would be

renewed for another four years, and educational entertainments would be exempted from entertainments duty, whether they were cultural or not. Sir John said that the new system of deducting income-tax from salaries and wages had operated with remarkable success. About 12,000,000 persons were liable to tax under the scheme, and in the year just concluded about £540,000,000 was collected in this way, an increase of about £100,000,000 over the corresponding yield for the previous year. Perhaps a quarter of this was, he said, due to the efficiency of P.A.Y.E. as a means of collection. With regard to excess profits tax, he proposed an extension of the special relief for small businesses. Where the existing standard profit was less than £12,000, there would be an addition to the standard allowance of one-tenth of the amount by which the profit fell short of £12,000. The cost of this relief he estimated at about £12,000,000. Sir John announced the conclusion of a Treaty with the United States to provide relief from double taxation in respect of incomes coming under charge to tax in the two countries, and said he hoped discussions on the subject would be opened with the Dominions during the summer. In a forecast of future finance, the Chancellor said that for the first three years after the war he expected a very heavy deficit on current account on the balance of payments. In other words, for the imports which would be absolutely essential to feed our people and to provide raw materials for industry, we should have to incur further indebtedness. Much of the creative intelligence in industry which had come so splendidly to the assistance of the Government during the war would have to devote itself to the expansion of our exports. We should have to undertake heavy obligations in the interests of the security of the world, but we must be very careful to see that these obligations were accurately defined. Assuming that the war in Europe would end in the early summer, Sir John put the Debt Charge at £465,000,000, and asked for the usual power to borrow if necessary to provide for the contractual sinking fund. Civil Service Votes would require £581,000,000, which was £68,000,000 higher than for the past year, the increase being mainly due to the Education Act reforms and post-war developments. He proposed to take the figure of £4,500,000,000 for Votes of Credit, as he could not indulge in excessive optimism. Thus, total expenditure would be £5,565,000,000 for the coming year, or about £500,000,000 below that for 1944-45. On the revenue side, he estimated the yield of income-tax at £1,350,000,000, an increase of £33,000,000. The yield of excess profits tax he put at £500,000,000, which was £10,000,000 less than the amount received in the previous year, and the remaining Inland Revenue duties were estimated at £215,000,000, an increase of £13,000,000, making a total for Inland Revenue of £2,065,000,000. Among Customs and Excise revenue, he expected £400,000,000 from tobacco and £300,000,000 from beer and the total he estimated at £1,130,000,000, which was £54,000,000 more than he received last year. With £70,000,000 from other heads of revenue, he had a total of £3,265,000,000. The resulting excess of expenditure over revenue which would have to be borrowed was £2,300,000,000, some £525,000,000 less than the figure for 1944-45. After emphasising the need for all possible economies in our expenditure, Sir John said he did not propose any major increase or any major reductions in taxation. The burden of the war was still upon us. "But," he went on, "I am convinced that major reductions in taxation must be made as part of a comprehensive review by the Chancellor of the probable

course of post-war expenditure and of our system of taxation as a whole in relation to it. The present level of taxation is unquestionably oppressive to the spirit of enterprise and industry. It is of the first importance that when the compelling incentive of working for victory is no longer present, there should be an early alleviation of the existing heavy obstacles to the normal incentive to work." During the subsequent discussions before the resolutions were agreed to, Sir John disclosed that the current cost of food subsidies was £255,000,000, of which £65,000,000 was in respect of imported food and £190,000,000 in respect of home-produced food. As a result of the decision to dissolve Parliament, Mr. Eden announced on May 29 that it would not be possible to proceed with the Finance Bill in the short time available, and that the Government proposed to substitute for it a shorter measure to cover only those matters on which immediate legislation was regarded as essential. These included the re-imposition of the income-tax and super-tax and the hops duty, the adjustment of the standards of profits for excess profits tax for small businesses, certain proposals relating to the purchase tax, and the clause concerning the fixed duty charge. Motions to effect these intentions were agreed to and the new Finance Bill was brought in. It was read a second time on June 4, when the Chancellor said that tax exemption for Service gratuities would come forward later. The substitute measure was quickly passed through both Houses and received the Royal Assent on June 15.

THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.—The momentous news of the end of the war with Germany was proclaimed in Parliament on May 8, VE-Day, in the House of Lords by Lord Woolton and in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill repeated his broadcast to the world shortly before the House met, in which he announced that the Act of unconditional surrender had been signed by the German delegates on the previous day and would be ratified in Berlin at midnight. Both Houses adjourned at once, and the Peers proceeded to Westminster Abbey and M.P.s to St. Margaret's "to give humble and reverend thanks to Almighty God for our deliverance from the threat of German domination." Both Chambers on May 15 resolved to present Addresses to the King, conveying their congratulations on the victorious conclusion of the war in Europe and expressing the deep feeling of the country that the King and Queen had contributed by their example and exertions to the constancy of the people. Mr. Churchill in the Commons mentioned that of the 92,000 decorations awarded during the war over 37,000 had been personally presented to recipients by the King. Accompanied by the Queen and the Princesses, the King on May 17 went to the Royal Gallery to receive the Addresses in person. He thanked both Houses in his reply, and expressed his gratitude to the men and women of the armed forces and the merchant navy and to the people at home, mentioning specially the women of the country. "I have done my best," he said, "to discharge my duty as the constitutional sovereign of a free people, and in this task I have been unceasingly helped by the Queen." "The rebuilding of Europe," His Majesty went on, "will bring with it trials and difficulties which can be met and overcome, if we continue to work together in faithfulness and mutual help as we have done during the war. The Grand Alliance of the United Nations which has brought us victory can and must continue to ensure that the peace of the world is not again outraged and destroyed. The purposes for which

the United Nations have been linked in war did not end in victory. Mankind looks forward to a time when all nations, in God's good providence, will be able to work together in mutual confidence for these exalted aims." At the conclusion of the King's speech, Mr. Churchill called for three cheers for their Majesties, which were given with acclaim by Peers and M.P.s.

THE END OF THE COALITION.—The Coalition Government of all Parties which had brought the European War to a successful conclusion came to an end in the last week of May after an existence of five years. In letters to the Labour and Liberal leaders, the Prime Minister proposed that the two Parties should remain in the Coalition until after the conclusion of the Japanese War, and that there should be a referendum on the question of extending the ten years old Parliament for a further period. Both Mr. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair rejected the offer, the former after consultation with the Labour executive, and Mr. Churchill on May 23 tendered his resignation to the King. He was requested to form a new administration, and two days later he announced a Cabinet of 16 members, consisting of Conservatives, National Liberals and men of goodwill of no parties, together with other Ministers not of Cabinet rank. Mr. R. A. Butler succeeded Mr. Bevin as Minister of Labour and National Service, Mr. Brendan Bracken became First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Donald Somervell followed Mr. Herbert Morrison at the Home Office. Parliament resumed as arranged on May 28 when business was readjusted to permit the dissolution on June 15, with polling day on July 5 and a delayed counting of votes on July 26 under the arrangement made previously to enable Service votes to be added. As a result of representations a Bill was speedily passed providing for a later date for polling in 23 constituencies where local mass holidays had been fixed. Other measures presented after the break-up of the Coalition and placed on the Statute Book were the Treason Bill, to enable all cases of treason and misprision of treason to be triable in the same way as cases of murder, and a Bill to continue for six months the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts and such of the regulations made under them which were still in use. Parliament, which had sat under three sovereigns, was dissolved on June 15, the King's Prorogation Speech being read by Royal Commission.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN POWER.—The result of the general election was a triumph for Labour, who for the first time secured a majority over all other Parties. Mr. Churchill, who, with Mr. Attlee, had returned from the Big Three Conference at Potsdam to hear the outcome, resigned on the same evening, and the King sent for Mr. Attlee, who accepted the task of forming an administration. Only a few members of the new Government had been announced, when the two Houses met on Aug. 1, with Labour filling the Treasury benches. Leaders on both sides were cheered by their supporters in the Commons, Mr. Churchill being greeted with "For he's a jolly good fellow," to which the Labour M.P.s replied with the "Red Flag." Then the Commons were summoned to the Upper Chamber to hear the King's pleasure that they should elect a Speaker. On their return, Mr. Neil Maclean moved and Sir Hugh O'Neill seconded the re-election to the chair of Colonel Clifton Brown, who expressed his thanks for the honour and was led to the chair by his sponsors and congratulated by Mr. Herbert Morrison, leading the House in the absence at Potsdam of Mr. Attlee, Mr. Churchill and others. The

King's approval of the choice was given on the following day and then after another day for the swearing-in of members, the Commons adjourned until the State Opening.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—By a happy coincidence, the date selected for the inauguration proved to be the first of the Peace Days on which the surrender of Japan was commemorated. A huge crowd assembled on Aug. 15 to greet the King and Queen as they drove to Westminster. In his Speech, the King paid warm tribute to the steady courage and endurance of the armed forces, and declared it to be the firm purpose of the Government to work in the closest co-operation with the Dominions and all peace-loving peoples to attain a world of freedom, peace and social justice so that the sacrifices of the war should not have been in vain. He referred to the Potsdam Conference and the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and said the Charter of the United Nations would be submitted to Parliament. "The devastating new weapon which science has now placed in the hands of humanity," the Speech went on, "should bring home to all the lessons that the nations of the world must abolish recourse to war or perish by mutual destruction." On the subject of demobilisation, the King said that the Government would take every step to secure that the plans already announced were carried out with the greatest speed, consistent with military commitments and fair treatment to serving men and women. The continuing shortages in the supply of many necessities would call for the same spirit of tolerance and understanding which had been shown during the six years of war. The Government would take up with energy the task of reconverting industry from the purposes of war to those of peace, of expanding export trade, and "of securing by suitable control or by an extension of public ownership that our industries and services shall make their maximum contribution to the national well-being." To promote employment and national development, machinery would be set up to provide for the effective planning of investment, and a measure would be introduced to bring the Bank of England under public ownership. A Bill would also be brought in to nationalise the coal-mining industry, and legislation would be submitted to ensure that during the period of transition from war to peace the necessary powers were available to secure the right use of our commercial and industrial resources and the distribution and fair prices of essential supplies and services. To increase the number of houses available, Ministers would organise the resources of the building and manufacturing industries in the most effective way. Proposals would also be brought forward to deal with the problem of compensation and betterment in relation to town and country planning, to improve the procedure for acquisition of land for public purposes, and otherwise to promote the best use of land in the national interest. Other promised legislation aimed at providing a comprehensive scheme of insurance against industrial injuries, extending and improving the existing scheme of social insurance and establishing a national health service, and repealing the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act. The home production of good food would be developed to the fullest possible extent, and a measure would be introduced for the reorganisation of air transport. Finally, the King promised that the Government would do their utmost to promote the early

realisation of full self-government in India. After the delivery of the Speech, both Houses attended Thanksgiving Services for the end of the war with Japan, and on their return adopted Addresses of congratulation to the King on the final victory of the Allies, which were presented to His Majesty in person on Aug. 21. The Addresses in reply to the King's Speech were moved on Aug. 16. That in the Upper Chamber, moved by Lord Latham and seconded by Lord Westwood, was carried on the same day. In the Commons, Maj. John Freeman moved and Mr. F. Willey seconded the Address, each in an able maiden speech. Mr. Churchill followed with a brief statement on the decision at Potsdam to use the atomic bomb which he justified because of its saving of Allied lives. As to the results of the Potsdam Conference, he said it would be wrong and impossible to conceal the divergence of view which existed about the state of affairs in Eastern and Middle Europe. He thought the provisional western frontier for Poland was not a good augury for the future map of Europe. Mr. Churchill said that the Opposition did not propose to join issue immediately about the legislative proposals in the Speech, and promised that if to nationalise the coal mines was the best way of securing a larger supply of coal at a cheaper price, he would approach the plan in a sympathetic spirit. The national ownership of the Bank of England did not in his opinion raise any matter of principle. He had great hopes of the new Parliament, Mr. Churchill concluded, and he would do his utmost to make its work fruitful. Mr. Attlee opened his reply with a generous tribute to Mr. Churchill—"one of the main architects of the Allied victory". His place in history was secure, said the Prime Minister, and although he was no longer at the head of affairs when the Japanese surrendered and final victory came, this really was the outcome of plans made long before under his leadership. In reply to Mr. Churchill's reference to Professor Laski's authority for statements concerning Labour policy, Mr. Attlee assured him that Government policy was laid down by Ministers. He promised quicker demobilisation and said the Government had resolved that there should be no inflation. Mr. Bevin made his first speech in the Commons as Foreign Secretary on Aug. 20 and gave a comprehensive review of the Government's policy, which in the main adhered to the Coalition's views, as Mr. Eden recognised in a speech in which he promised Conservative support. On the following day, Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, outlined the plan for bringing the Bank of England under public ownership, and said that private stockholders would disappear with fair compensation. The Government, he said, would have power of direction and decision, but it was not intended that there should be constant interruption by the Government with the day-to-day working of the Bank. New investments would continue to be guarded in peace as in war by considerations of the public interest. Replying to Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor said that the Government meant to take powers to make permanent their proposal to control investments. He also announced that he would introduce a supplementary Budget in the autumn, but he warned the nation against extravagant expectations of tax relief. The Address was agreed to without a division, and after a two-days debate on the United Nations Charter, which was ratified by both Houses, Parliament adjourned on Aug. 24 until Oct. 9.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Elected July, 1945.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; CW. = Common Wealth; Dem. = Democratic Party; I.L.P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; I. Nat. = Irish Nationalist; L. = Liberal; L. Nat. = Liberal Nationalist; Lab. = Labour; Nat. = National; Scott. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; U.U. = Ulster Unionist; Welsh Nat. = Welsh Nationalist.

NUMBERS AND SYMBOLS.—The numbers preceding the name of the Constituency serve as a key to "The House of Commons by Constituencies" on pp. 319-35. The numbers following the name of the Constituency denote the majority by which each Member was elected at the General Election 1945 or at a subsequent Bye-election.

An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same Constituency; an obelisk † denotes membership for a different Constituency.

	Maj.		Maj.
Adams, Capt. H. R., Lab., 54Balham . . .	5,230	Blenkinsop, Lt. A., Lab., 194Newcastle, E.	
Adams, W. T., Lab., 54Hammersmith, S. . .	3,458	Blyton, W. R., Lab., 333Houghton le Spring	14,342
† Adamson, Mrs. J. L., Lab., 71Bexley . . .	11,763	Boardman, H., Lab., 162Leigh	21,866
* Agnew, Com. P. G., C., 300Camborne . .	584	* Boles, Lt.-Col. D. C., C., 441Wells . . .	18,418
Aitken, Gr.-Capt. Hon. M., C., 25Holborn	925	* Boothby, R., C., 580Aberdeenshire, E. . .	2,465
* Alexander, Rt. Hon. A. V., Lab., 232Hillsborough	10,556	* Bossom, A. C., C., 375Maidstone . . .	2,372
Allen, A. C., Lab., 397Bosworth	5,297	Bottomley, A. G., Lab., 218Chatham . . .	3,025
Allen, S. S., Lab., 292Crewe	9,948	Bourke, Maj. E. A. H. Legge, C., 366Isle of Ely	3,726
* Allighan, Sir W., U.U., 623Aragh	unop.	Bowden, Fl.-Off. H. W., Lab., 160Leicester, S.	2,321
Allighan, G., Lab., 373Gravesend	7,056	Bowen, Capt. R., L., 525Cardigan	1,168
Alpass, J. H., Lab., 350Thornbury	9,437	Bower, N., C., 136Harrow, W.	8,194
Amory, Lt.-Col. D. H., C., 320Tiverton . .	8,285	Bowles, F. G., Lab., 470Nuneaton	9,656
Anderson, A., Lab., 607Motherwell	7,809	Boyd, A. T. Lennox, C., 281Mid Bedford	18,320
* Anderson, F., Lab., 306Whitehaven . . .	6,747	Braddock, Mrs. E. M., Lab., 169Exchge, Liverpool	1,881
* Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Nat., 637Scott. Univ.	11,936	Braddock, T., Lab., 189Mitcham	665
† Asheton, Rt. Hon. R., C., 2City of London	3,003	Braithwaite, Lt.-Com. J. G., C., 486Holderness	7,168
Astor, Capt. Hon. M., C., 458E. Surrey .	13,409	Brook, D., Lab., 134Halifax	2,145
Attewell, H., Lab., 398Harborough	204	* Brooks, T. J., Lab., 505Rothwell	10,781
* Attlee, Rt. Hon. C. R., Lab., 50Limehouse	6,780	* Brown, Col. Rt. Hon. D. Clifton (The Speaker), C., 425Hexham	28,459
Austin, Sub-Lt. H. L., Lab., 393Stretford .	6,294	Brown, G. A., Lab., 308Belper	4,645
Awbery, S., Lab., 101Bristol, C.	5,676	Brown, Lt.-Col. G. B. Clifton, C., 454Bury St. Edmunds	8,881
Ayles, W. H., Lab., 235Southall	24,057	* Brown, T. J., Lab., 385Ince	5,818
Bacon, Alice, Lab., 155Leeds, N.E.	8,464	* Brown, T. J., Ind., 471Rugby	18,827
Baird, Capt. J., Lab., 274Wolverhampton E.	6,557	Bruce, Maj. D. W. T., Lab., 211Portsmouth, N.	1,566
Baker, Capt. F. E. Noel, Lab., 409Brentford	4,687	* Buchanan, G., Lab., 562Gorbals	1,042
* Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel, Lab., 119Derby	20,736	* Buller, R. E. Manningham, C., 420Davenport	15,804
Baldwin, A. E., C., 358Leominster	638	* Bullock, Capt. M., C., 394Waterloo . . .	1,170
Balfour, A., Lab., 616Sitting, W.	2,577	* Burden, T. W., Lab., 233Park	5,855
Barlow, Sir J., L. Nat., 293Edisbury	7,902	* Burke, W. A., Lab., 107Burnley	13,542
* Barnes, Rt. Hon. A. J., Lab., 126East Ham, S.	12,434	* Butcher, W. H., L. Nat., 404Holland . .	13,691
* Barstow, P. G., Lab., 501Pontefract . . .	8,642	* Butler, H. W., Lab., 21Hackney, S. . . .	5,676
* Bartlett, V., Ind., 438Bridgewater	2,312	* Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A., C., 344Saffron Walden	5,531
Barton, C., Lab., 263Wembley, S.	3,431	Byers, Lt.-Col. F. L., 324Dorset, N. . . .	1,158
* Battley, J. R., Lab., 56Clapham	5,101	Callaghan, Lt. L. J., Lab., 514Cardiff, S.	1,965
* Baxter, A. B., C., 414Wood Green	5,865	Carpenter, Maj. J. A. Boyd, C., 152Kingston on Thames	5,944
* Beamish, Maj. T. V., H. C., 465Leves . .	7,659	Carson, Lt. Hon. E., C., 374I. of Thamet .	8,569
* Beattie, F., C., 560Canterbury	5,549	Castle, Mrs. B. A., Lab., 88Blackburn . .	2,948
* Beattie, J., Lab., 620Belfast, W.	4,058	* Challen, Fl.-Lt. C., C., 24Hampstead . .	8,820
* Beaumont, H., Lab., 70Bailey	11,592	Chamberlain, R., Lab., 35Norwood . . .	1,358
* Bechervaise, A. E., Lab., 163Leyton, E. . .	6,246	Champion, A. J., Lab., 314Derbyshire, S. .	2,023
* Beechman, Capt. N. A., L. Nat., 303 St. Ives	6,066	* Channon, H., C., 238Southend	22,950
Belcher, J. W., Lab., 508Sowerby	6,933	* Chater, D., Lab., 7Bettina Gm., N.E. . .	3,077
* Belenger, F. J., Lab., 427Bassleaw	12,377	* Chetwynd, Capt. G. R., Lab., 243Stockton	3,727
* Bennett, Sir P., C., 78Edgbaston	8,618	† Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C., 276Woodford	8,664
* Benson, G., Lab., 309Cheshirefield	12,035	Clarke, Col. R. S., C., 464E. Grinstead . .	17,200
Berry, H., Lab., 62Woolwich, W.	8,884	Clithrow, R., Lab., 167Edge Hill	15,754
Beswick, Fl.-Lt. F., Lab., 413Uxbridge . .	1,084	* Cluse, W. S., Lab., 281Islington, S. . . .	6,039
* Bevan, Rt. Hon. A., Lab., 541Ebbw Vale .	20,451	Cobb, F. A., Lab., 496Elland	8,016
* Bevin, Rt. Hon. E., Lab., 55Wandsworth, C.	5,174		8,062
Bing, Capt. G. H. C., Lab., 342Hornchurch	11,795		
Bins, J., Lab., 219Gillingham	1,856		
Birch, Lt.-Col. N., C., 530Fintshire	1,039		
Blackburn, Capt. A. R., Lab., 81King's Norton	12,298		

	Maj.		Maj.
*Quicks, F. S., Lab., 428 Broxtowe.....	24,201	*Edwards, Ness, Lab., 532 Caerphilly.....	21,969
Coldrick, W., Lab., 103 Bristol, N.....	6,171	*Edwards, W. I., Lab., 52 Wichechapel....	9,247
Cole, T. L., U.U., 617 Belfast, E.....	4,869	Elliot, Capt. W. S., Lab., 63, 100 Wington... 5,077	
Collick, P. H., Lab., 73 Birkdale, W.....	3,977	Erroll, Col. F. J., C., 64 Ayrucham.....	5,381
*Colliardridge, F., Lab., 67 Barnsley.....	19,232	Evans, E., Lab., 452 Lowestoft.....	1,763
Collins, V. J., Lab., 440 Taunton.....	2,118	Evans, S. N., Lab., 261 H edesbury.....	15,935
Colman, Grace M., Lab., 253 Tynemouth..	3,079	Ewart, R., Lab., 248 Sunderland.....	7,345
Comyns, Dr. L., Lab., 266 Silvertown.....	8,864	*Ewing, I. L. Oir., C., 442 Weston super	
*Conant, Maj. R. J. E., C., 481 Bawley ..	3,170	Mare.....	10,188
Cook, T. F., Lab., 550 Dundee.....	15,574	Eyre, Col. O. E. Crosthwaite, C., 354	
Cooper, Wing-Com. G., Lab., 188 Middles-		New Forest.....	9,410
brough, W.....	2,613	Fairhurst, F., Lab., 204 Oldham.....	4,793
Corbet, Mrs. F., Lab., 11 Camberwell, N.W.	6,905	Farthing, W. J., Lab., 439 Lorne.....	5,507
Corbett, Lt.-Col. U., C., 434 Ludlow....	7,570	*Fleming, Sq.-Ldr. E. L., C., 180 W ington... 8,247	
Corlett, Dr. J., Lab., 2781 ork.....	4,072	Fletcher, E. G. M., Lab., 261 Slington, E....	8,976
Corvedale, Viscount, Lab., 577 Paisley.....	10,330	Fletcher, W., C., 108 Bury.....	110
*Cove, W. G., Lab., 531 Aberavon.....	19,426	Follick, M., Lab., 399 Loughborough.....	8,751
Crawley, Fl.-Lt. A., Lab., 286 Buckingham..	3,845	Foot, M., Lab., 207 Devonport.....	2,013
*Cripps, Rt. Hon. Sir S., Lab., 102 Bristol, E.	17,902	Forman, J. C., Lab., 571 Springburn.....	10,008
*Crookshank, Capt. H. F. C., C., 402 Gains-		Foster, Brig. J. G., C., 296 Northwich.....	15
borough.....	1,645	*Foster, W., Lab., 269 H igan.....	16,726
Crossman, R. H. S., Lab., 112 Coventry, E.	18,749	*Fox, Sir G., C., 433 Henley.....	2,829
*Crowder, Capt. J. F. E., C., 411 Finchley..	5,645	Fraser, Maj. H. C. P., C., 450 Stone.....	2,106
*Cunningham, P., J. Nat., 626 Fernanagh..	8,977	*Fraser, Sir I., C., 387 Lonsdale.....	1,135
Cuthbert, W. N., C., 466 Ry.....	12,287	*Fraser, T., Lab., 600 Hamilton.....	12,789
*Daggar, G., Lab., 539 Aberlilly.....	24,103	Freeman, Maj. J., Lab., 364 Watford.....	2,194
Daines, P., Lab., 125 East Ham, N.....	10,559	Freeman, P., Lab., 517 Newport.....	9,091
*Dalton, Rt. Hon. H., Lab., 328 Bishop		*Fyfe, Sir D. Maxwell, K.C., C., 175 West	
Auckland.....	8,860	Derby.....	3,428
Darling, Sir W. Y., C., 556 Edinburgh, S..	13,885	Gage, Lt.-Col. C., U.U., 619 Belfast S.....	10,186
Davenport, Lt.-Col. W. Bromley, C.,		Gaitskell, H. T. N., Lab., 156 Leeds, S.....	10,402
294 Knutsford.....	18,640	*Galbraith, Comm. T. D., C., 568 Pollok.....	9,442
Davidson, Viscountess, C., 360 Hemel		*Gallacher, W., Comm., 593 Fife, W.....	2,056
Hempstead.....	5,110	*Gammans, Capt. L. D., C., 142 Horsey.....	12,669
Davies, A. E., Lab., 241 L irlen.....	10,167	Ganley, Mrs. C. S., Lab., 4 Battersea, S.....	7,235
*Davies, C., K.C., L., 544 Montgomery.....	3,123	*Gates, Maj. E. E., C., 388 Muddleton.....	761
Davies, E., Lab., 410 Enfield.....	11,690	Gibbins, J., Lab., 176 West Toxteth.....	4,814
Davies, H., Lab., 447 Leek.....	16,663	Gibson, C. W., Lab., 32 Kennington.....	8,339
Davies, Haydn, Lab., 45 S. Pancras, S.W..	3,671	Glizean, A., Lab., 553 Edinburgh, C.....	4,220
*Davies, R. J., Lab., 395 Westhoughton.....	9,644	*Glanville, J. E., Lab., 331 Consett.....	16,419
Davies, S. O., Lab., 516 Merthyr.....	19,186	Glossop, C. W. H., C., 487 Howdenshire.....	10,187
Deer, G., Lab., 156 Lincoln.....	3,638	*Glyn, Sir R., C., 282 Abingdon.....	4,988
De Freitas, Sq.-Ldr. G., Lab., 200 Not-		Gooch, E. G., Lab., 417 Norfolk, N.....	5,245
tingham, C.....	2,734	Goodrich, H. E., Lab., 20 Hackney, N.....	11,566
*De La Bère, R., C., 482 Evesham.....	9,986	Gould, Mrs. B. Ayton, Lab., 139 Hendon,	
Delargy, Capt. H. J., Lab., 184 Platting..	7,165	N.....	4,644
Diamond, J., Lab., 178 Blackley.....	4,814	*Granville, E. L., 45 Eye.....	949
*Digby, Maj. S. W., C., 326 Dorset, W.....	5,184	*Greenwood, Rt. Hon. A., Lab., 254 Wake-	
*Dobbie, W., Lab., 222 Rotherham.....	23,234	field.....	6,110
Dodd, N., Lab., 118 Dartford.....	19,715	*Grenfell, D. R., Lab., 533 Gower.....	16,561
Donner, Sq.-Ldr. F. W., C., 352 Basingstoke	4,937	Grey, C. F., Lab., 332 Durham.....	11,804
Donovan, T., Lab., 159 Leicester, E.....	13,232	*Gridley, Sir A., C., 241 Stockport.....	1,305
*Douglas, F. C. R., Lab., 3 Battersea, N.....	9,101	Grierson, E., Lab., 110 Carlisle.....	5,149
*Dower, Lt.-Col. A. V. G., C., 305 Penrith..	2,619	Griffiths, D., Lab., 504 Potter Valley.....	29,830
Dower, E. L. G., C., 589 Caithness.....	6	*Griffiths, G., Lab., 497 Hemsworth.....	26,206
Drayson, Capt. G. B., C., 507 Skipton.....	2,201	*Griffiths, J., Lab., 537 Llanelli.....	34,117
*Drewe, C., C., 317 Honiton.....	11,760	Griffiths, Capt. W. D., Lab., 183 Moss	
*Driberg, T., Lab., 340 Maldon.....	7,727	Side.....	2,778
*Dugdale, J., Lab., 264 West Bromwich.....	15,915	*Grimston, R. V., C., 480 Westbury.....	931
Dugdale, Sir T., C., 489 Richmond Yorks.	8,905	*Griffydd, Prof. W. J., L., 636 Univ. of	
Dumpleton, C. W., Lab., 363 St. Albans..	1,879	Wales.....	3,543
*Duncan, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Nat., 1 City of		*Guest, Dr. L. Haden, Lab., 27 Islington, N.	11,994
London.....	3,845	Gunter, Capt. R. J., Lab., 345 Essex, S.E....	3,591
Duncan, Col. A. G., C., 611 Perth.....	10,867	*Guy, W. H., Lab., 41 Poplar, S.....	10,217
Durbini, E. F. M., Lab., 128 Edmonton.....	19,069	Haire, Fl.-Lt. J., Lab., 288 Wycombe.....	2,536
Duthie, W. S., C., 587 Banff.....	4,288	Hale, L., Lab., 205 Oldham.....	4,416
Dye, S., Lab., 419 Norfolk, S.W.....	53	*Hall, Rt. Hon. G. H., Lab., 515 Aberdeen..	27,969
*Eccles, D. M., C., 476 Chippenharn.....	4,023	*Hall, W. G., Lab., 493 Colne Valley.....	11,895
*Edc, Rt. Hon. J. C., Lab., 240 South		Hamilton, Lt.-Col. R., Lab., 455 Sudbury.....	247
Shields.....	7,114	Hannan, W., Lab., 566 Maryhill.....	7,002
Edelman, M., Lab., 113 Coventry, W.....	15,013	*Hannon, Sir P., C., 83 Moseley.....	993
*Eden, Rt. Hon. A., C., 474 Warwick and L.	17,634	Hardman, D. R., Lab., 117 Darlington.....	8,284
*Edwards, A., Lab., 187 Middleton Brough, E.	8,075	Hardy, E. A., Lab., 225 Salford, S.....	4,791
*Edwards, Sir C., Lab., 540 Bedwelly.....	23,839	Hare, Lt.-Col. Hon. J., C., 453 Woodbridge	4,693
Edwards, Lt.-Col. L. J., Lab., 87 Blackburn	8,857	Harris, H. W., Ind., 630 Camb. Univ.....	811
		Harrison, J., Lab., 201 Nottingham, E.....	841

	Maj.		Maj.
Harvey, Air Commodore A. V., C., 295 <i>Macclesfield</i>	3,053	Kinghorn, Sq.-Ldr. E., Lab., 132 <i>Gl. Yar-</i> <i>mouth</i>	2,105
Hastings, S., Lab., 66 <i>Barking</i>	18,911	Kingsmill, Lt.-Col. W. H., C., 443 <i>Yewvil-</i> <i>l</i>	174
Haughton, Maj. S. G., U.U., 622 <i>Antrim</i> ...	38,829	Kinley, J., Lab., 93 <i>Boole</i>	4,643
Haworth, J., Lab., 173 <i>Walton</i>	2,636	*Kirby, Capt. B. V., Lab., 168 <i>Everton</i>	4,202
Head, Brig. A. H., C., 456 <i>Carshalton</i>	1,017	*Kirkwood, D., Lab., 549 <i>Dumbarton</i>	7,587
*Headlam, Rt. Hon. Sir C. M., C., 195 <i>Newcastle, N.</i>	7,153	Lambert, Lt.-Col. Hon. G., L. Nat., 318 <i>South Molton</i>	9,925
*Henderson, Maj. A., Lab., 446 <i>Kingswinford</i>	19,010	*Lancaster, Lt.-Col. C. G., C., 383 <i>Fylde</i> ...	15,828
*Henderson, J., Lab., 177 <i>Aldwick</i>	6,267	Lang, Rev. G., Lab., 297 <i>Stalybridge</i>	4,370
*Hepburn, P. E. G. Buchan., C., 166 <i>East</i> <i>Toxteth</i>	5,769	Lavers, S., Lab., 327 <i>Barnard Castle</i>	3,424
*Herbert, Sir A. P., Ind., 635 <i>Oxford Univ.</i>	1,722	*Lawson, Rt. Hon. J. J., Lab., 330 <i>Chester le</i> <i>Street</i>	23,560
Herbison, Margaret, Lab., 603 <i>Lanark, N.</i>	9,762	Lee, F., Lab., 182 <i>Hulme</i>	2,434
Hewitson, Capt. M., Lab., 144 <i>Full, C.</i>	4,680	Lee, Jennie, Lab., 445 <i>Cannock</i>	19,634
*Hicks, G., Lab., 61 <i>Woolwich, E.</i>	11,746	*Leonard, W., Lab., 559 <i>St. Rollox</i>	6,067
Hicks, Lt.-Com. Hon. L. W. Joynton., C., 467 <i>Chichester</i>	17,319	*Leslie, J. R., Lab., 336 <i>Sedgefield</i>	11,692
*Hinchingsbrooke, Viscount, C., 325 <i>Dorset,</i> <i>S.</i>	2,166	Lever, Fl.-Off. N. H., Lab., 180 <i>Exchange,</i> <i>Manchester</i>	4,017
Hobson, C. R., Lab., 260 <i>Wembley, N.</i>	432	Levy, Lt. B. W., R.N., Lab., 287 <i>Eton and</i> <i>Slough</i>	2,424
*Hogg, Hon. Q. McG., C., 206 <i>Oxford City</i>	2,863	Lewis, A. W. J., Lab., 268 <i>Upton</i>	9,396
Hollis, Sq.-Ldr. M. C., C., 477 <i>Devizes</i>	4,676	Lewis, J., Lab., 92 <i>Bolton</i>	12,049
Holman, P., Lab., 8 <i>Bethnal Grn., S.W.</i>	2,456	Lewis, T., Lab., 237 <i>Southampton</i>	12,687
*Holmes, Sir J. S., L. Nat., 341 <i>Harwich</i>	3,385	Lindgren, G. S., Lab., 423 <i>Wellingborough</i>	5,990
Holt, Lt.-Com. J. L., C., 436 <i>Shrewsbury</i> ...	4,594	†Lindsay, K., Ind., 632 <i>English Unions</i>	1,151
Hope, Lt.-Col. Lord John, C., 606 <i>Mid-</i> <i>lothian, N.</i>	1,177	Lindsay, Lt.-Col. M., C., 472 <i>Solithull</i>	5,049
*Horabin, T. L., L., 301 <i>Cornwall, N.</i>	2,665	*Linstead, H. N., C., 57 <i>Purney</i>	3,887
House, G., Lab., 43 <i>St. Pancras, N.</i>	7,630	*Lipson, D. L., Ind. C., 111 <i>Cheltenham</i> ...	4,986
Howard, Hon. A., C., 60 <i>St. George's</i>	7,772	Lipton, Lt.-Col. M., Lab., 3 <i>Brixton</i>	6,655
Hoy, J., Lab., 575 <i>Leith</i>	9,455	*Little, Rev. J., Ind. U.U., 624 <i>Down</i>	24,002
*Hubbard, T., Lab., 574 <i>Kirkcaldy</i>	5,302	*Little, Sir E. Graham., Ind., 633 <i>London</i> <i>Univ.</i>	149
Hudson, J. H., Lab., 124 <i>Ealing, W.</i>	16,235	Lloyd, Maj. E. G. R., C., 612 <i>Renfrew, E.</i>	5,676
*Hudson, Rt. Hon. R. S., C., 239 <i>Southport</i>	13,196	Lloyd, Brig. J. S. B., C., 298 <i>Wiral</i>	16,625
Hughes, H., Lab., 546 <i>Aberdeen, N.</i>	17,130	*Lloyd George, Maj. Rt. Hon. G., L., 545 <i>Pembroke</i>	168
Hughes, Lt. H. D., Lab., 275 <i>Wolver-</i> <i>hampton, W.</i>	7,010	*Lloyd George, Lady Megan, L., 522 <i>Anglesey</i>	1,081
*Hulbert, Wing-Com. N. J., C., 222 <i>Stock-</i> <i>port</i>	1,118	Lodge, Lt. T. C. Skeffington., Lab., 279 <i>Bedford</i>	288
Hurd, A., C., 283 <i>Newbury</i>	8,709	*Logan, D. G., Lab., 172 <i>Scotland, L'pool.</i>	unop.
Hutchinson, H. L., Lab., 185 <i>Rusholme</i>	10	Longden, F., Lab., 76 <i>Deritend</i>	4,577
*Hutchinson, Lt.-Com. G. I. Clarke., C., 557 <i>Edinburgh, W.</i>	1,054	Low, Brig. A. R. W., C., 89 <i>Blackpool, N.</i>	12,394
Hutchinson, Lt.-Col. J. R. H., C., 561 <i>Glasgow, C.</i>	1,516	*Lucas, Sir I., C., 212 <i>Portsmouth, S.</i>	3,027
Hynd, H., Lab., 19 <i>Hackney, C.</i>	9,921	Lyne, A. W., Lab., 444 <i>Burton</i>	760
*Hynd, J. B., Lab., 227 <i>Attercliffe</i>	18,092	*Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. O., C., 351 <i>Aldershot</i>	5,021
Isaacs, Rt. Hon. G. A., Lab., 48 <i>Southwark,</i> <i>N.</i>	3,270	McAllister, G., Lab., 604 <i>Rutherglen</i>	8,002
Janner, B., Lab., 161 <i>Leicester, W.</i>	7,215	*MacAndrew, Sir C., C., 584 <i>Bute</i>	2,443
*Jarvis, Sir J., C., 461 <i>Guildford</i>	11,302	*McCallum, Maj. D., C., 583 <i>Ayrill</i>	6,902
*Jeffreys, General Sir G. D., C., 355 <i>Peters-</i> <i>field</i>	12,569	*Macdonald, Sir M., L. Nat., 595 <i>Werness</i>	2,435
Jeger, Capt. G., Lab., 356 <i>Winchester</i>	3,031	*Macdonald, Sir P., C., 367 <i>Isle of Wight</i>	2,784
Jeger, Dr. S. W., Lab., 44 <i>St. Pancras, S.E.</i>	4,710	*McEntee, V. L., Lab., 259 <i>Walthamstow,</i> <i>W.</i>	12,700
*Jenkins, A., Lab., 543 <i>Pontypool</i>	19,383	Macfarlane, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. N. Mason., <i>Lab.</i> , 38 <i>Paddington, N.</i>	6,545
*Jennings, R., C., 231 <i>Hallam</i>	2,805	*McGhee, H. G., Lab., 500 <i>Penistone</i>	19,311
*John, W., Lab., 519 <i>Rhondda, W.</i>	unop.	*McGovern, J., L.L.P., 570 <i>Strettlestone</i>	1,494
*Jones, A. Creech, Lab., 506 <i>Shipley</i>	7,930	Mack, J. D., Lab., 192 <i>Newcastle u. L.</i>	17,523
Jones, D. T., Lab., 137 <i>The Hartlepool</i>	275	McKay, J., Lab., 256 <i>Walsend</i>	10,746
Jones, Maj. F. E., Lab., 265 <i>Plaistow</i>	14,888	Mackay, R. W. G., Lab., 146 <i>Hull, N.W.</i>	3,494
*Jones, Sir H. Morris., L. Nat., 528 <i>Denbigh</i>	4,922	Mackeson, Col. H. R., C., 148 <i>Hythe</i>	1,957
Jones, J. H., Lab., 91 <i>Bolton</i>	13,378	*McKie, J. H., Ind. C., 594 <i>Galloway</i>	1,825
Jones, Maj. F. A., Lab., 362 <i>Hitchin</i>	346	*McKinlay, A. S., Lab., 590 <i>Dumbartonshire</i>	747
*Keeling, Sq.-Ldr. E. H., C., 252 <i>Twicken-</i> <i>ham</i>	3,309	*MacIay, Hon. J. S., L. Nat., 567 <i>Montrose</i> ...	3,955
Keenan, W., Lab., 171 <i>Kirkdale</i>	4,226	*Maclean, Brig. F. H. R., C., 380 <i>Lancaster</i>	7,723
*Kemsley, Col. C. N. Thornton., C., 581 <i>Kirkcaldie</i>	642	*Maclean, N., Lab., 563 <i>Cowan</i>	9,082
Kendall, W. D., Ind., 403 <i>Grantham</i>	15,513	McLeavy, F., Lab., 96 <i>Braintree, E.</i>	6,634
Kenyon, C., Lab., 379 <i>Chorley</i>	2,955	McLeod, Capt. J., L. Nat., 596 <i>Ross</i>	4,102
*Kerr, Sir J. G., C., 639 <i>Scott. Univ.</i>	4,924	*Macmillan, M. K., Lab., 597 <i>Western Isles</i>	1,637
*Key, C. W., Lab., 40 <i>Bow</i>	8,907	*McNeil, H., Lab., 573 <i>Greenock</i>	8,089
Key, Maj. E. M. Cooper., C., 138 <i>Hastings</i>	3,597	Macpherson, Maj. N., L. Nat., 591 <i>Dum-</i> <i>frieshire</i>	4,077
King, Lt.-Col. E. M., Lab., 302 <i>Penryn</i> ...	2,793	Macpherson, T., Lab., 220 <i>Romford</i>	5,777
		*Mainwaring, W. H., Lab., 518 <i>Rhondda, E.</i>	972

	Maj.		Maj.
Maitland, Comm. J. W., C., 405Horn-castle.	6,964	Pargiter, A. G., Lab., 412Spelthorne.	8,339
Mallalieu, Lt. J. F. W., Lab., 143Hunters-field.	8,866	†Parker, J., Lab., 116Dagenham.	29,539
Mann, Mrs. J., Lab., 599Coathbridge.	6,777	Parker, Col. A. D. Dodds, C., 432Banbury	1,826
*Manning, C., Lab., 10Camberwell, N.	5,792	Parkin, Fl.-Lt. B. T., Lab., 249Stroud.	949
Manning, Mrs. L., Lab., 340Epping.	987	Paton, Mrs. F., Lab., 432Rushcliffe.	6,759
*Marlowe, Lt.-Col. A., C., 100Bighton.	17,952	Paton, J., Lab., 199Norwich.	5,284
Marples, Capt. A. E., C., 255Willasey.	3,810	*Peake, Rt. Hon. O., C., 154Leeds, N.	128
Marquand, Prof. H. A., Lab., 513Condiff, E.	4,993	*Pearson, A., Lab., 537Pontypool.	20,563
*Marshall, Capt. A., C., 457Chertsey.	12,262	Peart, Capt. T. F., Lab., 307Wokington.	15,438
Marshall, Comm. D. M., C., 299Bodmin.	2,047	Perrins, W., Lab., 86Yarley.	17,321
*Marshall, F., Lab., 228Brightside.	11,156	Peto, Brig. C. H. M., C., 316Barnstaple.	4,070
Marshall, S. H., C., 249Sutton and Chican.	2,132	*Pickthorn, K., C., 629Cantab. Univ.	1,619
*Martin, J. H., Lab., 47Southwark, C.	5,682	Piratin, P., Comm., 51 Mile End.	1,224
*Mathers, G., Lab., 605Linthgow.	10,891	Pitman, I. J., C., 69Bath.	2,076
Maude, J. C., K.C., C., 129Lxeter.	1,175	*Ponsonby, Col. C. E., C., 777Sevenoaks.	3,946
*Maxton, J., I.L.P., 558Brudenell.	6,525	*Poole, Capt. C. C., Lab., 488Lichfield.	16,571
Mayhew, Maj. C. P., Lab., 418Norfolk, S.	5,963	Poole, Col. O. B. S., C., 435 Oswestry.	8,305
Medland, H. M., Lab., 208Diak.	2,199	Poppewell, E., Lab., 195Newcastle, W.	8,183
*Medlicott, Brig. F., Lt. Col., 415Norfolk, E.	4,840	Porter, E., Lab., 260Harington.	9,155
†Mellor, Sir J., C., 473Sutton Coldfield.	9,964	Porter, G., Lab., 153Leeds, C.	5,359
*Messier, F., Lab., 251Tottenham, S.	13,855	*Prescott, Capt. W. R. S., C., 381Darwen.	2,341
Middleton, Mrs. L., Lab., 209Sutton.	4,679	*Price, M. P., Lab., 348Forest of Dean.	9,192
Mikardo, Ian, Lab., 215Reading.	6,390	*Pritt, D. N., Ind. Lab., 22Hammersmith, N.	12,329
*Millington, Wing-Comm. F. R., C.W., 338Chelmsford.	2,080	Proctor, W. T., Lab., 127Lides.	7,446
*Milner, Major Rt. Hon. J., Lab., 157Leeds, S. E.	15,845	Pryde, D. J., Lab., 607Peebles.	6,496
Mills, J. F. F. Platts., Lab., 25Fincham.	5,757	*Pursey, Comm. H., Lab., 145Hall, E.	12,004
Mitchison, Maj. G. R., Lab., 121Kettling.	6,444	*Radcliffe, Maj. C. E. Mott, C., 284Windsor.	10,481
*Molson, A. H. F., C., 211Egham.	2,659	†Raikes, H. V., C., 174Warrington.	5,221
Monslow, W., Lab., 68Harrow.	12,201	Ramsay, Maj. S., C., 582Angus.	5,416
*Montague, F., Lab., 291Stington, W.	7,406	Randall, II. E., Lab., 380Cuthbert.	2,647
Moody, A. S., Lab., 170Fairfield.	1,147	Ranger, J., Lab., 150Ilford, S.	4,706
*Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir T. R., C., 548Ayr.	726	Rankin, J., Lab., 572Tradeston.	4,282
*Morgan, Dr. H. B., Lab., 217Rochdale.	5,195	Rathbone, Eleanor, Ind., 631English Univ.	2,317
Morley, R., Lab., 236Scunthorpe.	13,189	*Rayner, Brig. R., C., 322Tones.	8,540
Morris, Lt.-Col. H., Lab., 229Sheffield, C.	2,473	*Reed, Sir S., C., 285Aylesbury.	8,092
Morris, P., Lab., 521Swansea, W.	5,009	Reeves, J., Lab., 18Glenwich.	10,408
Morris, R. H., Lt., 526Carmarthen.	1,279	*Reid, Rt. Hon. J. S., C., C., 564Hillhead.	6,264
†Morrison, Rt. Hon. H., Lab., 36Lewisham, E.	15,219	Reid, T., Lab., 479Swinton.	10,904
*Morrison, Maj. J. G., C., 478Salisbury.	4,398	Renton, Maj. D., Lt. Nat., 365Huntingdon.	5,931
*Morrison, Rt. Hon. W. S., C., 347Cirencester.	7,110	Rhodes, H., Lab., 65Aston under Lyne.	4,529
*Mort, D. L., Lab., 520Swansea, E.	13,025	*Richards, R., Lab., 529Wicham.	13,140
Moyle, A., Lab., 424Stourbridge.	15,933	Ridealgh, Mrs. M., Lab., 149Ilford, N.	2,820
*Mulvey, A., Irish Nat., 627Penmanagh.	8,748	Robens, A., Lab., 426Wansbeck.	13,553
*Murray, J. D., Lab., 337Spurwaymoor.	15,077	Roberts, Sq.-Ldr. E. O., Lt., 538Merioneth.	112
Nally, W., Lab., 273Bilston.	16,802	Roberts, G. O., Lab., 524Carmarvonshire.	6,406
*Naylor, T. E., Lab., 49Southwark, S.E.	6,718	Roberts, H., C., 80Harrow.	1,465
*Neal, H., Lab., 310Clay Cross.	21,517	Roberts, P. G., C., 230Llidaell.	6,075
Nedil, W. F., U.U., 618Belfast, N.	4,916	*Roberts, W., Lt., 394Cumberland, N.	198
Nichol, Mrs. M. W., Lab., 97Bradford, N.	3,444	*Robertson, Sir David, C., 53Sneatham.	6,166
Nicholls, H. R., Lab., 267Stratford.	8,322	Robertson, J. J., Lab., 588Berwick.	3,157
*Nicholson, G., C., 460Farnham.	11,544	*Robinson, Wing-Comm. J. R., C., 90Black-pool, S.	16,043
*Nield, Maj. B., C., 291City of Chester.	5,479	Rogers, G., Lab., 30Kensington, N.	6,139
Noble, Comm. A. H. P., C., 13Chelva.	6,169	*Ropner, Col. L., C., 492Barkston Ash.	116
Noel Buxton, Lady, Lab., 198Norwich.	5,608	*Ross, Sir R., U.U., 628Londonderry.	2,653
Nutting, A., C., 400Melton.	5,393	Royle, C., Lab., 226Salford, W.	3,689
O'Brien, T., Lab., 203Nottingham, W.	15,176	*Salter, Sir A., Ind., 634Oxford U.	3,357
*Oldfield, W. H., Lab., 181Gorton.	13,296	Samuels, M. Turner., Lab., 131Gloucester.	3,544
*Oliver, G. H., Lab., 312Llkeston.	18,097	*Sanderson, Sir F., C., 123Lalng, E.	4,297
*O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir H., U.U., 621Antrim.	38,856	Sargood, R., Lab., 6Bermoyne, W.	5,901
Orbach, M., Lab., 270Willesden, E.	9,430	*Savory, Prof. D. L., U.U., 640Belfast Univ.	1,195
*Orr, Sir J. Boyd, Ind., 638Scott. Univ.	6,610	Scollan, T., Lab., 613Renfrew, W.	1,214
Osborne, C., C., 406Louth.	4,705	*Scott, Lt.-Col. Lord William Montagu-Douglas, C., 614Roxburgh.	1,628
Paget, R. T., Lab., 197Northampton.	6,997	Scott, Lt.-Col. M. Stoddart, C., 502Pudsey.	1,652
*Paling, Rt. Hon. Wilfred, Lab., 510Wentworth.	35,470	Segal, Sq.-Ldr. S., Lab., 213Preston.	3,024
Paling, Will T., Lab., 121Deurbury.	7,656	Sharp, Lt.-Col. G. M., Lab., 509Spen Valley.	6,077
Palmer, A. M. F., Lab., 272Wimbledon.	1,368	Shaw, Mrs. C. M., Lab., 585Kilmarnock.	7,537
Palmer, Brig. O. Prior, C., 466Worthing.	19,767	Shawcross, Comm. C. N., Lab., 396Wildes.	12,598
		Shawcross, Sir H. W., K.C., Lab., 223St. Helens.	16,989
		*Shepherd, Lt.-Col. S., C., 430Newark.	1,132
		Shepherd, Lt. W. S., C., 290Bucklow.	7,668
		*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E., Lab., 335Seaham.	32,257

	Maj.		Maj.
Shurmer, P., Lab., 84 Sparkbrook.....	5,634	*Tomlinson, Rt. Hon. G., Lab., 382 Farnworth.....	13,892
*Silkin, Rt. Hon. L., Lab., 12 Peckham.....	7,039	Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, C., 140 Hendon, S.,	2,057
Silverman, J., Lab., 79 Ealingdon.....	12,329	*Touche, G. C., C., 462 Regent.....	6,796
*Silverman, S. S., Lab., 191 Nelson.....	8,126	*Turton, R. H., C., 491 Thruxton.....	6,911
Simmons, C. J., Lab., 85 Birmingham, W.,	5,586	Usborne, H. C., Lab., 74 Aconcks Green.....	4,154
Skellington, A. M., Lab., 37 Levensham, W.,	2,516	Vane, Col. W. M. T., C., 475 Westminsterlund.....	10,043
Skinnard, F. W., Lab., 135 Harrow, E.,	6,770	Vernon, Maj. W., Lab., 12 Bulwark.....	212
*Sloan, A., Lab., 586 Ayrshire, S.,	7,853	*Viant, S. P., Lab., 271 Willemsden, W.,	16,330
*Smiles, Sir W., U.C., 625 Down.....	1,418	Wadsworth, G. L., 485 Buckrose.....	949
*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ben, Lab., 5 Rotherhithe.....	7,164	† Wakefield, Sir W. W., C., 42 St. Marylebone.....	5,151
Smith, Capt. C., Lab., 339 Colchester.....	2,464	*Walkden, E. Lab., 494 Doncaster.....	23,051
Smith, Lt.-Col. D. Walker, C., 361 Heriford.....	2,528	Walker, G. H., C., 221 Rusendale.....	5,588
*Smith, Ellis, Lab., 246 Stoke.....	16,348	Walker, P. Gordon, Lab., 234 Smethwick.....	10,602
*Smith, E. P., C., 368 Ashford.....	6,225	Wallace, G. D., Lab., 370 Chichester.....	6,279
Smith, H. N., Lab., 208 Nottingham, S.,	4,550	Wallace, H. W., Lab., 258 Valthamstow.....	6,532
Smith, S. H., Lab., 147 Hull, S. W.,	8,312	Warbey, W. N., Lab., 280 Luton.....	7,421
*Smith, T., Lab., 499 Normanston.....	22,979	Ward, Gr.-Capt. Hon. G. R., C., 277 Worcester.....	4
*Smithers, Sir W., C., 376 Orpington.....	8,542	Watkins, T. E., Lab., 423 Brecon.....	5,636
*Snadden, W. M., C., 610 Kintons.....	8,754	*Watson, W. M., Lab., 552 Dunfermline.....	9,993
Snow, Capt. J. W., Lab., 210 Portsmouth, G.,	3,400	*Watt, Brig. Sir G. S. Harvie, C., 216 Richmond, Surrey.....	8,325
Solley, L. J., Lab., 346 Thurrock.....	13,262	Webb, M., Lab., 95 Bradford, C.,	8,988
*Sorensen, Rev. R. W., Lab., 164 Leyton, W.,	8,729	*Webbe, Sir H., C., 594 Abbey.....	4,752
Soskice, Sir F., K.C., Lab., 72 Birkenhead, E.,	4,650	Weitzman, D., Lab., 53 Stoke Newington.....	4,201
*Southby, Comr. Sir A., C., 459 Epsom.....	6,548	Wells, P. L., Lab., 374 Faversham.....	2,465
Sparkes, J. A., Lab., 408 Acton.....	7,450	Wells, Maj. W. T., Lab., 257 Walsall.....	4,127
*Spearman, A. C. M., C., 490 Scarborough.....	10,047	*Westwood, Rt. Hon. J., Lab., 578 Stirling.....	1,468
*Spence, Maj. Sir B. H. Neven-, C., 609 Orkney and Shetland.....	329	Wheatley, Lt.-Col. M. J., C., 323 Dorset.....	4,003
Spence, Maj. H. R., C., 579 Aberdeen, C.,	7,705	*White, C. F., Lab., 315 Derby.....	156
Stamford, T. W., Lab., 123 Leeds, W.,	14,136	*White, Sir D., C., 353 Farnham.....	3,381
† Stanley, Col. Rt. Hon. O., C., 105 Bristol.....	6,986	White, Lt.-Col. D. Price, C., 511 Caernarvon.....	336
Steele, T., Lab., 601 Lanark.....	1,884	*White, H., Lab., 313 Derby, N.E.,	17,006
*Stephen, Rev. C., I.L.P., 550 Camlachie.....	4,159	White, Maj. J. B., C., 369 Canterbury.....	10,167
*Stewart, J. H., L. Nat., 5924 Ife.....	13,845	*Whiteley, Rt. Hon. W., Lab., 328 Blaydon.....	18,089
Stewart, Maj. M., Lab., 161 Fulham, E.,	5,353	Whittaker, J. E., Lab., 384 Heywood.....	892
*Stokes, R. R., Lab., 151 Ipswich.....	8,119	Wigg, Lt.-Col. G. E. C., Lab., 122 Dudley.....	6,283
Strachey, Wing-Com. J., Lab., 551 Dundee.....	15,163	Wilcock, Gr.-Capt. C. A. B., Lab., 120 Derby.....	19,340
*Strauss, G. R., Lab., 34 Lambeth, N.,	6,053	Wilkes, Maj. L., Lab., 193 Newcastle, C.,	4,091
Stross, Dr. B., Lab., 245 Hanley.....	11,602	Wilkins, W. A., Lab., 104 Bristol, S.,	12,550
*Stuart, Rt. Hon. J., C., 608 Moray and Nairn.....	4,816	*Wilkinson, Rt. Hon. Ellen, Lab., 334 Jarrold.....	11,007
Stubbs, A. E., Lab., 289 Cambridgeshire.....	44	Willey, F. T., Lab., 247 Sunderland.....	9,403
*Studholme, Maj. H. G., C., 319 Tavistock.....	5,966	Willey, O., Lab., 488 Cleveland.....	7,921
*Summerskill, Dr. Edith, Lab., 17 Fulham, W.,	7,521	*Williams, C., C., 321 Torquay.....	11,889
Sunderland, J. W., Lab., 214 Preston.....	3,760	Williams, D. I., Lab., 535 Neath.....	29,491
*Sutcliffe, H., C., 392 Royton.....	2,635	Williams, Lt.-Col. D. Rees-, Lab., 115 Croydon, S.,	3,503
Swinger, Capt. S., Lab., 449 Stafford.....	1,423	*Williams, Rt. Hon. E. J., Lab., 546 Ognore.....	25,003
Symonds, Maj. A. L., Lab., 109 Cambridge Town.....	682	Williams, Lt.-Com. G. W. W., C., 378 Tonbridge.....	6,491
*Taylor, C. S., C., 463 Eastbourne.....	5,536	Williams, J. L., Lab., 565 Kelvingrove.....	88
*Taylor, Vice-Adm. E. A., C., 39 Paddington, S.,	3,530	*Williams, T., Lab., 495 Don Valley.....	24,321
*Taylor, H. B., Lab., 429 Mansfield.....	28,811	Williams, W. R., Lab., 121 Heston.....	6,569
*Taylor, R. J., Lab., 190 Morpeth.....	24,442	Williamson, T., Lab., 401 Briggs.....	8,104
Taylor, D. S., Lab., 559 Barnet.....	682	*Willink, Rt. Hon. H. U. C., C., 114 Croydon, N.,	607
*Teeling, Fl.-Lt. W., C., 99 Brighton.....	18,265	Willis, E., Lab., 555 Edinburgh, N.,	555
Thomas, I. O., Lab., 437 The Wrekin.....	5,031	*Willoughby de Eresby, Lord, C., 407 Rutland.....	2,136
*Thomas, Ivor, Lab., 498 Keighley.....	11,357	Wills, Mrs. E. A., Lab., 77 Duddesdon.....	4,954
*Thomas, J. P. L., C., 357 Hereford.....	9,080	† Wilmot, Rt. Hon. J. C., Lab., 142 Deptford.....	14,254
Thomas, J. R., Lab., 371 Dover.....	2,682	Wilson, J. H., Lab., 391 Ormskirk.....	7,022
Thomas, T. G., Lab., 512 Cardiff, C.,	4,524	*Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl. C., 468 Horsham.....	10,150
Thomas, Maj. L. Ungood-, Lab., 534 Llandaff.....	6,598	Wise, Maj. I. F., Lab., 416 King's Lynn.....	3,274
Thomson, Sir D., C., 547 Aberdeen, S.,	1,816	*Woodburn, A., Lab., 615 Clackmannan.....	10,100
Thomson, Rt. Hon. G. R., K.C., Lab., 554 Edinburgh, E.,	5,817	† Woods, Rev. G. S., Lab., 389 Mossley.....	8,983
† Thornecroft, Capt. G. E. P., C., 542 Monmouth.....	2,139	Wyatt, Maj. W., Lab., 75 Aston.....	5,767
*Thornecroft, H., Lab., 179 Clayton.....	12,518	Yates, V., Lab., 82 Ladywood.....	2,846
Thorpe, Lt.-Col. R. A. F., C., 424 Berwick.....	1,962	*York, Maj. C., C., 503 Ripon.....	17,075
*Thurle, E., Lab., 46 Shorelith.....	7,511	*Young, Maj. Sir A. S. L., C., 567 Partick.....	853
Tiffany, S., Lab., 422 Peterborough.....	571	*Young, Sir R., Lab., 390 Newton.....	9,732
Timmins, J., Lab., 598 Bothwell.....	12,162	Younger, Maj. Hon. K., Lab., 133 Grimsby.....	9,643
† Titterton, M. F., Lab., 98 Bradford, S.,	9,002	Zilliacus, K., Lab., 130 Gateshead.....	19,017
Tolley, L., Lab., 483 Kidderminster.....	7,149		

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES.

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; CW. = Commonwealth; Dem. = Democratic Party; I.L.P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; I. Nat. = Irish Nationalist; L. = Liberal; L. Nat. = Liberal National; Lab. = Labour; Nct. = National; Scott. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; U.U. = United Unionist; Welsh Nat. = Welsh Nationalist.

SYMBOLS.—An asterisk * denotes membership of the 1st House for the same Constituency; an obelisk † denotes such membership for a different Constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGH (62)

CITY OF LONDON (2)
Electorate 10,830
*Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew
Duncan, G.B.E., L. Nat. 5,332
*Sir George Broadbridge,
Bt., K.C.V.O., C. 5,309
Sir A. McFadyen, L. 1,487
S. W. Alexander, Ind. 1,379
(By-election Oct. 31, 1945)
2.† Rt. Hon. Ralph Asquith,
C. 4,506
A. S. Comyns-Carr, K.C. 1,503

BATTERSEA (2)

North E. 26,783
3*F. C. R. Douglas, Lab. 14,070
Fl.-Lt. J. G. W. Paget, C. 4,969
South E. 42,890
4 Mrs. C. S. Ganley, Lab. 19,275
Capt. E. Partridge, C. 12,050

BERMONDSEY (2)

Rotherhithe E. 18,035
5* Rt. Hon. Sir Ben Smith,
Lab. 9,741
Mrs. N. C. Runge, O.B.E.,
C. 2,577
West E. 16,927

6 R. Sargood, Lab. 8,139
Dr. W. B. Pemberton,
L. Nat. 2,238
Pilot Off. F. H. Collier, L. 903

BETHNAL GREEN (2)

North East E. 19,179
7* D. Chater, Lab. 7,696
Maj. P. H. G. Wright, L. 3,979
Lord Buckhurst, C. 1,185
South West E. 16,983
8 P. Hohman, Lab. 6,669
* Rt. Hon. Sir P. A. Harris,
Bt., L. 4,213
O. H. Leicester, Nat. 750

CAMBERWELL (4)

Dulwich E. 32,988
9 Maj. W. Vernon, Lab. 10,266
* Sir Bracewell Smith, C. 10,055
J. Ellis, L. 3,287
North E. 15,460

10* C. Manning, Lab. 7,186
Lt.-Col. E. R. Mayer, C. 1,394
T. F. R. Disher, Nat. 794

North West E. 26,587
11 Mrs. F. Corbet, Lab. 12,251
L. A. May, C. 5,346

Peckham E. 28,741
12* Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin,
Lab. 12,935

R. J. L. O'Connell, C. 5,896

CHELSEA

Electorate 30,095
13 Commander A. H. P.
Noble, C. 12,043
M. Schufeldt, Lab. 5,874
Dorothy Shaipe, CW. 984

DEPTFORD

Electorate 44,078
14† Rt. Hon. J. C. Wilmot,
Lab. 22,313
Sq.-Ldr. E. Cuddon, C. 8,059

FINSBURY

Electorate 21,615
15 J. F. F. Platts-Mill, Lab. 9,786
Sq.-Ldr. F. A. Burden,
C. 4,029

FULHAM (2)

East E. 38,203
16 Maj. M. Stewart, Lab. 15,662
* Hon. W. W. Astor, C. 10,309
Capt. P. M. Syrett, L. 2,315
West E. 41,220

17* Dr. Edith Sumnerskill,
Lab. 19,537
Wing-Comm. P. B.
Lucas, C. 12,016

GREENWICH

Electorate 48,025
18 J. Reeves, Lab. 22,078
Commodore A. W. S.
Agar, V.C., D.S.O., C. 11,580

HACKNEY (3)

Central E. 33,531
19 H. Hynd, Lab. 14,810
R. R. Harris, C. 4,889
Lt. S. W. Magnus, L. 2,348

North E. 38,410
20 H. E. Goodrich, Lab. 17,337

* Sir A. U. M. Hudson,
Bt., C. 5,771
Mrs. D. Gorsky, L. 3,546
South E. 29,898

21 H. W. Butler, Lab. 10,432
Fl.-Lt. S. Price, L. Nat. 4,901
W. Rust, Comm. 4,891

HAMMERSMITH (2)

North E. 40,350
22* D. N. Pritt, K.C., Ind.
Lab. 18,845
Maj. L. Caplan, C. 7,516
W. H. Church, Lab. 3,165

South E. 32,702
23 W. T. Adams, Lab. 12,502

* Sir J. D. Cooke, C. 9,04

HAMPSHIRE

Electorate 55,446
24* Fl.-Off. C. Challen, C. 19,652
Capt. W. J. Field, Lab. 18,294

HOLBORN

Electorate 16,394
25 Group-Capt. Hon. Maxwell
Atken, D.S.O., D.F.C.,
C. 6,061
Irene Marcoux, Lab. 5,136

ISLINGTON (4)

East E. 43,662
26 E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab. 18,936
* Mrs. Cazalet Keir, C. 9,960

North E. 51,324
27* Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C.,
Lab. 23,234
Capt. C. Rhys, C. 11,240

South E. 27,763
28* W. S. Cluse, Lab. 12,893
T. F. Howard, D.C.M., C. 4,877

West E. 25,926
29* F. Montague, Lab. 11,496
Maj. E. T. Hope, C. 4,090

KENSINGTON (2)

North E. 42,365
30 G. Rogers, Lab. 16,838
* Capt. J. A. L. Duncan, C. 10,699
Capt. J. R. Colclough,
L. 2,212

South E. 46,733
(By-election, 1945)
31

LAMBETH (4)

Brixton E. 37,493
32 Lt.-Col. M. Lipton, Lab. 15,583
* N. C. D. Colman, C. 8,928

Kennington E. 29,529
33 C. W. Gibson, Lab. 12,910
S. H. Stanley, C. 4,571

North E. 20,233
34* G. R. Strauss, Lab. 8,677
E. W. Bales, L. Nat. 2,624
Capt. R. H. Walton, L. 1,730

Norwood E. 49,445
35 R. Chamberlain, Lab. 16,667

* Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C. 14,644
Lt.-Col. A. D. Wintle,
L. 3,944

LEWISHAM (2)
East E. 79,318
 36† *Rt. Hon. H. Morrison, Lab.* 37,361
 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. Pownall, O.B.E., I.D., C. 22,142
 Capt. F. Russell, *Ind.* 931
West E. 50,918
 37 *A. M. Sheffington, Lab.* 20,008
 *H. Brooke, *C.* 17,492

PADDINGTON (2)
North E. 38,255
 38 Lt.-Gen. Sir F.N. Mason-Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *Lab.* 16,638
 *Rt. Hon. B. Bracken, *C.* 10,093
 C. Groves, *Ind. Soc.* 472
South E. 35,377
 39* *Vice-Adm. E. A. Taylor, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.* 13,131
 Maj. C. F. Wegg-Prosper, *Lab.* 9,601

POPLAR (2)
Bow and Bromley E. 20,809
 40* *Charles IV. Key, Lab.* 10,982
 Maj. K. D. Duthie, *C.* 2,075
South E. 19,667
 41* *W. H. Guy, Lab.* 11,620
 Joan Vickers, *C.* 1,403

ST. MARYLEBONE
Electorate 48,491
 42† *Sir W. W. Wakefield, C.* 15,891
 Dr. Elizabeth Jacobs, *Lab.* 10,740
 *Capt. A. S. Cunningham Reid, *D.F.C., Ind. C.* 3,824
 T. Lodge, *Lab.* 2,711

ST. PANCRAS (3)
North E. 36,901
 43 *G. House, Lab.* 16,738
 *Wing-Com. R. Grant-Ferris, *C.* 9,108
 J. B. Gilmore, *Ind.* 403
South East E. 26,152
 44 *Dr. S. W. Jeger, Lab.* 10,030
 *Sir A. L. Beit, *C.* 5,320
 Mrs. A. Blackman, *L.* 1,474

South West E. 25,142
 45 *H. Davies, Lab.* 9,533
 Air Commodore L. F. Heald, *C.* 5,862

SHOREDITCH
Electorate 27,065
 46* *E. Thurle, Lab.* 11,592
 Maj. F. Boulton, *L. Nat.* 4,081

SOUTHWARK (3)
Central E. 20,697
 47* *J. H. Martin, Lab.* 9,336
 Sq.-Ldr. W. A. Steward, *C.* 3,654
North E. 14,055
 48* *Rt. Hon. G. A. Isaacs, Lab.* 5,943
 Capt. E. Terrell, *L. Nat.* 2,673

South East E. 20,537
 49* *T. E. Naylor, Lab.* 9,599
 J. M. Greenwood, *C.* 2,882

STEPNEY (3)
Limehouse E. 16,301
 50* *Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, C.H. (Prime Minister) Lab.* 8,398
 Lt. A. N. P. Woodard, *C.* 1,618

Mile End E. 16,132
 51 *P. Piratin, Comm.* 5,075
 *D. Frankel, *Lab.* 3,861
 Sq.-Ldr. V. Motion, *C.* 1,722
Whitechapel and St. George's
Electorate 18,821
 52* *W. J. Edwards, Lab.* 10,460
 Lt.-Col. E. J. B. Nelson, *C.* 1,113
 Lt.-Col. M. K. Staub, *L.* 965

STOKE NEWINGTON
Electorate 26,987
 53 *D. Weitzman, Lab.* 9,356
 *Sir G. W. H. Jones, *K.C., C.* 5,155
 H. Blake, *L.* 3,651

WANDSWORTH (5)
Balham and Tooting E. 48,445
 54 *Capt. H. R. Adams, Lab.* 19,782
 W. S. Edgson, *C.* 14,552
Central E. 31,349
 55* *Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, Lab.* 14,126
 Brigadier J. C. Smyth, *D.C., M.C., C.* 8,952

Clapham E. 39,657
 56 *J. R. Battley, Lab.* 15,205
 Capt. R. L. Lowndes, *C.* 10,014
 C. E. Paterson, *L.* 2,850
Putney E. 45,796
 57* *H. N. Linstead, O.B.E., C.* 16,356
 P. D. Stewart, *Lab.* 12,469
 †Sir Richard Acland, *Bt., C.W.* 2,686
 Fl.-Lt. L. J. Hyam, *L.* 2,041
 Mrs. E. Tennant, *Ind.* 144
Streatham E. 45,521
 58* *Sir David Robertson, C.* 17,462
 Capt. J. Gross, *Lab.* 11,266
 Maj. C. Remnant, *L.* 4,677

WESTMINSTER (2)
Abbey E. 28,744
 59* *Sir Harold Webbe, C.B.E., C.* 9,160
 Lt. J. Hutchinson, *Lab.* 4,408
 G. Garritt, *Comm.* 2,964
 Maj. N. Leith-Hay-Clark, *Dem.* 326

St. George's E. 33,953
 60 *A. Howard, C.* 13,086
 W. Brown, *C.W.* 5,314
 Miss D. Crisp, *Ind.* 2,069

WOOLWICH (2)
Electorate 36,778
 61* *G. Hicks, Lab.* 18,982
 Surg.-Lt.-Com. R. F. B. Bennett, *C.* 7,237
 Lt. H. H. Wright, *Ind.* 572
West E. 53,163
 62 *H. Berry, M.L.Mech.E., Lib.* 23,655
 *Maj. F. W. Beech, *C.* 14,771

ENGLISH BOROUGH (216)
ACCRINGTON
Electorate 52,089
 63 *Capt. W. S. Elliot, Lab.* 21,102
 *Maj. H. A. Procter, *C.* 16,025
 Fl.-Lt. G. V. Mortimer, *L.* 6,247

ALTRINCHAM AND SALE
Electorate 59,709
 64 *Col. F. J. Erroll, C.* 26,656
 M. C. Joseph, *Lab.* 21,275

ASHTON UNDER LYNE
Electorate 33,790
 (By-election Oct. 2, 1945)
 65 *H. Rhodes, Lab.* 12,889
 Sir R. A. Cary, *C.* 8,360
 Sq.-Ldr. A. Beale, *L.* 2,604

BARKING
Electorate 47,770
 66 *Somerville Hastings, I.R.C.S., Lab.* 24,504
 K. E. B. Glenny, *C.* 5,593
 C. H. Willcock, *L.* 4,074

BARNSELY
Electorate 52,120
 67* *F. Collindridge, Lab.* 30,614
 R. J. Soper, *L. Nat.* 11,382

BARROW IN FURNESS
Electorate 49,669
 68 *W. Monslow, Lab.* 25,939
 *Sir J. Walker-Smith, *C.* 13,648

BATH
Electorate 59,596
 69 *I. J. Pitman, C.* 20,196
 Mrs. D. Archibald, *Lab.* 18,120
 Maj. P. Hopkins, *L.* 7,952

BATLEY AND MORLEY
Electorate 48,256
 70* *H. Beaumont, Lab.* 22,682
 Maj. G. W. Hirst, *C.* 11,090
 A. Mitchell, *L.* 5,256

BEXLEY
Electorate 56,567
 71† *Mrs. J. L. Adamson, Lab.* 24,686
 Maj. J. C. Lockwood, *C.* 12,923
 W. Smith, *L.* 5,750

BIRKENHEAD (2)
East E. 44,247
 72 *Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., Lab.* 14,790
 *H. G. White, *L.* 10,140
 Lt.-Col. R. N. Bucher, *C.* 7,624

West E. 36,156

73 P. Collich, Lab. 15,568
Capt. A. Moody, C. 11,591

DIRMINGHAM (10)

Acocks Green E. 55,794
74 H. C. Ushorne, Lab. 19,951
Col. T. Maxwell, C. 15,797
W. P. Hamshur, L. 4,562

Aston E. 35,861
75 Maj. W. Wyatt, Lab. 15,031
F. B. Normansell, C. 9,264

Deritend E. 23,635
76 F. Longden, Lab. 9,749
G. Matthews, C. 5,172

Duddeston E. 25,977
77 Mrs. E. A. Wills, Lab. 10,745
Sir O. E. Simmonds, C. 5,791

Edgbaston E. 58,117
78 Sir P. F. B. Bennett, C. 21,497
G. C. Barrow, Lab. 12,879
A. A. Shenfield, L. 5,832

Erdington E. 83,009
79 J. Silverman, Lab. 34,786
*Group-Capt. J. A. C.
Wright, A.F.C., I.D., C. 22,457

Handsworth E. 56,799
80 H. Roberts, C. 15,607
C. R. Bence, Lab. 14,142
N. Tiptaft, Ind. 5,112
Mrs. B. E. Lewis, L. 4,945
Mrs. J. Eden, Comm. 1,390

King's Norton E. 78,525
81 Capt. A. R. Blackburn,
Lab. 32,062
*Maj. B. A. J. Peto, C. 19,764
B. S. White, L. 6,289

Ladywood E. 34,466
82 V. Yates, Lab. 13,503
*Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd,
C. 10,657

Moseley E. 61,755
83 Sir Patrick Hannon, C. 22,063
L. Stephens, Lab. 21,070

Sparkbrook E. 36,517
84 P. Shurmer, Lab. 14,065
*Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery,
C.H., C. 8,431
R. P. Dutt, Comm. 1,853

West E. 29,716
85 C. J. Simmons, Lab. 12,639
*W. F. Higgs, C. 7,253

Yardley E. 80,818
86 W. Perrins, Lab. 33,385
*Sir E. W. Salt, C. 16,514
C. F. Middleton, L. 5,583

BLACKBURN (2)

Electorate 82,450
87 Lt.-Col. L. J. Edmunds,
Lab. 35,182

88 Mrs. B. A. Cattle, Lab. 35,145
Lt.-Col. D. Glover, C. 26,325
Col. R. G. Parker, C. 25,807
R. Shackleton, L. 6,587
Mrs. M. A. MacInerney,
L. 6,096

BLACKPOOL (2)

North E. 76,168
89 Brig. A. R. H. Low, C. 25,561
C. E. Thomas, L.R. 13,170
Lt.-Com. K. I. Hamil-
ton, L. 11,452
Capt. A. Talbot, Ind. C. 1,635

South E. 68,136
90 *Wing-Com. J. R. Robin-
son, C. 27,957
Fl.-Lt. C. S. Millicott,
Lab. 11,914
Lt. A. J. Liddell-Hart,
R.N.V.R., L. 9,359

BOLTON (2)

Electorate 120,355
91 J. H. Jones, Lab. 44,595
92 J. Lewis, Lab. 43,266
Sir I. F. R. Reynolds,
Bt., C. 31,217
*Sir C. F. Entwistle, M.C.,
K.C., C. 39,911
Rev. R. K. Spedding, L. 18,180
B. R. Connell, L. 17,710

BOOTLE

Electorate 38,642
93 J. Kinley, Lab. 15,823
*Wing-Com. E. Erring-
ton, C. 11,180

BOURNEMOUTH

Electorate 87,345
(Bye-election 1945)

94

BRADFORD (4)

Central E. 38,255
95 M. Webb, Lab. 16,764
Lt.-Col. T. L. Dallas, C. 7,776
Lt.-Col. P. E. Trench, L. 4,655

East E. 44,305
96 F. McLeavy, Lab. 15,743
W. J. Taylor, C. 9,109
W. Ballantine, I.L.P., 5,105
J. S. Snowden, L. 5,010

North E. 58,332
97 Mrs. M. W. Nichol, Lab. 20,268
Maj. J. Benn, C. 16,824
Lt. R. W. Town, L. 9,337

South E. 60,472
98 M. F. Titterton, Lab. 24,394
H. W. Peel, L. Nat. 15,392
C. E. Hindley, L. 6,707

BRIGHTON (2)

Electorate 124,361
99 *Fl.-Lt. W. Teeling,
R.A.F.V.R., C. 49,339
100 *Lt.-Col. A. A. H.
Mallowe, K.C., C. 47,026
Lt.-Com. J. T. Huddart,
Lab. 31,074
Lt. G. H. Barnard, Lab. 30,844

BRISTOL (5)

Central E. 29,167
101 S. Aubrey, Lab. 13,045
*Lady Apsley, C. 7,339

East E. 49,845
102 *Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford
Cripps, K.C., Lab. 27,975
Lt.-Col. T. D. Corpe,
C. 10,073

North E. 53,363
103 W. Colclidge, Lab. 22,819
J. Britton, L. Nat. 16,648

South E. 56,134
104 W. A. Williams, Lab. 24,929
Capt. E. H. Leather, C. 12,379
Capt. D. A. Jones, L. 5,085

West E. 88,599
105 Col. Rt. Hon. O. F. G.
Stanley, M.C., C. 32,149
Maj. W. E. Balmer,
Lab. 25,163
Maj. D. Allhusen, L. 8,849

BROMLEY

Electorate 81,800
(Bye-election Nov. 14, 1945)

106

BURNLEY

Electorate 62,849
107 *W. A. Burke, Lab. 32,122
Maj. H. M. Milnes, L.
Nat. 18,431

BURY

Electorate 44,888
108 W. Fletcher, C. 14,012
S. Hand, Lab. 13,902
A. W. James, L. 7,211

CAMBRIDGE TOWN

Electorate 55,898
109 Maj. A. L. Symonds,
Lab. 19,671
*Lt.-Com. R. L. Tufnell,
C. 18,989

CARLISLE

Electorate 46,348
110 E. Giverson, Lab. 18,505
*Maj.-Gen. Sir E. L.
Spars, K.B.E., C.B.,
M.C., C. 13,356
Lt. G. W. Iredell, L. 4,845

CHELTENHAM

Electorate 49,173
111 *D. L. Lippson, Ind. C. 16,081
Miss P. Warner, Lab. 11,095
Maj. W. W. Hicks-
Beach, C. 9,972

COVENTRY (2)

East E. 79,909
112 R. H. S. Crossman, Lab. 34,379
H. Weston, C. 15,630
Capt. W. Alexander,
Comm. 3,986
C. Payne, L. 2,830

West E. 91,309

- 113 *M. Edelman, Lab.*.....38,249
 *Capt. W. F. Strickland,
 C.....23,236

CROYDON (2)

North E. 77,594

- 114 *Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink,
 C.....23,477
 Miss M. G. Billson,
 Lab.....22,810
 Sub-Lt. J. M. Howard,
 L.....10,714

South E. 72,979

- 115 Lt.-Col. D. Rees-Wil-
 liams, Lab.....27,650
 *Sir H. G. Williams, C.....24,147

DAGENHAM

Electorate 63,450

- 116†H. J. Parker, Lab.....36,686
 Sq.-Ldr. A. E. Cooper,
 C.....7,147

DARLINGTON

Electorate 54,703

- 117 D. R. Hardman, Lab.....21,442
 *C. U. Peat, M.C., C.....23,153
 Lt.-Com. G. V. Rogers,
 L.....9,215

DARTFORD

Electorate 71,591

- 118 N. Dodd, Lab.....36,666
 Capt. R. E. W. Grubb,
 C.....16,951

DERBY (2)

Electorate 82,194

- 119 *Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-
 Baker, Lab.....42,196
 120 Group-Capt. C. A. B.
 Wilcock, Lab.....40,800
 Lt. J. Lochrane, C.....21,460
 J. M. Bemrose, C.....21,125

DEWSBURY

Electorate 36,150

- 121 *Will T. Palling, Lab.*.....26,330
 Maj. E. E. R. Kilner,
 L. Nat.....8,674
 Capt. T. M. Banks, L.....4,023

DUDLEY

Electorate 33,321

- 122 Lt.-Col G. E. C. Wigg,
 Lab.....15,439
 Maj. E. T. C. Brinton,
 C.....9,156

EALING (2)

East E. 65,485

- 123 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bt.,
 C.....22,916
 D. J. Johnston, Lab.....18,619
 Capt. H. W. Foster, L.....6,377

West E. 64,866

- 124 J. H. Hudson, Lab.....29,115
 B. Sunley, C.....12,880
 Lt. H. M. Lewis, L.....6,258

EAST HAM (2)

North E. 36,692

- 125 P. Daines, Lab.....18,373
 *Lt.-Col. Sir J. Mayhew,
 T.D., C.....7,814

South E. 36,937

- 126 *Rt. Hon. A. J. Barnes,
 Lab.....19,168
 Capt. M. G. Munthe, C.....6,734

ECCLES

Electorate 56,948

- 127 W. T. Proctor, Lab.....23,008
 *R. A. Cary, C.....15,562
 Lt. A. G. Pollitt, L.....6,215
 A. B. Brocklehurst, Ind. 211

EDMONTON

Electorate 70,470

- 128 E. F. M. Durbin, Lab.....33,163
 Sq.-Ldr. G. Sparrow, C.....14,094
 J. A. Ward, Ind.....1,382

EXETER

Electorate 50,877

- 129 J. C. Maude, K.C., C.....16,420
 R. Travers, Lab.....15,245
 Mrs. F. E. G. Morgan,
 L.....6,220

GATESHEAD

Electorate 71,692

- 130 K. Zilliacus, Lab.....36,736
 *T. Magnay, L. Nat.....17,719

GLOUCESTER

Electorate 40,093

- 131 M. Turner-Samuels, Lab.....14,010
 *Sir Leslie Boyce, K.B.E.,
 C.....10,466
 Col. H. A. Guy, L.....5,338

GREAT YARMOUTH

Electorate 25,878

- 132 Sq.-Ldr. E. Kinghorn,
 Lab.....10,079
 *P. W. Jewson, L. Nat.....7,974

GRIMSBY

Electorate 69,200

- 133 Maj. Hon. K. Younger,
 Lab.....28,484
 *Rt. Hon. Sir W. J.
 Womersley, C.....18,841

HALIFAX

Electorate 71,035

- 134 D. Brook, Lab.....25,605
 *G. Gledhill, C.....14,824
 A. Gelder, L.....14,631

HARROW (2)

East E. 76,883

- 135 F. W. Skinnard, Lab.....27,613
 Comm. F. A. Lincoln,
 C.....20,843
 A. Gibbs, L.....7,513
 Miss G. Driver, Comm. 3,493

West E. 73,024

- 136 *N. Bower, C.....28,617
 Mrs. J. Thompson, Lab.....18,961
 Sir H. W. Young,
 K.C.M.G., D.S.O., L.....7,364
 †H. Lawson, C.W.....2,462

THE HARTLEPOOLS

Electorate 52,612

- 137 D. T. Jones, Lab.....16,502
 *Col. T. G. Greenwell,
 C.....16,227
 G. R. Vick, L.....6,903
 H. Lane, Ind.....390

HASTINGS

Electorate 36,292

- 138 Maj. E. M. Cooper-Key,
 C.....14,105
 Capt. L. Gassman, Lab.....10,508
 S. M. Parkman, Ind.....2,564

HENDON (2)

North E. 51,055

- 139 Mrs. B. Ayton Gould,
 Lab.....18,251
 Brig. E. W. C. Flavell,
 C.....13,607
 F. A. Sellers, L.....6,478

South E. 51,923

- 140 Lt.-Col. Sir H. V. H.
 Lucas-Tooth, Bt., C.....16,974
 Miss E. Burton, Lab.....14,917
 A. Forbes, L.....7,232

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH

Electorate 72,219

- 141 W. R. Williams, Lab.....29,192
 Fl.-Lt. R. Maudling, C.....22,623
 Maj. W. Drake-Brock-
 man, Nat.....1,919

HORNSEY

Electorate 63,047

- 142 *Capt. L. D. Gammans,
 C.....24,684
 W. G. Fiske, Lab.....12,015
 G. J. Jones, Comm.....10,058

HUDDERSFIELD

Electorate 87,513

- 143 Lt. J. P. W. Mallalieu,
 Lab.....33,362
 *Rt. Hon. W. Mabane,
 L. Nat.....24,496
 R. F. Harrod, L.....11,119

HULL (4)

Central E. 20,482

- 144 Capt. M. Hewitson, Lab. 8,786
 Mrs. Diana Spearman,
 C.....4,106
 Lt. Com. C. S. Bell, L. 2,062

East E. 40,024

- 145 Comm. H. Pursey, R.N.,
 Lab.....19,443
 Lt.-Col. R. A. Alec-
 Smith, C.....7,439
 A. E. Marshall, L.....3,379

North West E. 37,247

146 R. W. G. Maikay, Lab. 13,944
 *Col. Sir A. Lambert
 Ward, Bt., C.V.O.,
 D.S.O., T.D., C..... 10,450
 Capt. H. S. Freemantle,
 L..... 4,235

South West E. 42,320

147 S. H. Smith, Lab..... 18,606
 *Rt. Hon. R. K. Law, C. 10,294
 E. E. Dalton, L..... 2,645

HYTHE

Electorate 23,575
 148 Col. H. R. Mackison, C. 8,048
 Lt. D. G. Widdiscombe,
 Lab..... 6,091
 Capt. A. D. B. James, L. 3,152

ILFORD (2)

North E. 61,486
 149 Mrs. Mabel Ridealgh,
 Lab..... 18,833
 *Maj. G. Hutchinson,
 M.C., K.C., C..... 16,013
 Lady Rhys-Williams,
 L..... 9,128

South E. 56,669

150 J. Ranger, Lab..... 19,339
 Maj. E. J. Boulton, C. 14,633
 E. A. Holloway, L..... 6,322

IPSWICH

Electorate 66,505
 151 *R. R. Stokes, M.C., Lab. 26,206
 F. G. G. Fison, C..... 18,177
 Maj. D. M. S. Mowat,
 L..... 8,819

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Electorate 89,539
 152 Maj. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter,
 C..... 37,085
 G. H. Elvin, Lab..... 28,516

LEEDS (6)

Central E. 36,889
 153 G. Porter, Lab..... 13,370
 Maj. C. S. Denman, C. 8,011
 B. Sandelson, L..... 2,017

North E. 75,497

154 *Rt. Hon. O. Peake, C..... 22,848
 R. Hodgson, Lab..... 22,720
 Capt. I. A. MacCallum
 Scott, L..... 8,824

North East E. 75,746

155 Alice Bacon, Lab..... 28,870
 *Prof. J. J. Craik-
 Henderson, C..... 20,406
 F. C. Wilson, L..... 5,097

South E. 38,616

156 H. T. N. Gaitskell, Lab. 17,899
 Brig. A. E. Ramsden,
 C..... 7,497
 W. Barford, L..... 3,933

South East E. 39,574

157 *Maj. Rt. Hon. J. Milner,
 M.C., T.D., Lab..... 20,363
 S. Beevers, C..... 4,518
 Lt. C. H. Tyers, L..... 3,466

West E. 59,175

158 T. W. Stamford, Lab..... 26,593
 *Maj. S. V. T. Adams, C. 12,457
 Fl.-Lt. J. Booth, L..... 6,008

LEICESTER (3)

East E. 65,621
 159 T. Donovan, Lab..... 28,414
 *Col. A. M. Lyons, K.C.,
 C..... 15,182
 D. G. Galloway, L..... 6,306

South E. 57,504

160 Flying-Off. H. W.
 Bowden, Lab..... 19,541
 *Capt. Rt. Hon. C.
 Waterhouse, C..... 18,373
 T. A. Pratt, L..... 5,509

West E. 50,193

161 B. Jenner, Lab..... 20,563
 *Hon. H. Nicolson,
 C.M.G., Nat..... 13,348
 J. A. Kirby, L..... 4,639

LEIGH

Electorate 57,388
 162 H. Boardman, Lab..... 32,447
 Lt.-Col. E. H. H. Hill,
 C..... 14,029

LEYTON (2)

East E. 29,093
 163 A. E. Bechervaise, Lab. 13,048
 Maj. B. R. Braine, C. 6,802
 West E. 40,503
 164 *Rev. H. W. Sorensen,
 Lab..... 17,236
 Group-Capt. T. F. D.
 Rose, C..... 8,507
 Dr. B. Guyster, L..... 3,708

LINCOLN

Electorate 42,501
 165 G. Deer, Lab..... 14,052
 *Sir W. S. Liddall,
 C.B.E., C..... 10,414
 Fl.-Lt. F. C. Truman, L. 9,625

LIVERPOOL (11)

East Toxteth E. 52,383
 166 *Maj. P. Buchan-Hepburn,
 C..... 18,145
 Lt. V. H. E. Baker, Lab. 12,376
 Prof. W. L. Blease, L. 6,286
 Edge Hill E. 30,559
 167 R. Clitherow, Lab..... 13,150
 W. Clothier, C..... 7,111
 Everton E. 22,010
 168 *Capt. B. V. Kirby, Lab. 9,008
 H. W. Hill, C..... 4,806
 Exchange E. 26,732
 169 Mrs. E. M. Braddock,
 Lab..... 8,494
 *Col. Sir J. I. Shute,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., C. 7,829

Fairfield E. 47,905

170 A. S. Moody, Lab..... 14,475
 *Sir E. Brocklebank, C. 13,328
 W. H. Ledsom, L..... 3,816

Kirkdale E. 30,559

171 W. Keenan, Lab..... 10,640
 A. O. Roberts, C..... 6,414
 Rcv. H. D. Long-
 bottom, Ind..... 2,601

Scotland E. 21,325

172 *D. G. Logan, Lab..... 11,009.

Walsley E. 60,623

173 J. Haworth, Lab..... 18,385
 *R. Purbrick, C..... 15,749
 E. R. Webster, L..... 8,028

Wavertree E. 72,111

174 H. V. A. M. Raikes, C. 25,470
 Capt. D. M. Van Abbe,
 Lab..... 20,249
 L. H. Storey, L..... 7,063

West Derby E. 59,304

175 *Sir D. P. Maxwell-
 1 yfe, K.C., C..... 21,798
 R. J. Lewis, Lab..... 18,370

West Toxteth E. 36,024

176 *J. Gibbins, Lab..... 14,780
 Capt. J. R. Bevins, C. 9,966

MANCHESTER (10)

Ardwick E. 38,821
 177 *Joseph Henderson, Lab. 14,360
 Mrs. N. Beer, C..... 8,093
 Blackley E. 58,541
 178 J. Diamond, Lab..... 19,561
 *J. Lees-Jones, C..... 14,747
 P. M. Oliver, L..... 9,480
 Clayton E. 46,358
 179 *H. Thorncroft, Lab..... 22,401
 P. Smith, L. Nat..... 9,883
 Exchange E. 28,642
 180 Flying-Off. N. H. Lever,
 Lab..... 11,067
 *T. H. Hewlett, C..... 7,050
 H. Kenyon, L..... 2,018
 Gorton E. 46,200
 181 *W. H. Oldfield, Lab..... 24,095
 H. Sharp, C..... 10,799
 Hulme E. 33,362
 182 F. Lee, Lab..... 12,034
 Maj. J. C. Currie, C..... 9,600
 Moss Side E. 34,702
 183 Capt. W. D. Griffiths,
 Lab..... 10,201
 *W. R. Duckworth, C. 7,423
 H. D. Moore, L..... 2,525
 A. R. Edwards, Ind..... 446

Plating E. 35,322

184 Capt. H. J. Delargy, Lab. 16,427
 Sir W. H. Sugden, C. 9,262
 Rusholme E. 47,486
 185 H. L. Hutchinson, Lab. 15,408
 *Maj. F. W. Cundiff, C. 15,398
 Fl.-Lt. G. Chappell, L. 4,673
 Withington E. 89,375
 186 *Sq.-Ldr. E. L. Fleming,
 K.C., C..... 30,881
 Lt. R. Edwards, Lab. 22,634
 L. F. Behrens, L..... 13,107

MIDDLESBROUGH (2)

- East E. 34,922
 187* A. Edwards, Lab. 17,427
 Maj. B. C. Talbot, C. 9,352
- West E. 48,595
 188 Wing-Com. G. Cooper, Lab. 20,071
 *Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., L. 17,458

MITCHAM

- Electorate 63,406
 189 T. Braddock, Lab. 26,910
 *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Robertson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C. 29,742

MORFETH

- Electorate 66,164
 190* R. J. Taylor, Lab. 38,521
 Maj. G. J. M. Longden, C. 14,079

NELSON AND COLNE

- Electorate 52,863
 191* S. S. Silverman, Lab. 25,610
 Lt. H. Nicholls, C. 17,484

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME

- Electorate 23,921
 192* J. D. Mack, Lab. 25,903
 Col. G. A. Wade, C. 8,380
 Lt.-Col. N. W. Elliott, L. 4,838

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (4)

- Central E. 23,291
 193 Maj. L. Wilkes, Lab. 10,627
 *A. Denville, C. 6,536
- East E. 51,814
 194 Lt. A. Blenkinsop, Lab. 26,116
 R. O'Sullivan, L. Nat. 11,774
- North E. 45,906
 195* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Headlam, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., C. 17,382
 W. H. Shackleton, Lab. 10,228
 W. McKeag, L. 5,812
 H. A. C. Ridsdale, C.W. 902
- West E. 65,964
 196 E. Poppellwell, Lab. 28,149
 *W. Nunn, C. 19,966

NORTHAMPTON

- Electorate 65,038
 197 R. T. Pagar, Lab. 27,681
 *G. S. Summers, C. 20,684
 J. E. Bugby, Ind. 749

NORWICH (2)

- Electorate 77,684
 198 Lady Noel Buxton, Lab. 31,553
 *John Paken, Lab. 32,229
 *Sir G. H. Shakespeare, Bt., L. 25,945
 *C. S. 24,225

NOTTINGHAM (4)

- Central E. 38,270
 200 Sq.-Ldr. G. de Freitas, Lab. 13,681
 *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., C. 10,947
 D. C. Griffiths, L. 3,644
- East E. 41,734
 201 J. Harrison, Lab. 12,075
 *Col. L. H. Gluckstein, C. 11,227
 Maj. A. P. W. Seely, L. 5,658
 G. Twells, Ind. 1,072
- South E. 39,989
 202 H. N. Smith, Lab. 15,316
 *Maj. S. F. Markham, Nat. 10,766
 R. J. Blindell, L. 4,272
- West E. 54,755
 203 T. O'Brien, Lab. 24,887
 B. S. Townroe, C. 9,711
 Fl.-Lt. S. A. J. Young, L. 7,124

OLDHAM (2)

- Electorate 88,989
 204 F. Faulstich, Lab. 31,704
 205 L. Hale, Lab. 31,327
 *Fl.-Lt. H. W. Kerr, C. 26,911
 *J. S. Dodd, L. Nat. 24,199
 J. T. Middleton, L. 10,365
 Capt. T. D. F. Powell, L. 8,264

OXFORD CITY

- Electorate 47,662
 206* Hon. Quintin Hogg, C. 14,314
 F. Pakenham, Lab. 11,451
 Wing-Com. A. Norman, L. 5,860

PLYMOUTH (3)

- Devonport E. 34,845
 207 Michael Foot, Lab. 13,395
 *Rt. Hon. L. Hore-Belisha, Nat. 11,382
- Drake E. 41,380
 208 H. M. Medland, Lab. 15,070
 *Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Guest, C. 12,871
 E. Trout, C.W. 1,681
- Sutton E. 41,493
 209 Mrs. Lucy Middleton, Lab. 15,417
 Brig. L. D. Grand, C. 10,738
 Joan Gaved, L. 3,695

PORTSMOUTH (3)

- Central E. 36,255
 210 Capt. J. W. Snow, Lab. 14,745
 *Maj. Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, C. 11,345
 W. R. C. Foster, Dem. 561
- North E. 39,873
 211 Maj. D. W. T. Bruce, Lab. 15,352
 Lt.-Com. G. Howard, C. 14,310
 J. E. V. Keast, Dem. 388

South E. 38,150

- 212* Sir J. M. Lucas, Bt., C. 15,810
 J. I. Blutz, Lab. 12,783

PRESTON (2)

- Electorate 88,378
 213 Sq.-Ldr. S. Segal, Lab. 33,053
 214 J. W. Sunderland, Lab. 32,889
 *Maj. R. Churchill, M.B.E., C. 29,129
 Capt. J. Amery, C. 27,885
 Fl.-Lt. J. M. Toulmin, L. 8,251
 P. J. Devine, Comm. 5,168

READING

- Electorate 84,827
 215 Ian Mikardo, Lab. 30,465
 W. E. C. McIlroy, Nat. 24,075
 Fl.-Lt. R. N. T. James, L. 7,834

RICHMOND, SURREY

- Electorate 59,490
 216* Brig. Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, Bt., T.D., K.C., C. 24,085
 Dr. G. Stark Murray, Lab. 15,760
 Maj. G. A. D. Gordon, L. 5,029
 Lt. D. Frank, C.W. 753

ROCHDALE

- Electorate 60,869
 217* Dr. H. B. Morgan, Lab. 22,047
 Wing-Com. E. M. Nicol, C. 16,852
 C. G. C. Harvey, L. 10,211

ROCHESTER (2)

- Chatham E. 48,270
 218 A. G. Bottomley, O.B.E., Lab. 19,250
 *Capt. L. F. Plugge, C. 15,534
- Gillingham E. 39,765
 219 J. Binns, Lab. 15,110
 Maj. J. B. Dodge, C. 13,254

ROMFORD

- Electorate 43,070
 220 T. Macpherson, Lab. 16,979
 A. M. Berryman, C. 11,202
 Fl.-Lt. H. J. G. Hare, L. 3,957

ROSSENDALE

- Electorate 43,402
 221 G. H. Walker, Lab. 15,741
 *Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Cross, Bt., C. 10,153
 Capt. A. W. Jones, L. 8,542
 W. Whittaker, Comm. 1,663

ROTHERHAM

- Electorate 62,635
 222* W. Dobbie, Lab. 35,654
 E. H. Phillips, L. Nat. 12,420

ST. HELFNS

Electorate 68,130

- 223 *Sr. H. W. Shawcross*,
K.C., Lab. 34,675
Group-Capt. F. Whit-
worth, C. 17,686

SALTORD (3)

North E. 41,811

- 224 *W. McAdam*, Lab. . . . 18,327
J. E. Fitzsimons, C. . . . 11,977

South E. 31,915

- 225 *E. A. Hardy*, Lab. . . . 13,941
Maj. M. R. O'Brien, C. . . 9,150

West E. 43,625

- 226 *C. Royle*, Lab. 17,010
**J. F. Emery*, C. 13,321
R. Pugh, L. 3,180

SHEFFIELD (7)

Attercliffe E. 36,266

- 227 *J. B. Hynd*, Lab. . . . 23,468
Group-Capt. B. Pad-
don, C. 5,376

Brightside E. 41,836

- 228 **F. Marshall*, Lab. . . . 19,373
Lt.-Col. B. Taylor, C. . . 8,177
H. Hill, Comm. 4,115

Central E. 18,642

- 229 *Lt.-Col. H. Morris*,
Lab. 7,954
Lt.-Col. T. V. Hunt, C. . . 5,481

Eccleshall E. 44,404

- 230 *Maj. P. G. Roberts*, C. . . 8,200
Lt. S. G. Checkland,
CW. 12,045
Lt.-Col. P. R. Night-
ingale, L. 3,391

Hallam E. 44,517

- 231 **R. Jennings*, C. . . . 15,874
Sq.-Ldr. J. F. Diabble,
Lab. 13,009
G. Abrahams, L. 2,614
Lt. G. Cree, Comm. . . . 2,253

Hillborough E. 51,733

- 232 **Rt. Hon. A. V. Alex-*
ander, C.H., Lab. 24,959
Lt. R. H. Hobart, L.
Nat. 14,404

Park E. 61,204

- 233 **T. W. Burden*, Lab. . . 29,424
Wing-Com. G. P.
Stevens, C. 15,882

SMETHWICK

Electorate 43,020

(Bye-election, Oct. 1, 1945)

- 234 *P. Gordon Walker*, Lab. . 19,364
Sq.-Ldr. G. H. Edgar,
C. 8,762

SOUTHALE

Electorate 78,649

- 235 *W. H. Ayles*, Lab. . . . 37,404
Col. G. C. Baker, C. . . . 13,347
Lt.-Col. W. A. Wake-
field, L. 7,598

SOUTHAMPTON (2)

Electorate 95,721

- 236 *R. Morley*, Lab. 37,556
237 T. Lewis, Lab. 37,054

W. Craven-Ellis*, C. . . 24,367Dr. W. S. Russell-**Thomas*, L. Nat. 22,650

Group-Capt. R. Full-

James, L. 8,878

SOUTHEND ON SEA

Electorate 72,258

- 238 **H. Channon*, C. . . . 23,712
G. R. Sandison, Lab. . . 20,635
Lt.-Col. H. D. Tanner,
L. 8,735

SOUTHPORT

Electorate 68,456

- 239 **Rt. Hon. R. S. Hudson*,
C. 26,792
Lt. W. Hamling, Lab. . . 13,596
R. Martin, L. 10,404

SOUTH SHIELDS

Electorate 51,599

- 240 **Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede*,
Lab. 22,410
Capt. D. M. Parry,
L. Nat. 15,296

STOCKPORT (2)

Electorate 99,698

- 241 **Sir A. Gridley*, K.B.E., C. . 31,039
*242 *Wing-Com. N. J. Hul-*
bert, C. 30,792

R. Stamp, Lab. 29,674*R. W. Casasola*, Lab. . . 29,630*Fl.-Lt. H. Sutherland*,
L. 14,994*F. W. Malbon*, L. 14,942

STOCKTON ON TEES

Electorate 60,693

- 243 *Capt. G. R. Chetwynd*,
Lab. 27,128
**Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan*,
C. 18,464
G. P. Evans, L. 3,718

STOKE ON TRENT (3)

- Burslem* E. 42,121
244 *A. E. Davies*, Lab. . . . 20,044
Maj. F. M. Bennett,
L. Nat. 9,877
**A. MacLaren*, Ind. . . . 3,223

Hanley E. 43,764

- 245 *Dr. B. Stross*, Lab. . . . 21,915
Capt. J. P. A. L. Doan,
C. 10,313

Stoke E. 56,496

- 246 **Ellis Smith*, Lab. . . . 29,551
Lt.-Col. W. F. W.
Shields, C. 13,203

SUNDERLAND (2)

Electorate 90,467

- 247 *F. T. Willey*, Lab. . . . 38,769
248 *R. Ewart*, Lab. 36,711
**S. N. Furness*, L. Nat. . 29,366
**S. Storey*, C. 28,579
Lt. T. A. Richardson,
Comm. 4,501

SUTTON AND CHEAM

Electorate 55,742

- 249 *S. H. Marshall*, C. . . . 19,431
Mrs. Helen Judd, Lab. . . 17,201
J. P. Hughes, L. 5,483

TOTTENHAM (2)

North E. 50,234

(Bye-election—1945)

250

South E. 39,261

- 251 **Fred Messer*, Lab. . . . 18,335
A. L. Bateman, C. . . . 4,480
Maj. A. G. Church,
Nat. 2,193

TWICKENHAM

Electorate 73,336

- 252 **Sq.-Ldr. E. H. Keeling*,
M.C., C. 26,045
Maj. A. J. Irvine, Lab. . . 22,736
Fl.-Lt. G. G. Slack, L. . . 5,909

TYNEMOUTH

Electorate 39,438

- 253 *Grace M. Colman*, Lab. . . 13,963
**Nij. Sir A. W. Rus-*
sell, C. 10,884
Lt. K. P. Chitty, L. . . . 5,460

WAKEFIELD

Electorate 32,673

- 254 *Rt. Hon. A. Greenwood*,
C.H., Lab. 14,378
H. Watson, C. 8,268
Fl.-Lt. G. L. J. Oliver,
L. 3,613

WALLASEY

Electorate 57,113

- 255 *Capt. A. E. Mairles*, C. . . 14,448
**G. L. Reakes*, Ind. . . . 14,638
T. Findley, Lab. 9,879

WALSLEY

Electorate 67,698

- 256 *J. McKay*, Lab. 32,065
**Irene M. B. Ward*,
C.B.E., C. 21,319

WALSLEY

Electorate 68,803

- 257 *Maj. W. T. Wells*, Lab. . . 28,324
**Sh. G. Schuster*, K.C.S.I.,
F.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.,
L. Nat. 24,197

WALSLEY

Electorate 68,803

- 258 *H. W. Wallace*, Lab. . . . 15,650
E. Harrison, C. 9,218
Lt.-Col. N. P. Dew, L. . . 5,854

WALSLEY

Electorate 68,803

- 259 *V. L. McEntee*, Lab. . . . 17,460
L. Spicer, L. 4,740
C. Curran, C. 4,550

WARRINGTON

Electorate 47,930

- 260 E. Porter, Lab. 22,265
 *Sir N. B. Goldie, K.C.,
 C. 13,110

WEDNESBURY

Electorate 57,881

- 261 S. N. Evans, Lab. 29,909
 S. Earl, Nat. 13,974

WEMBLEY (2)

- North E. 46,784
 262 C. R. Hobson, Lab. 15,677
 Lt.-Com. P. Scott, C. 15,245
 Lt.-Col. I. C. Bailhe,
 L. 5,019

- South E. 47,207
 263 C. Barton, Lab. 16,928
 N. Whiteside, C. 13,497
 Capt. J. J. Over, L. 4,958

WEST BROMWICH

Electorate 55,145

- 264 *J. Dugdale, Lab. 17,979
 G. Nabarro, C. 12,028

WEST HAM (4)

- Plaistow E. 28,974
 265 Maj. F. E. Jones, Lab. 17,351
 Flying-Off. J. B. Raper,
 C. 2,463

- Silvertown E. 15,591
 266 Dr. L. Comyns, Lab. 9,358
 Sq.-Ldr. E. Elverston,
 C. 494
 Capt. A. W. Davies,
 Ind. 401

- Stratford E. 25,295
 267 H. R. Nicholls, Lab. 11,484
 †Lt.-Com. R. M. Prior,
 C. 3,162
 *T. E. Groves, Ind. 749

- Upton E. 28,438
 268 A. J. W. Lewis, Lab. 14,281
 C. K. Collins, C. 4,885

WIGAN

Electorate 57,278

- 269 *William Foster, Lab. 31,392
 Lt. E. C. L. Hulbert-
 Powell, C. 14,666

WILLESDEN (2)

- East E. 60,882
 270 M. Orbach, Lab. 23,457
 *S. S. Hammersley, C. 14,027
 Lt. R. L. R. Morgan,
 L. 6,771

- West E. 52,087
 271 *S. P. Viant, Lab. 26,566
 Capt. J. B. Cartland, C. 10,236

WIMBLEDON

Electorate 89,363

- 272 A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. 30,188
 Brig. G. F. Hardy
 Roberts, C. 28,820
 A. D. Kay, L. 6,501
 K. Horne, CW. 2,472

WOLVERHAMPTON (3)

- Bilston E. 64,360
 273 W. Nally, Lab. 31,493
 *Lt.-Col. W. E. Gib-
 bons, C. 14,691
 A. Eaton, I.L.P. 849

- East E. 50,749
 274 Capt. J. Baird, Lab. 17,763
 *Sir G. Le M. Mander,
 L. 11,206
 Lt.-Com. W. F. C.
 Garthwaite, C. 8,266

- West E. 47,231
 275 Lt. H. D. Hughes, Lab. 21,186
 Maj. J. Beattie, C. 14,176

WOODFORD

Electorate 58,256

- 276 †Rt. Hon. Winston
 Spencer - Churchill,
 C.H. (Leader of the
 Opposition), C. 27,688
 A. Hancock, Ind. 10,488

WORCESTER

Electorate 41,523

- 277 Group-Capt. Hon. G. R.
 Ward, C. 13,523
 J. Evans, Lab. 13,519
 J. Bowker, L. 4,459

YORK

Electorate 57,956

- 278 Dr. J. Corlett, Lab. 22,021
 *Lord Irwin, C. 17,949
 Lt.-Col. G. H. Keighley-
 Bell, L. 4,208

ENGLISH COUNTIES (232)

(Excluding Monmouthshire)

BEDFORDSHIRE (3)

- Bedford E. 65,110
 279 Lt. T. C. Skeffington-
 Lodge, R.N.V.R., Lab. 19,849
 *Sir R. Wells, Bt., C. 19,561
 L. J. Humphrey, L. 8,283

- Luton E. 95,096
 280 W. N. Warbey, Lab. 39,335
 L. G. Brown, L. Nat. 31,914

- Mid Bedford E. 51,465
 281 *A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C. 13,954
 W. Howell, Lab. 12,073
 E. K. Martell, L. 11,641

BERKSHIRE (3)

- Abingdon E. 59,343
 282 Maj. Sir R. C. C. Glyn,
 Bt., M.C., C. 16,968
 D. H. Parkinson, Lab. 11,980
 J. H. C. Miller, L. 7,031
 J. Dunman, Comm. 1,668
 C. A. M. Freaque, Ind. 419

- Newbury E. 69,087
 283 Anthony Hurd, C. 24,463
 Mrs. Iris Brook, Lab. 15,754
 E. D. T. Vane, L. 6,052
 G. B. Suggett, CW. 424

Windsor E. 71,812

- 284 *Maj. C. E. Mott-Rad-
 dyffe, C. 26,901
 Marjorie Nicholson,
 Lab. 16,420
 Col. N. C. Tufnell, L. 6,331

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (4)

- Aylesbury E. 73,737
 285 *Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.L.,
 I.L.D., C. 24,537
 R. Groves, Lab. 16,445
 Maj. G. Naylor, L. 10,302

- Buckingham E. 56,808
 286 Fl.-Lt. A. Crawley, Lab. 22,302
 *Hon. Lionel Berry, C. 18,457

- Eton and Slough E. 78,512
 287 Lt. B. W. Levy, R.N.,
 Lab. 25,711
 †Capt. E. C. Cobb,
 D.S.O., C. 23,287
 A. Ward, L. 7,487

Wycombe E. 62,892

- 288 Fl.-Lt. J. Haure, Lab. 20,482
 Brig. R. Peake, C. 17,946
 Brig. C. H. Chadwick,
 L. 6,916

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Electorate 63,302

- 289 A. E. Stubbs, Lab. 18,714
 G. Howard, C. 18,670
 Lt. L. E. Goodman, L. 6,867

CHESHIRE (9)

- Bucklow E. 68,905
 290 Lt. W. S. Shepherd, C. 30,165
 A. W. Haycock, Lab. 22,497

- City of Chester E. 52,506
 291 *Maj. B. Nield, C. 19,064
 Capt. D. Hopkinson,
 Lab. 13,585
 A. E. Jones, L. 5,229

- Crewe E. 62,768
 292 S. S. Allen, Lab. 28,416
 *Rt. Hon. Sir D. B.
 Somervell, O.B.E.,
 K.C., C. 18,468

- Eddisbury E. 35,173
 293 Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt.,
 L. Nat. 15,294
 *J. Lovedseed, Lab. 7,392
 Com. D. Curtis, L. 3,808

- Knutsford E. 76,123
 294 Lt.-Col. W. Bromley-
 Davenport, C. 33,056
 Lt. F. L. Tyler, Lab. 14,416
 Maj. L. Maitland, L. 10,703
 F. W. Young, CW. 628

- Macclesfield E. 64,488
 295 Air Commodore A. V.
 Harvey, C. 23,495
 H. F. Uiquhart, Lab. 20,442
 Maj. E. A. Fletcher, L. 7,702

- Northwich E. 62,541
 296 Brig. J. G. Foster, C. 20,198
 Prof. R. S. T. Chorley,
 Lab. 20,183
 Sir F. Brunner, Bt., L. 8,460

Stalybridge and Hyde E. 57,086
 297 *Rev. Gordon Lang, Lab.* 20,597
 *Capt. H. B. Trevor
 Cox, C. 16,227
 D. F. Burden, L. 9,240
 Wirral E. 109,762
 298 *Brig. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.* 42,544
 Alice L. Bulley, Lab. 25,919
 Brig. E. Dorman-Smith, L. 14,302

CORNWALL (5)

Bodmin E. 46,188
 299 *Com. D. M. Marshall,*
 R.N.V.R., C. 15,396
 Maj. J. Foot, L. 13,349
 J. H. Pitts, Lab. 6,401
 Camborne E. 51,407
 300 **Com. P. G. Agnew, R.N.,*
 C. 12,257
 F. H. Hayman, Lab. 11,673
 Dr. T. R. Hill, L. 9,141
 Northern E. 49,033
 301 **T. Lewis Horabin, L.* 18,836
 T. P. Fulford, C. 16,171
 J. H. Worrall, Ind. Lab. 626

Penryn and Falmouth E. 56,214
 302 *Lt.-Col. E. M. King,*
 Lab. 17,962
 **M. Petherick, C.* 15,169
 P. Harris, L. 7,917
 St. Ives E. 42,706
 303 **Capt. N. A. Beechman,*
 M.C., L. Nat. 14,256
 H. A. Brinton, Lab. 8,190
 Maj. E. F. Allison, L. 7,692

CUMBERLAND (4)

Northern E. 31,588
 304 **W. H. W. Roberts, L.* 12,053
 Lt.-Col. R. N. Carr, C. 11,855
 Penrith and Cockermouth
 Electorate 30,616
 305 **Lt.-Col. Alan Dower, C.* 9,198
 N. F. Newsome, L. 6,579
 Lt.-Col. L. F. Biowne,
 Lab. 6,350
 T. Mitchell, Ind. 2,204
 Whitehaven E. 36,633
 306 **Frank Anderson, Lab.* 18,568
 Wing-Com. W. O. Hill,
 C. 11,821
 Workington E. 42,529
 307 *Capt. T. F. Pearl, Lab.* 24,876
 Sq.-Ldr. G. A. White,
 C. 9,438

DERBYSHIRE (8)

Belper E. 57,500
 308 *G. A. Brown, Lab.* 24,319
 Sq.-Ldr. G. Hampson,
 C. 15,438
 R. A. Burrows, L. 6,276
 Chesterfield E. 60,593
 309 **George Benson, Lab.* 29,459
 Capt. Lord Andrew
 Cavendish, C. 17,424

Clay Cross E. 47,383
 310 **H. Neal, Lab.* 27,538
 Capt. W. P. Bull, C. 6,021
 High Peak E. 51,136
 311 **Hugh Molson, C.* 18,113
 Flying-Off. W. M. C.
 Halsall, Lab. 15,454
 T. S. Rothwell, L. 6,230
 Ilkeston E. 48,919
 312 **G. H. Oliver, Lab.* 26,536
 Fl.-Lt. P. G. Hartley, C. 8,439
 C. O. Foster, L. 4,720

North Eastern E. 69,024
 313 **Harry White, Lab.* 35,795
 Capt. R. E. Warlow, C. 18,789
 Southern E. 104,398
 314 *A. J. Champion, Lab.* 47,586
 **P. V. Emrys-Evans, C.* 24,636
 N. Heathcote, L. 10,255

Western E. 45,917
 315 **C. F. White, Lab.* 18,331
 Fl.-Lt. W. T. Aitken,
 C. 18,175
 R. Goodall, Ind. 1,068

DEVONSHIRE (7)

Barnstaple E. 55,170
 316 *Brig. C. H. M. Peto, C.* 17,822
 Capt. M. R. Bonham-
 Carter, L. 13,752
 J. Williams, Lab. 10,237
 Honiton E. 52,949
 317 **C. Drewe, C.* 24,499
 H. T. Langdon, Lab. 12,739
 South Molton E. 39,221
 318 *Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Lam-
 bert, L. Nat.* 19,065
 Capt. C. Lang, Lab. 9,140

Tavistock E. 55,455
 319 **Maj. H. G. Studholme,*
 C. 19,730
 I. Foot, L. 13,764
 J. Finnigan, Lab. 8,539
 Tiverton E. 44,623
 320 *Lt.-Col. D. Heathcoat*
 Amory, C. 16,919
 G. C. Tompson, Lab. 8,634
 Lt.-Col. C. H. Black-
 burn, L. 7,418

Torquay E. 72,973
 321 **C. Wilham, C.* 25,479
 G. Cornes, Lab. 13,590
 Lt. S. G. Putt, L. 13,003
 Totnes E. 64,734
 322 **Brig. R. H. Rayner,*
 M.B.E., C. 24,638
 Lt. J. R. Warde, Lab. 16,098
 T. H. Aggett, L. 7,536

DORSET (4)

Eastern E. 80,816
 323 *Lt.-Col. M. J. Wheatley,*
 C. 26,561
 Lt.-Com. C. Fletcher-
 Cooke, Lab. 25,093
 Lt.-Col. J. A. H.
 Mander, L. 8,975

Northern E. 35,879
 324 *Lt.-Col. F. Byers, L.* 14,444
 Lt.-Col. R. H. Glynn, C. 12,479
 Southern E. 46,513
 325 **Viscount Hinchingbrooke,*
 C. 14,626
 P. S. Eastman, Lab. 12,460
 W. E. Ward, L. 7,149

Western E. 35,780
 326 **Maj. S. Wingfield-*
 Digby, C. 13,399
 Lt.-Col. C. J. Kane,
 Lab. 8,215
 G. H. Newsom, L. 5,098

DURHAM (11)

Barnard Castle E. 27,327
 327 *S. Lavers, Lab.* 12,024
 Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Le
 Q. Martel, K.C.B.,
 E.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.,
 M.I.MECH. E., C. 8,600
 Bishop Auckland E. 42,360
 328 **Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton,*
 D.Sc., Lab. 20,100
 Lt. W. J. W. Tily,
 L. Nat. 11,240

Blaydon E. 52,416
 329 **Rt. Hon. W. Whiteley,*
 Lab. 29,931
 Fl.-Lt. E. C. Peake, C. 11,842

Chester le Street E. 55,166
 330 **Rt. Hon. J. J. Lawson,*
 Lab. 33,788
 Viscount Iqmbton, C. 10,228
 Consett E. 52,762
 331 **J. E. Glanville, Lab.* 28,617
 Sq.-Ldr. J. A. McGilley,
 L. Nat. 12,198

Durham E. 45,684
 332 *C. F. Grey, Lab.* 24,135
 Surg.-Lt.-Com. J. Bun-
 yan, L. Nat. 12,331

Houghton le Spring E. 85,331
 333 *W. R. Blyton, Lab.* 43,730
 Sq.-Ldr. T. B. Martin,
 C. 21,864

Jarrow E. 44,991
 334 **Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkin-
 son, Lab.* 22,656
 Lt.-Col. S. Holmes,
 L. Nat. 11,649

Seaham E. 67,200
 335 **Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell,*
 Lab. 42,942
 Capt. M. V. Macmillan,
 C. 10,685

Sedgefield E. 54,736
 336 **J. R. Leslie, Lab.* 27,051
 Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Wal-
 ford, C. 15,360

Spennymoor E. 40,521
 337 **J. D. Murray, Lab.* 22,587
 Maj. F. D. Nicholson,
 C. 7,510
 C. F. J. Savill, Ind. 2,222

ESSEX (9)

Chelmsford E. 79,482
 338*Wing-Com. E. R. Millington, CW..... 27,309
 H. Ashton, C. 25,229
 Ch. Off. Hilida Buckmaster, L. 5,909

Colchester E. 49,557
 339 Capt. C. Smith, Lab. 16,587
 *Oswald Lewis, C. 14,123
 Capt. G. A. Routledge, L. 5,899

Epping E. 50,760
 340 Mrs. Leah Manning, Lab. 15,993
 †Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise, M.B.F., C. 15,006
 Sir S. Robinson, L. 5,314

Harwich E. 42,888
 341*Sir J. Stanley Holmes, L. Nat. 16,452
 I. Hewett, Lab. 13,067

Hornchurch E. 66,421
 342 Capt. G. H. C. Bing, Lab. 26,856
 Col. J. T. Valzey, C. 15,100
 N. C. Jones, L. 5,807
 Mrs. V. Van der Elst, Ind. 232

Maldon E. 49,854
 343*T. Driberg, Lab. 22,480
 Maj. M. Stevenson, C. 14,753

Saffron Walden E. 48,417
 344*Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C. 16,950
 S. S. Wilson, Lab. 15,792
 G. Edinger, L. 3,395

South Eastern E. 72,292
 345 Capt. R. J. Gunter, Lab. 25,581
 Capt. A. Jones, C. 21,990

Thurrock E. 43,024
 346 L. J. Solley, Lab. 23,171
 Maj. T. Adam, C. 9,909

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (4)

Cirencester and Tewkesbury
 Electorate 59,824
 347*Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison, M.C., K.C., C. 19,490
 A. E. G. Hawkins, Lab. 12,380
 FL-Lt. C. H. Harris, L. 8,681

Forest of Dean E. 42,667
 348*M. P. Price, Lab. 19,721
 J. Brown, Ind. 10,529

Stroud E. 75,987
 349 FL-Lt. B. T. Parkin, Lab. 22,495
 *FL-Lt. W. R. D. Perkins, C. 21,546
 Lt. P. Cadbury, L. 11,241

Thornbury E. 75,020
 350 J. H. Alpass, Lab. 28,364
 *Sir D. W. Gunston, Bt., M.C., C. 18,937
 B. W. Brighton, L. 10,262

HAMPSHIRE (6)

Aldershot E. 48,987
 351*Rt. Hon. O. Lyttellor, C. 19,456
 T. Winttingham, CW. 14,435

Basingstoke E. 61,144
 352*Sq.-Ldr. P. W. Donner, C. 18,700
 Mrs. A. E. Weston, Lab. 13,763
 Capt. Hon. D. Rhys, L. 8,206

Fareham E. 96,374
 353*Sir Dymoke White, Bt., C. 35,882
 Maj. E. A. Bramall, Lab. 32,501

New Forest and Christchurch
 Electorate 87,707
 354 Col. O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, C. 31,888
 H. M. King, Lab. 22,478
 J. Howlett, Ind. 8,299

Petersfield E. 55,423
 355*Gen. Sir D. G. Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C. 20,838
 FL-Lt. B. Goldstone, L. 8,269
 T. Sargent, CW. 6,600

Winchester E. 80,265
 356 Capt. G. Jeger, Lab. 30,290
 *G. E. H. Palmer, C. 27,259

HERFORDSHIRE (2)

Hereford E. 48,574
 357*J. P. L. Thomas, C. 17,439
 W. Pigott, Lab. 8,359
 A. P. Marshall, L. 7,871

Leominster E. 37,389
 358 A. E. Baldwin, C. 14,224
 A. E. Farr, L. 13,586

HERTFORDSHIRE (6)

Barnet E. 53,338
 359 Dr. S. Taylor, Lab. 17,764
 Brig. A. E. J. Clarke, C. 17,082
 Jean Henderson, L. 4,495

Hemel Hempstead E. 62,199
 360*The Viscountess Davidson, O.B.E., C. 19,536
 Doris Mobbs, Lab. 14,426
 Wing-Com. T. A. Trotter, L. 10,219

Hertford E. 65,233
 361 Lt.-Col. D. Walker-Smith, C. 19,877
 L. Scutts, Lab. 17,349
 Capt. T. P. Hughes, L. 7,587
 A. B. Swain, Ind. 1,005

Hitchin E. 67,266
 362 Maj. P. A. Jones, Lab. 20,779
 *Maj. Hon. S. Berry, C. 20,433
 Maj. T. Darling, L. 7,515

St. Albans E. 71,870
 363 C. W. Dumbleton, Lab. 24,241
 *Hon. John Grimston, C. 23,362
 E. H. Lakeman, L. 5,601

Watford E. 95,134
 364 Maj. J. Freeman, Lab. 32,138
 *Air Commodore W. Helmore, C. 29,944
 Maj. H. E. S. Harben, L. 7,743

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Electorate 46,754
 365 Maj. D. Renton, L. 15,138
 W. A. Waters, Lab. 9,458
 H. D. Walston, L. 5,888

ISLE OF ELY

Electorate 56,595
 366 Maj. L. A. H. Legge-Bourke, C. 15,592
 Lt.-Com. A. Gray, Lab. 13,271
 *James A. E. de Rothschild, L. 9,564

ISLE OF WIGHT

Electorate 62,250
 367*Sir Peter Macdonald, K.B.T., C. 22,036
 Lt.-Col. W. J. Miller, Lab. 19,252
 Mary O'Connor, L. 5,967

KILT (11)

Ashford E. 50,760
 368*E. P. Smith, C. 18,800
 H. W. Lec, Lab. 12,575
 H. V. Stung, L. 4,804

Canterbury E. 57,302
 369 Maj. J. B. White, C. 24,282
 L. A. C. Dennis Bell, Lab. 14,115
 Mrs. C. Williamson, CW. 1,027

Chislehurst E. 71,246
 370 G. D. Wallace, Lab. 25,522
 Maj. T. L. Fisher, C. 19,243
 E. C. G. Hawkins, L. 6,824

Dover E. 45,113
 371 J. R. Thomas, Lab. 17,373
 Maj. J. Arbutnot, C. 15,691

Faversham E. 60,962
 372 P. L. Wells, Lab. 23,502
 *Sir Adam Maitland, C. 21,037

Gravesend E. 55,160
 373 G. Allighan, Lab. 21,609
 *Sir I. Albergh, M.C., C. 14,553
 R. E. Goodfellow, L. 5,033

Isle of Thanet E. 44,571
 374 Lt. Hon. E. Carson, C. 15,023
 Maj. T. C. Boyd, Lab. 12,075
 FL-Lt. P. J. Willmetts, L. 3,732

Maidstone E. 56,347
 375*A. C. Bossom, I.R.L.B.A., C. 21,320
 O. L. Shaw, Lab. 18,295
 G. Murray, Dem. 416

Orpington E. 57,625
 376† Sir Waldron Smithers, C. 20,388
 Col. A. R. Mals, Lab. 15,846
 E. R. Goodfellow, L. 5,140
 Surg.-Lt. G. C. Milner, Ind. 528

Sevenoaks E. 56,305
 377*Col. C. E. Ponsonby,
 T.D., C. 18,893
 Sq.-Ldr. J. Pudney, Lab. 14,947
 Neila Muspratt, L. 6,903
 K. Thompson, Comm. 676

Tonbridge E. 63,248
 378 Lt.-Col. G. H. W.
 Williams, C. 23,081
 Vera Dart, Lab. 10,591
 J. Metcalfe, L. 5,351
 Dr. E. St. J. Lyburn,
 Ind. 1,249

LANCASHIRE (18)

Chorley E. 60,593
 379 C. Kenyon, Lab. 24,550
 R. H. Brown, C. 21,595
 Clithro E. 43,449
 380 H. E. Randall, Lab. 19,443
 R. Fort, C. 16,796

Darwen E. 39,774
 381*Capt. W. R. S. Prescott,
 C. 13,623
 Capt. R. Haines, Lab. 11,282
 Honor Balfour, L. 7,979

Farnworth E. 55,549
 382* Rt. Hon. G. Tomlinson,
 Lab. 28,462
 F. Howard, C. 14,570

Fylde E. 87,560
 383* Lt.-Col. C. G. Lancaster,
 C. 37,930
 E. Hewitt, Lab. 22,102
 K. Heath, CW. 1,784

Heywood and Radcliffe E. 57,997
 384 J. E. Whittaker, Lab. 22,601
 *J. H. Wootton-Davies,
 C. 21,709

Ince E. 48,824
 385* T. J. Brown, Lab. 28,702
 Capt. R. E. P. Cecil, C. 9,875

Lancaster E. 73,063
 386 Brig. F. H. R. Maulean,
 C.B.E., C. 27,090
 A. E. V. Farrer, Lab. 19,367
 Maj. E. S. T. Johnson,
 L. 8,357

Lonsdale E. 41,409
 387* Sir Ian Fraser, C.B.E., C. 18,571
 S. W. Grundy, Lab. 13,436

Middleton and Prestwich
 Electorate 69,786
 388* Maj. E. E. Gates, C. 26,669
 Dr. Mabel Tylecote,
 Lab. 25,908

Mossley E. 75,522
 389 Rev. G. S. Woods, Lab. 27,435
 Capt. G. E. Rush, C. 18,452
 Miss M. W. Jalland, L. 7,128
 *A. Hopkinson, Ind. 4,671

Newton E. 53,393
 390* Sir Robert Young, O.B.E.,
 Lab. 25,197
 Fl.-Lt. K. Lewis, C. 15,465

Ormskirk E. 93,702
 391 J. H. Wilson, Lab. 30,126
 A. C. Greg, C. 23,104
 *Com. S. King-Hall,
 Ind. 11,848

Royton E. 45,310
 392* H. Sutcliffe, C. 15,388
 Lt.-Col. H. Rhodes,
 Lab. 13,753
 Fl.-Lt. A. M. Knight, L. 9,618

Stretford E. 83,003
 393 Supt.-Lt. H. L. Austin,
 Lab. 35,715
 *R. Etnerton, C. 29,421

Waterloo E. 54,284
 394* Capt. H. M. Bullock,
 M.B.E., C. 19,650
 P. Vos, Lab. 13,795
 J. D. Weir, L. 7,823
 C. Foster, Ind. 195

Westhoughton E. 41,755
 395* Rhys J. Davies, Lab. 20,990
 Col. S. Bell, C. 11,346

Widnes E. 93,945
 396 Com. C. N. Shawcross,
 R.N.V.R., Lab. 41,980
 *Capt. R. A. Pilkington,
 C. 29,382

LEICESTERSHIRE (4)

Bosworth E. 60,660
 397 A. C. Allen, Lab. 26,151
 J. M. Tucker, L. Nat. 20,854
 Harborough E. 72,316
 398 H. C. Attewell, Lab. 23,353
 *Ronald Tree, C. 13,449
 W. H. Kirby, L. 8,451

Loughborough E. 52,994
 399 M. Follick, Lab. 21,152
 *Maj. L. Kimball, C. 12,401
 Maj. C. A. Lidbury, L. 6,121

Melton E. 67,325
 400 A. Nutting, C. 23,772
 A. Crawford, Lab. 18,379
 Maj. B. M. Butcher, L. 9,510

LINCOLNSHIRE AND
RUTLANDSHIRE (7)

Brigg E. 60,897
 401 T. Williamson, Lab. 26,771
 Lt.-Com. A. N. Dixon,
 C. 18,667

Gainsborough E. 38,290
 402* Capt. Rt. Hon. H. F. C.
 Crookshank, C. 11,081
 G. S. Saville, Lab. 9,436
 Capt. R. D. Robinson,
 L. 8,284

Grantham E. 62,783
 403* W. D. Kendall, Ind. 27,719
 Sq.-Ldr. G. A. Worth,
 C. 12,206
 T. S. Bavin, Lab. 7,728

Holland with Boston E. 66,126
 404* H. W. Butcher, L. Nat. 26,939
 A. E. Monks, Lab. 21,263

Horncastle E. 37,479
 405 Com. J. W. Maitland,
 P.N., C. 14,019
 Sq.-Ldr. G. W. Holder-
 ness, Lab. 7,055
 Maj. F. Emerson, L. 5,329

Louth E. 49,185
 406 Cyril Osborne, C. 16,333
 J. H. Franklin, Lab. 11,628
 W. K. Carter, L. 7,172
 S. R. Charlesworth,
 Ind. 233

Rutland and Stamford E. 39,229
 407* Lord Willoughby de
 Lresby, C. 15,359
 A. Gray, Lab. 13,223

MIDDLESEX (7)

Acton E. 44,861
 408 J. A. Sparkes, Lab. 19,590
 *Capt. H. C. Longhurst,
 C. 12,134
 Fl.-Lt. F. J. Halpin, L. 3,172

Brentford and Chiswick E. 40,461
 409 Capt. F. E. Noel-Baser,
 Lab. 17,693
 *Col. H. P. Mitchell, C. 13,006

Enfield E. 84,165
 410 E. A. Davies, Lab. 32,685
 *B. Bull, C. 20,935
 J. Danny, L. 9,104

Finchley E. 67,456
 411* Capt. J. F. E. Crowder,
 C. 24,256
 C. G. Lacey, Lab. 18,611
 D. Goldblatt, L. 7,164

Spelthorne E. 76,840
 412 A. G. Parfitt, Lab. 28,064
 Maj. I. Harvey, C. 19,725
 H. B. Kerby, L. 6,222

Uxbridge E. 77,904
 413 Fl.-Lt. F. Beswick, Lab. 25,190
 *Col. Rt. Hon. J. J.
 Llewellyn, C.B.E., M.C.,
 T.D., C. 24,106
 J. E. Aylett, L. 8,300

Wood Green E. 90,481
 414* A. Beverley Baxter, C. 29,429
 W. A. Vant, Lab. 23,544
 Capt. E. T. Mallindine,
 L. 14,838

NORFOLK (5)

Eastern E. 60,657
 415* Brig. F. Medlicott,
 L. Nat. 23,307
 N. R. Tillett, Lab. 18,467

King's Lynn E. 52,468
 416 Maj. F. J. Wise, Lab. 18,202
 D. McCullough, C. 14,928
 A. P. D. Penrose, L. 3,796
 Com. G. Bowles, Ind. 444

Northern E. 42,657
 417 E. G. Good, Lab. 17,753
 *Sir T. R. A. M. Cook,
 L. 12,522

Southern E. 48,451
 418 Maj. C. P. Mayhew, Lab. 16,825
 †Col. J. S. Allen, C. 10,862
 Maj. J. H. Wilson,
 Ind. C. 5,761
 South Western E. 45,704
 419 S. Dye, Lab. 15,091
 *Capt. S. S. de Chair, C. 15,038

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WITH

THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH (4)
 Daventry E. 46,221
 420 *R. E. Manningham-
 Buller, C. 14,863
 P. Williams, Lab. 13,693
 W. G. E. Dyer, L. 6,130
 Kettering E. 74,091
 421 Maj. G. R. Mitchison,
 Lab. 29,868
 *Lt.-Col. J. D. Profumo,
 O.B.E., C. 23,424
 J. C. Dempsey, Ind. 2,381
 Peterborough E. 59,763
 422 S. Tiffamy, Lab. 22,056
 *Viscount Saurdale, C. 21,485

Wellingborough E. 52,213
 423 G. S. Lindgren, Lab. 22,416
 *Wing-Com. Sir A. W.
 H. James, K.B.E., M.C.,
 C. 16,426

NORTHUMBERLAND (3)

Berwick on Tweed E. 41,978
 424 Lt.-Col. R. A. F. Thorne,
 C. 12,315
 *Sir W. H. Beveridge,
 K.C.B., L. 10,353
 J. Davis, Lab. 5,782
 Hexham E. 38,235
 425 *Col. Rt. Hon. D. Clifton-
 Brown (The Speaker),
 C. 16,431
 E. Kavanagh, Lab. 11,786
 Wansbeck E. 87,844
 426 A. Robens, Lab. 40,948
 *R. D. Scott, C. 27,295

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (5)

Bassetlaw E. 61,445
 427 *F. J. Bellenger, Lab. 30,382
 Maj.-Gen. R. E. Lay-
 cock, D.S.O., C. 18,005
 Broxtowe E. 69,964
 428 *F. S. Cocks, Lab. 39,545
 Sq.-Ldr. G. Bowman,
 C. 15,344
 Mansfield E. 75,620
 429 *H. B. Taylor, Lab. 43,113
 T. Lynch, C. 14,302
 Newark E. 56,359
 430 *Lt.-Col. S. Shephard, C. 18,580
 Air Vice-Marshal H. V.
 Champion de Cres-
 pigny, C.B., M.C.,
 D.P.C., Lab. 17,448
 H. F. Calladine L. 5,175

Rushcliffe E. 103,697
 431 Mrs. Florence Paton, Lab. 43,303
 *Rt. Hon. R. Assheton,
 C. 36,544

OXFORDSHIRE (2)

Banbury E. 64,816
 432 Col. A. D. Dodds-
 Parker, C. 23,777
 R. B. Roach, Lab. 21,951
 Henley E. 79,133
 433 *Sir Gifford Fox, Bt., C. 22,286
 J. S. Cook, Lab. 19,457
 Capt. L. G. Brett, L. 10,718

SALOP (4)

Ludlow E. 35,965
 434 Lt.-Col. U. Corbett, C. 13,928
 Sq.-Ldr. P. Jones, Lab. 6,358
 C. G. Cameron, L. 4,307
 C. E. Edwards, Ind. 989
 Oswestry E. 48,673
 435 Col. O. B. S. Poole, C. 19,802
 G. D. E. Boyd-Car-
 penter, Lab. 10,777
 Lt. L. C. Burcher, L. 5,049

Shrewsbury E. 46,819
 436 Lt.-Com. J. L. Holt,
 R.N., C. 15,174
 Fl.-Lt. S. N. Chapman,
 Lab. 10,580
 A. S. Comyns Carr, L. 8,412

The Wrekin E. 55,134
 437 I. O. Thomas, Lab. 22,453
 *W. A. Colegate, C. 17,422

SOMERSETSHIRE (6)

Bridgwater E. 53,896
 438 *Vernon Bartlett, Ind. 17,937
 Maj. G. Willis, C. 15,625
 N. Corkhill, Lab. 5,613
 Frome E. 68,851
 439 W. J. Farthing, Lab. 29,735
 *Mrs. Mavis Tate, C. 24,228
 Taunton E. 51,845
 440 V. J. Collins, Lab. 19,976
 *Lt.-Col. E. T. R. Wick-
 ham, M.V.O., C. 17,858
 Wells E. 41,929
 441 *Lt.-Col. D. C. Boles, C. 13,004
 C. Morgan, Lab. 10,539
 Lady Violet Bonham-
 Carter, L. 7,910
 Weston super Mare E. 84,188
 442 I. L. Orr-Ewing, C. 30,730
 Fl.-Lt. B. Cardew, Lab. 20,542
 S. Sanger, L. 10,804

Yeovil E. 59,148
 443 Lt.-Col. W. H. Kings-
 mill, C. 16,815
 Maj. M. MacPherson,
 Lab. 16,641
 Maj. J. D. Bateman, L. 11,057

STAFFORDSHIRE (7)

Burton E. 53,587
 444 W. Lyne, Lab. 18,288
 *Hon. J. F. Gretton, C. 17,528

Cannock E. 109,455
 445 Jennie Lee, Lab. 48,859
 C. W. Shelford, C. 29,225
 Kingswinford E. 67,293
 446 *Maj. A. Henderson, K.C.,
 Lab. 34,307
 Maj. G. Taylor, C. 15,297

Leek E. 63,163
 447 H. Davis, Lab. 32,567
 Lt.-Col. T. W. Gimson,
 C. 15,904

Lichfield E. 108,471
 448 *Capt. C. C. Poole, Lab. 42,806
 G. B. Craddock, Nat. 26,235
 Maj. R. Lamb, L. 8,533

Stafford E. 43,414
 449 Capt. S. Swingle, Lab. 17,923
 *Capt. G. E. P. Thorne-
 croft, C. 16,500

Stone E. 65,145
 450 Maj. Hon. H. C. P.
 Fraser, C. 20,279
 W. Simcock, Lab. 18,173
 Maj. J. H. Wedgwood,
 L. 8,853

EAST SUFFOLK (3)

Eye E. 43,126
 451 *E. L. Granville, L. 11,899
 Maj. A. M. Borthwick,
 C. 10,950
 B. Collingson, Lab. 8,089
 Lowestoft E. 44,679
 452 E. Evans, Lab. 12,759
 *P. C. Loftus, C. 10,996
 Lt. M. P. Crosse, L. 6,545
 Woodbridge E. 47,740
 453 Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Hare,
 C. 16,073
 J. M. Stewart, Lab. 11,380
 Capt. D. B. Law, L. 6,740

WEST SUFFOLK (2)

Bury St. Edmunds E. 45,482
 454 Lt.-Col. G. B. Clifton
 Brown, C. 15,013
 Cicely McCall, Lab. 9,195
 H. C. Drayton, L. 5,863
 E. C. G. England, C.W. 750

Sudbury E. 35,108
 455 Lt.-Col. R. Hamilton,
 Lab. 9,906
 *Col. H. W. Burton,
 O.B.E., C. 9,659
 Mrs. Margaret Hitch-
 cock, L. 5,045

SURREY (7)

Carshalton E. 57,757
 456 Brig. A. H. Head, C. 20,181
 Fl.-Lt. W. F. Hawkins,
 Lab. 19,164
 W. J. Barrow, L. 5,167
 Chertsey E. 103,306
 457 *Capt. A. Marsden, R.N.,
 C. 37,456
 B. Barker, Lab. 25,194
 W. Ridgeway, L. 8,940

Eastern E. 78,283

458 *Capt. Hon. M. Astor, C.* 31,117
Maj. H. E. Weaver,
Lab. 17,708
P. Owen, L. 9,495

Epsom E. 72,466

459**Com. Sir A. R. J.*
Southby, Bt., R.N., C. 27,081
Wing-Com. E. A. M.
Shackleton, Lab. ... 20,533
Sq.-Ldr. J. M. Fowler,
L. 6,643

Farnham E. 75,047

460**G. Nicholson, C.* 31,557
T. W. Gittins, Lab. ... 20,013

Guildford E. 88,393

461**Sir J. J. Jarvis, Bt., C.* 33,091
V. G. Wilkinson, Lab. 21,789
Maj. J. G. C. Ruston,
L. 11,281

Reigate E. 65,884

462**G. C. Touche, C.* 27,419
C. J. Garnsworthy, Lab. 20,623

EAST SUSSEX (4)

Eastbourne E. 44,124

463**C. S. Taylor, C.* ... 18,173
Capt. D. N. Smith,
Lab. 12,637
Fl.-Lt. J. S. Gowland,
L. 2,797
W. R. Hipwell, Ind. ... 524

East Grinstead E. 69,663

464**Col. R. S. Clarke, T.D.,*
C. 28,273
D. G. Packham, Lab. ... 12,519
J. C. McLaughlin, L. ... 8,711

Lewes E. 71,049

465 *Maj. T. V. H. Beamish,*
C. 26,176
A. E. Oram, Lab. 18,511
P. Cadogan, L. 6,374

Rye E. 47,547

466 *W. N. Culbert, C.* 19,701
B. Simmons, Lab. ... 7,414
Capt. R. Ogden, L. ... 6,530

WEST SUSSEX (3)

Chichester E. 83,158

467**Lt.-Com. Hon. L. W.*
Joyson-Hicks, C. ... 30,989
Mrs. F. Chamberlayne,
Lab. 13,670
Wing-Com. G. Kidd,
L. 11,345
Fl.-Off. M. H. Wood-
ard, Ind. 625
T. Carter, Dem. 118

Horsham E. 58,033

468**Rt. Hon. Earl Whitlton,*
C. 21,814
A. F. H. Lindner, Lab. * 11,664
Maj. C. A. W. Wil-
liamson, L. 6,216

Worthing E. 68,393

469 *Brig. O. Prior-Palmer, C.* 31,337
A. W. Wright, Lab. ... 11,579
W. Parnell-Smith, L. ... 6,483

WARWICKSHIRE (5)

Nuneaton E. 66,459
 470**F. G. Bowles, Lab.* ... 30,587
Com. J. M. Fitzroy-
Newdegate, C. ... 12,267
Wing-Com. P. Calvo-
coressi, L. 8,986
L. Mellings, Ind. 468

Rugby E. 62,696

471**W. J. Brown, Ind.* ... 18,615
Lt.-Col. J. Lakin, C. ... 17,049
R. H. Lewis, Lab. ... 10,470

Solihull (Tamworth) E. 67,343

472 *Lt.-Col. M. Lindsay, C.* 26,696
Capt. R. Jenkins, Lab. 21,647

Sutton Coldfield E. 65,160

473**Sir J. S. Paget Mellor,*
Bt., C. ... 28,225
F. W. Mulley, Lab. ... 18,261
Mrs. Joyce Purcer, CW. 2,043

Warwick and Leamington

Electorate 87,444
 474**Rt. Hon. A. Eden, M.C.,*
L.D., C. 37,110
D. Chesworth, Lab. ... 19,476
Capt. W. J. Dingley, L. 3,908

WESTMORLAND

Electorate 48,091
 475 *Col. W. M. T. Vane, C.* 19,717
Capt. H. B. Richard-
son, Lab. 9,674
Lt. A. G. D. Acland, L. 7,313
F. B. Price-Heywood,
Ind. 306

WILTSHIRE (5)

Chippenham E. 53,462
 476**D. M. Eccles, C.* 15,889
A. Tomlinson, Lab. ... 11,866
Capt. D. M. Johnson,
L. 9,547

Devizes E. 40,216

477 *Sq.-Ldr. M. C. Hollis, C.* 12,796
W. E. Cave, Lab. ... 8,120
Miss F. L. Josephy, L. 6,278

Salisbury E. 53,710

478**Maj. J. G. Morrison, C.* 16,742
Brig. J. A. L. Caunter,
Lab. 12,344
Wing-Com. A. C. John-
son, L. 8,946

Swindon E. 59,794

479 *T. Reid, Lab.* 27,545
Lt.-Col. A. M. Gibb, C. 16,641

Westbury E. 48,643

480**R. V. Grimston, C.* ... 14,328
G. Ward, Lab. 13,397
Maj. W. G. Milne, L. 9,004

WORCESTERSHIRE (4)

Bewdley E. 46,828
 481**Maj. R. J. E. Conant, C.* 17,393
Fl.-Lt. G. Samson, L. 14,223

Evesham E. 52,764

482**R. De la Bère, C.* ... 17,835
D. McGuffie, L. 7,849
Fl.-Off. D. Donnelly,
CW. 7,727

Kidderminster E. 87,254

483 *L. Tolley, Lab.* 34,421
 **Sir J. S. Wardlaw-*
Milne, K.B.E., C. ... 27,272

Stourbridge E. 97,095

484 *A. Moyle, Lab.* 34,912
 **R. H. Morgan, C.* ... 18,979
Lt.-Col. R. K. Brown,
L. 18,159

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING (3)

Buckrose E. 43,012
 485 *G. Wadsworth, L.* ... 15,934

**Maj. Sir A. N. Braith-*
waite, D.S.O., M.C., C. 14,985

Holderness E. 76,757

486**Lt.-Com. J. G. Braith-*
waite, R.N.V.R., C. ... 25,181
Lt. F. Lawson, Lab. ... 23,036
W. Fulford, L. 10,165

Howdenshire E. 53,534

487 *C. W. H. Glossop, C.* ... 21,348
T. Neville, Lab. 11,161
J. E. Wilson, L. 5,669

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING (4)

Cleveland E. 74,306

488 *O. G. Willey, Lab.* ... 27,660
 **Com. R. T. Bower,*
R.N., C. 19,739
M. R. Shawcross, L. ... 9,108

Richmond E. 50,709

489**Maj. Sir T. L. Dugdale,*
Bt., C. 18,332
M. W. Darwin, L. ... 9,487
G. H. Metcalfe, Lab. ... 6,104
R. N. Chesterton, CW. 813

Scarborough and Whitby

Electorate 59,001
 490**A. C. M. Spearman, C.* 20,786
Capt. L. H. Razzall, L. 10,739
Fl.-Lt. D. H. Curry,
Lab. 9,289

Thirsk and Malton E. 51,952

491**R. H. Turtton, C.* ... 20,483
Fl.-Lt. E. Moeran, CW. 13,574

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING (19)

Barkston Ash E. 64,533

492**Col. L. Ropner, M.C.,*
T.D., C. 24,438
B. Hazell, Lab. 24,322

Colne Valley E. 54,249

493**W. G. Hall, Lab.* ... 23,488
Air Commodore S.
Smith, C. 11,593
Group-Capt. G. K.
Lawrence, L. 7,890

Doncaster E. 76,256

494**E. Walkden, Lab.* ... 40,050
H. A. Taylor, C. ... 16,999

Don Valley E. 76,420

495**Rt. Hon. Tom Williams,*
Lab. 40,153
Capt. J. Ross, C. ... 15,822

Elland E. 48,745
 496 F. A. Cobb, Lab. 19,532
 *T. Levy, C. 11,570
 J. Wilson, L. 7,805

Hemsworth E. 51,485
 497*G. Griffiths, Lab. 33,984
 Lt.-Col. R. W. P.
 Dawson, C. 7,778

Keighley E. 51,246
 498*Joy Thomas, Lab. 22,222
 Wing-Com. H. A.
 Dalrymple-Walker, C. 10,865
 N. Robson, L. 9,126

Normanton E. 41,791
 499*Tom Smith, Lab. 28,238
 Lt.-Col. J. H. Hulbert,
 C. 5,259

Penistone E. 81,079
 500*H. G. McGhee, Lab. 40,180
 Capt. R. Davis, C. 20,869

Pontefract E. 54,250
 501*P. G. Baistow, Lab. 24,690
 Brig. K. Hargreaves, C. 16,048

Pudsey and Otley E. 66,540
 502 Lt.-Col. M. Stoddart-
 Scott, C. 22,755
 Maj. D. W. Healey,
 Lab. 21,104
 Brigadier T. Clarke, L. 8,592

Ripon E. 69,373
 503*Maj. C. York, C. 29,674
 R. Hartley, Lab. 12,599
 Mrs. Mabel Cowley, L. 6,122

Rother Valley E. 78,528
 504 D. Griffiths, Lab. 44,499
 Fl.-Lt. J. H. Bull, C. 24,669

Rothwell E. 78,471
 505*T. J. Brooks, Lab. 43,829
 Maj. Sir A. W. Mil-
 borne-Swinerton-
 Pilkington, Bt., C. 25,370

Shipley E. 62,128
 506*A. Creech Jones, Lab. 25,027
 Maj. H. Hylton Foster,
 C. 17,097
 E. Robinson, L. 7,820

Skipton E. 53,877
 507 Capt. G. B. Drayson, C. 17,905
 J. P. Davies, Lab. 15,704
 Lt.-Col. E. Townsend,
 L. 9,546

Sowerby E. 42,490
 508 J. W. Belcher, Lab. 17,710
 *M. S. McCorquodale,
 C. 10,777
 D. E. Moore, L. 6,373

Spen Valley E. 55,137
 509 Lt.-Col. G. M. Sharp,
 Lab. 25,698
 *Maj. W. E. Woolley,
 L. 19,621

Wentworth E. 67,225
 510*Rt. Hon. Wilfred Paling,
 Lab. 44,680
 Mrs. A. L. G. Dower,
 C. 8,670

Glaes and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11)

CAERNARVON DISTRICT

Electorate 46,910
 511 Lt.-Col. D. Price White,
 C. 11,432
 *D. S. Davies, L. 11,066
 W. E. Jones, Lab. 10,625
 J. E. Daniel, Welsh Nat. 1,560

CARDIFF (3)

Central E. 45,505
 512 T. G. Thomas, Lab. 16,506
 C. S. Hallinan, C. 11,082
 Lt. P. H. Morgan, L. 5,121

East E. 42,867
 513 Prof. H. A. Marquand,
 Lab. 16,299
 *Rt. Hon. Sir P. J.
 Grigg, K.C.B., E.C.S.I.,
 C. 11,306
 J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 4,523

South E. 39,220
 514 Lt. L. J. A. Callaghan,
 R.N.V.R., Lab. 17,489
 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. Evans,
 C. 11,545

MERTHYR TYDIL (2)

Aberdare E. 53,544
 515*Rt. Hon. G. H. Hall,
 Lab. 34,398
 Capt. C. G. Clover, C. 6,429

Merthyr E. 44,540
 516*S. O. Davies, Lab. 24,879
 S. Jennings, Ind. 5,693

NEWPORT

Electorate, 60,248
 517 P. Freeman, Lab. 23,845
 Lt.-Com. R. M. Bell,
 C. 14,754
 Maj. W. R. Crawshaw,
 L. 5,362

RHONDDA (2)

East E. 41,832
 518 W. H. Mainwaring, Lab. 16,733
 H. Pollitt, Comm. 15,761
 J. K. Davies, Welsh Nat. 2,123

West E. 39,652
 519*W. John, Lab. unop.

SWANSEA (2)

East E. 33,668
 520*D. L. Mori, Lab. 18,127
 R. Harding, L. 6,102

West E. 42,373
 521 P. Morris, Lab. 18,098
 *Sir L. Jones, L. 13,089

WELSH COUNTIES (24)

ANGLESEY

Electorate 34,210
 522*Lady Megan Lloyd
 George, L. 12,610
 Fl.-Off. C. Hughes,
 Lab. 11,529

BRECON AND RADNOR

Electorate 52,689

523 T. E. Williams, Lab. 19,725
 [Maj. Hon. O. M. Guest,
 C. 14,089
 D. Lewis, L. 8,335

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Electorate 51,249

524 G. O. Roberts, Lab. 22,043
 *Maj. Sir G. Owen,
 D.S.O., L. 15,637
 W. A. Bebb, Welsh
 Nat. 2,152

CARDIGANSHIRE

Electorate 41,597

525 Capt. R. Bowen, L. 18,912
 Ivan Morgan, Lab. 10,718

CARMARTHENSHIRE (2)

Carmarthen E. 50,304

526 R. Hopkin Morris, L. 19,783
 *R. M. Hughes, Lab. 18,504

Llanelli E. 73,278

527*Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths,
 Lab. 44,514
 Maj. G. O. George, C. 10,397

DENBIGHSHIRE (2)

Denbigh E. 54,572

528*Sir H. Morris-Jones,
 M.C., L. Nat. 17,023
 Wing-Com. G. Evans,
 L. 12,101
 Lt.-Com. W. L. M.
 Jones, Lab. 11,702

Wrexham E. 62,446

529*R. Richards, Lab. 26,854
 D. L. Mill, L. 13,714
 J. D. Williams, L. 6,960
 J. R. H. Jones, Welsh
 Nat. 430

FLINT

Electorate 93,286

530 Lt.-Col. N. Birch, C. 27,800
 Eirene Lloyd Jones,
 Lab. 26,761
 J. W. Hughes, L. 17,007

GLAMORGANSHIRE (7)

Aberavon E. 54,323

531*W. G. Cove, Lab. 31,286
 Capt. D. T. Llewellyn,
 C. 11,860

Caerphilly E. 47,078

532*Ness Edwards, Lab. 29,158
 Capt. J. de Courcy, C. 7,189

Gower E. 58,188

533*D. R. Grenfell, C.B.E.,
 Lab. 30,676
 J. Aeron-Thomas,
 L. 14,115

Llandaff and Barry E. 95,877

534 Maj. L. Ungeod-Thomas,
 Lab. 33,706
 *C. H. A. Lakin, C. 27,108
 Maj. B. Williams, L. 10,132

Neath E. 67,083

535**D. J. Williams, Lab.*... 37,957
D. J. Bowen, Nat.... 8,456
W. Samuel, Welsh Nat. 3,659

Ogmore E. 56,552

536**Rt. Hon. E. J. Williams, Lab.*... 32,715
Maj. O. G. Davies, Nat. 7,712
T. Morgan, Welsh Nat. 2,370

Pontypridd E. 53,346

537**A. Pearson, Lab.*... 27,823
Capt. C. G. Tiaherne, C.... 7,260
J. E. Williams, L.... 5,464

MFRIONETHSHIRE

Electorate 28,845
 538 *Sq.-Ldr. E. O. Roberts, L.*... 8,495
H. M. Jones, Lab.... 8,383
C. P. Hughes, C.... 4,374
G. Evans, Welsh Nat. 2,448

MONMOUTHSHIRE (5)

Abertillery E. 40,689
 539**G. Daggar, Lab.*... 28,615
Surg.-Com. J. J. Hayward, Nat.... 4,477

Bedwellty E. 47,650

540**Rt. Hon. Sir C. Edwards, C.B.E., Lab.*... 30,480
Lt. H. L. Tett, C.... 6,641

Ebbw Vale E. 41,146

541**Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, Lab.*... 27,209
Fl.-Lt. S. C. Parker, C. 6,758

Monmouth E. 59,183

(Bye Election Oct. 30, 1915)
 542 *Capt. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C.*... 21,092
A. L. Oakley, Lab.... 28,953

Pontypool L. 46,039

543**A. Jenkins, Lab.*... 27,455
J. G. Weepic, C.... 8,072

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

Electorate 32,180
 544**C. Davies, K.C., L.*... 14,018
Capt. P. L. W. Owen, C.... 10,895

PEMBROKESHIRE

Electorate 63,388
 545**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. Lloyd George, L.*... 22,997
Maj. W. Ienburgh, Lab.... 22,829

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33)

ABERDEEN (2)

North E. 56,904
 546 *Hector Hughes, K.C., Lab.*... 26,753
Lady Grant of Monymusk, C.... 9,623
A. Walker, Scott. Nat. 2,021

South E. 56,943

547**Sir J. D. W. Thomson, Bt., C.*... 19,214
W. McLaine, Lab.... 17,398
J. L. Milne, L.... 4,501

AYR

Electorate 62,065
 548**Lt.-Col. Sir T. R. Moore, C.B.E., C.*... 22,593
Maj. W. Ross, Lab.... 21,865

DUMBARTON

Electorate 31,013
 549**D. Kirkwood, Lab.*... 16,262
Capt. J. Richardson, C. 8,675

DUNDEE (2)

Electorate 110,176
 550 *T. F. Cook, Lab.*... 48,804
 551 *Wine-Com. J. Stachey, Lab.*... 48,393
 **D. M. Foot, L.*... 33,230
 **Rt. Hon. Florence Horsburgh, C.*... 32,309
A. Donaldson, Scott. Nat.... 7,775

DUNTERMLINE

Electorate 46,573
 552**W. McL. Watson, Lab.*... 22,021
J. Henderson, L. Nat.... 12,028

EDINBURGH (5)

Central E. 33,682
 553 *A. Gilzean, Lab.*... 10,921
 **F. C. Watt, C.*... 6,701
Maj. N. Donald, L.... 2,262
Maj. H. Slugh, Nat.... 232

East E. 49,163

(Bye-election, Oct. 3, 1945)
 554 *Rt. Hon. G. R. Thomson, K.C., Lab.*... 15,482
Lt. T. G. D. Galbraith, C.... 9,665

North E. 43,921

555 *E. IVillis, Lab.*... 12,825
 **Sir A. G. Erskine-Hill, K.C., C.*... 12,270
Lt. C. IL Johnston, L. 3,344

South E. 50,251

556 *Sir William Y. Darling, C.*... 23,652
W. P. Earsman, Lab.... 9,767

West E. 62,042

557**Lt.-Com. G. I. Clark-Hutchison, R.N., C.*... 19,894
G. Stott, Lab.... 18,840
J. G. Thomson, L.... 3,256

GLASGOW (15)

Bridgeton E. 34,120
 558**J. Maxton, I.L.P.*... 13,220
Lt.-Col. R. Brooman-Whyte, C.... 6,695
 Camlachie E. 41,383
 559**Rev. C. Stephen, I.L.P.*... 15,558
C. S. McFarlane, C.... 11,399

Cathcart E. 46,375

560**F. Beattie, C.*... 18,472
N. Jackson, Lab.... 12,923

Central E. 35,649

561 *Lt.-Col. J. R. H. Hutchison, C.*... 9,365
J. McInnes, Lab.... 7,849
R. Cooney, Comm.... 2,709
Maj. N. M. Glen, L. 1,072
G. Alared, Ind.... 3,000

Gorbals E. 46,280

562**G. Buchanan, Lab.*... 21,073
Lt. I. A. Macgregor, C. 5,269

Govan E. 44,095

563**Nell Mackay, Lab.*... 18,668
Group-Capt. J. N. B. Biowne, C.... 9,586

Hillhead E. 38,601

564**Rt. Hon. J. C. Reid, P.C., C.*... 14,909
H. T. MacCallman, Lab. 8,545
J. G. Wilson, L.... 2,003

Kelvingrove E. 43,139

565 *J. L. Williams, Lab.*... 12,273
 **Col. Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliot, M.C., D.Sc., I.R.S., C.*... 12,185
C. M. Grievie, Scott. Nat.... 1,314
Capt. C. J. Morgan, L. 929

Maryhill E. 58,685

566 *W. Hannan, Lab.*... 23,595
Lt.-Com. W. R. McLean, C.... 15,693

Partick E. 38,843

567**Maj. Sir A. S. L. Young, Bt., C.*... 13,851
G. A. Young, L., Lab.... 12,998

Pollok E. 46,312

568**Com. T. D. Calhoun, C.*... 20,072
A. B. Mackay, Lab.... 10,630
Fl.-Lt. A. V. Youldos, CW... 932

St. Rollox E. 37,644

569**IV. Leonard, Lab.*... 14,620
W. R. Milligan, C.... 8,553

Shettleston E. 50,369

570**J. McGovern, I.L.P.*... 11,947
W. G. Bennett, C.... 10,453
Maj. J. S. Dallas, Lab. 6,970
P. Kerrigan, Comm.... 4,122
Isaac Queen, Ind.... 186

Springburn E. 52,420

571 *J. C. Forman, Lab.*... 21,698
R. H. S. Calver, C.... 11,690

Tradeston E. 35,412

572 *J. Rankin, Lab.*... 13,153
Wing-Com. H. Black, C.... 8,871

GREENOCK

Electorate 50,227
 573**H. McNeil, Lab.*... 16,186
Wing-Com. Lord M. Douglas - Hamilton, C.... 8,097
J. R. Campbell, Comm. 5,900
G. G. Honeyman, L.... 4,180

KIRKCALDY

Electorate 44,778

- 574* *T. F. Hubbard, Lab.*.....15,401
Maj. W. C. G. Guest,
C......10,099
D. Young, Scott. Nat......5,811
J. McArthur, Comm......2,898

LEITH

Electorate 46,450

- 575 *J. Hoy, Lab.*.....19,571
**Rt. Hon. E. Brown,*
C.H., M.C., L. Nat......10,116
J. Cormack, Ind......2,493

MONTROSE

Electorate 33,057

- 576* *Hon. J. S. Maclay,*
C.M.G., L. Nat......13,966
T. A. MacNair, Lab......10,011

PAISLEY

Electorate 61,125

- 577 *Maj. Viscount Corvedale,*
Lab......25,156
Lt. T. G. D. Galbraith,
C......14,826
Lady Glen-Coats, L......4,532
Capt. A. R. Eagles, Ind......765

SHIRLING AND FALKIRK

Electorate 45,519

- 578* *Rt. Hon. J. Westwood,*
Lab......18,326
J. F. G. Thomson, C......14,323

SCOTTISH COUNTIES (38)

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE (3)

Central E. 43,772

- 579 *Maj. H. R. Spence, C.*.....15,702
Sq.-Ldr. D. S. Hay,
Lab......7,997
FL-Off. L. R. M.
Davies, L......6,348

Eastern E. 36,670

- 580* *R. J. B. Boothby, C.*.....13,290
Capt. J. R. Allen, Lab......10,918

KINCARDINE AND WESTERN

Electorate 30,830

- 581* *Col. C. N. Thornton-*
Kensley, C......10,932
Lt. J. D. B. Junior, L......10,290

ANGUS

Electorate 38,187

- 582 *Maj. Hon. S. Ramsay,*
C......13,615
E. Douglas, Lab......3,199
C. P. Fothergill, L......4,575

ARGYLL

Electorate 43,646

- 583* *Maj. D. McCallum, C.*.....15,791
Lt. A. M. Weir, Lab......8,889
J. M. Bannerman, L......3,228

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE (3)

Bute and Northern E. 59,529

- 584* *Col. Sir C. G. Mac-*
Andrew, T.D., C......21,652
Capt. J. Wheatley, Lab......19,209

Kilmarnock E. 52,649

- 585 *Mrs. Clance M. Shaw,*
Lab......23,837
Lt.-Col. G. E. O.
Walker, C......16,300

South Ayrshire E. 46,054

- 586 *A. Sloan, Lab.*.....21,235
Lt.-Col. R. Mathew, C......13,382

BANFF

Electorate 32,463

- 587 *W. S. Duthie, C.*.....10,689
Maj. A. D. Miller, L......6,401
D. Macpherson, Lab......4,524

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON

Electorate 49,523

- 588 *J. J. Robertson, Lab.*.....19,037
**J. H. F. McEwen, C.*.....15,880

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND

Electorate 25,902

- 589 *E. L. Gandar Dower, C.*.....5,564
R. McInnes, Lab......5,558
**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Sinclair,*
Bt., K.T., C.M.G., L......5,503

DUMBARTONSHIRE

Electorate 78,068

- 590* *A. S. McKinnlay, Lab.*.....28,383
Com. R. Allan, C......27,636

DUMFRIESSHIRE

Electorate 47,983

- 591 *Maj. N. Macpherson,*
L. Nat......16,465
D. Dunwoodie, Lab......12,388
FL-Lt. Ian McColl, L......5,850

FIFE (2)

Eastern E. 50,298

- 592* *J. H. Stewart, L. Nat.*.....24,765
S. F. McLaren, Lab......10,920

Western E. 53,833

- 593* *W. Gallacher, Comm.*.....17,636
Lt. W. W. Hamilton,
Lab......15,580
Maj. R. S. Stevenson,
L. Nat......8,597

FORFAR. See ANGUS

GALLOWAY

Electorate 47,809

- 594* *J. H. McKie, Ind. C.*.....13,647
Maj. R. N. Hales, Lab......11,822
Col. B. Fergusson, C......8,032

INVERNESSSHIRE AND

ROSSSHIRE AND CROMARTY (3)

Inverness E. 47,042

- 595* *Sir M. Macdonald*
K.C.M.G., C.B., L. Nat......12,090
N. G. Maclean, Lab......9,655
J. M. McCormick, L......6,200

Ross and Cromarty E. 25,655

- 596 *Capt. J. MacLeod,*
L. Nat......10,061
Capt. A. Mackintosh,
Lab......5,959

Western Isles E. 24,174

- 597* *M. K. MacMillan, Lab.*.....5,914
Wing-Com. H. M.
Sinclair, L......4,277
Maj. Ian Macleod, C......2,756

LANARKSHIRE (7)

Bothwell E. 52,757

- 598 *J. Timmins, Lab.*.....25,369
Mrs. Helen B. Shaw,
M.B.E., C......13,207

Conthbridge E. 40,022

- 599 *Mrs. Jean Maur, Lab.*.....18,619
Capt. R. Russell, C......11,842

Hamilton E. 38,870

- 600* *T. Fraser, Lab.*.....20,015
Capt. J. V. Baillic, C......7,226

Lanark E. 44,954

- 601 *T. Steele, Lab.*.....17,784
**Lord Dunglass, C.*.....15,900

Motherwell E. 41,180

- 602 *A. Anderson, Lab.*.....15,831
**Dr. R. McLutyr, Scott.*
Nat......8,022
Maj. J. H. Hamilton, C......6,197

Northern E. 69,064

- 603 *Margaret H. Gibson, Lab.*.....30,251
**W. J. Anstuther-Gray,*
C......20,489

Rutherglen E. 54,180

- 604 *G. McAllister, Lab.*.....24,738
**A. Chapman, C.*.....16,736

LINLITHGOWSHIRE

Electorate 52,609

- 605* *G. Mathers, Lab.*.....24,762
Col. R. Speir, C......13,871

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES (2)

Northern E. 73,640

- 606 *Lt.-Col. Lord John*
Hope, C......24,834
J. Lean, Lab......23,657
Mrs. K. Winttingham,
CW.....3,299

Peebles and Southern E. 37,844

- 607 *D. J. Pryde, Lab.*.....15,546
J. L. Clyde, C......9,050
Capt. L. Gellatly, L......3,299

MORAY AND NAIRN

Electorate 33,483

- 608* *Rt. Hon. James Stuart,*
M.V.O., M.C., C......12,809
S. Shaw, Lab......7,993

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND

Electorate 31,468

- 609* *Maj. Sir B. H. Neven*
Spence, C......6,304
Maj. J. Grimond, L......5,975
P. J. L. Smith, Lab......5,208

PERTSHIRE AND KINROSS (2)
Kinross and Western E. 35,965
610*W. M. Snadden, C. . . 16,536
Rev. C. McKinnon,
Lab. 7,782

Perth E. 54,250

611 Col. A. G. Duncan, C. . . 22,484
Capt. W. Hughes, Lab. 11,617
J. B. Brown, Scott. Nat. 1,547

RENFREWSHIRE (2)

Eastern E. 116,962
612* Maj. E. C. R. Lloyd,
D.S.O., 42,310
D. McArthur, Lab. . . 36,634

Western E. 44,026

613 T. Scollan, Lab. 15,050
*H. J. Scrymgeour-
Wedderburn, C. . . 13,836
R. B. Wilkie, Scott. Nat. 1,955

ROXBURGH AND SELKIRK

Electorate 47,407

614* Lt.-Col. Lord William
Montagu - Douglas -
Scott, M.C., C. . . 13,232
A. J. F. Macdonald, L. 11,604
L. P. Thomas, Lab. . . 10,017

STIRLING AND CLACKMANNAN (2),

Clackmannan and Eastern

Electorate 54,447

615* Arthur Woodburn, Lab. 24,622
Maj. Sir J. Gilmour,
Bt., D.S.O., C. 14,522

Western E. 39,310

616 A. Balfour, Lab. 16,066
Lt.-Com. J. C. L.
Anderson, C. 13,489

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHES (4)

BELFAST (4)

East E. 60,711

617 T. L. Cole, U.U. 21,443
T. Boyd, Lab. 16,574

North E. 73,662

618 W. F.Neill, U.U. 25,761
W. J. Leeburn, Lab. . . . 20,845

South E. 70,858

619 Lt.-Col. C. Gage, U.U. 24,282
H. C. Midgley, Ind.
Lab. 14,096
J. Morrow, Lab. 8,166

West E. 80,641

620* J. Beattie, Lab. 30,787
S. K. Cunningham,
U.U. 26,729

COUNTIES (8)

ANTRIM (2)

Electorate 137,793

621* Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh
O'Neill, Bt., U.U. . . 57,259
622 Maj. S. G. Haughton,
U.U. 57,232
H. Holmes, Lab. . . . 18,403

ARMAGH

Electorate 68,883

623* Col. Sir W. J. Allen,
K.B.E., D.S.O., U.U. . . unop.

DOWN (2)

Electorate 147,471

624* Rev. James Little, D.D.,
Ind. U.U. 46,732
625† Sir Walter Smiles, C.I.E.,
D.S.O., U.U. 24,148
Lt.-Col. J. M. Blakiston-
Houston, U.U. 22,730
J. Brown, Ind. 22,163

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE (2)

Electorate 115,665

626* P. Cunningham, Irish
Nat. 55,373
627* A. Mulvey, Irish Nat. 55,144
T. Lyons, U.U. 46,396
Nora A. Cooper, U.U. 46,260

LONDONDERRY

Electorate 90,380

628* Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald
Ross, Bt., M.C., U.U. 40,214
Bt., M.C., U.U. 40,214
D. Cavanagh, Irish Nat. 37,561
M. Gordon, Lab. 1,471

The Universities.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGE (2)

Electorate 42,012

629* K. W. M. Pickthorn, C. 7,364
630 H. Wilson Harris, Ind. 6,556
J. B. Priestley, Ind. . . 5,745
Dr. C. Hill, Ind. §
Air Commodore E. L.
Howard Williams,
Ind. §

COMBINED (2)

(Durham, Manchester, Liverpool,
Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham,
Bristol and Reading)

Electorate 41,796

631* Eleanor Rathbone, Ind. 6,992
632† K. Lindsay, Ind. . . . 5,826
S. Wormald, Lab. Ind. 4,675
Lt.-Col. E. C. Arden,
Ind. §
Prof. J. H. Richardson,
Ind. §
A. R. Foxall, Ind. . . . §

LONDON

Electorate 23,948

633* Sir E. G. Grahame-
Little, Ind. Nat. . . . 7,618
Mrs. Mary Stocks, Ind. 7,469

OXFORD (2)

Electorate 28,921

634* Rt. Hon. Sir A. Salter,
G.B.E., K.C.B., Ind. . . 6,771
635* Sir A. P. Herbert, Ind. . 5,136
G. D. H. Cole, Lab. . . 3,414

WALES

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

Electorate 11,847

636* Prof. W. J. Gruffydd, L. 5,239
Gwynneth Jones, Welsh
Nat. 1,696

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH COMBINED UNIVERSITIES (3)

(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen,
and Edinburgh)

Electorate 63,807

637* Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson,
G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,
LL.D., Ind. 16,011
638* Sir John Boyd Orr,
D.S.O., M.C., M.D.,
Ind. 10,685
639* Prof. Sir John Graham
Kerr, LL.D., F.R.S., C. 8,999
H. G. Sutherland, Lab. 4,075
Col. R. S. Weir, L. . . 3,319

NORTHERN IRELAND

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST

Electorate 5,134

640* Prof. D. L. Savory, U.U. 1,923
T. Cusack, Ind. 728

§ Proportional Representation (single transferable vote). At first count the voting was:—Pickthorn 10,202; Priestley 5,041; Harris 3,574; Hill 2,238; Howard Williams 1,036.

§§ Proportional Representation (single transferable vote). At first count the voting was:—Rathbone 11,176; Wormald 3,212; Arden 2,433; Lindsay 1,923; Richardson 1,124; Foxall 1,105.

Government and Public Offices

ADMIRALTY.

(see p. 425.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES,

23-25 Soho Square, W.1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 97), which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *New Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, THE RT. HON. TOM WILLIAMS, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. Hensley.

Assistant Private Secs., I. Barrah; Miss I. J. B. Snatt.

Parliamentary do., Lt. Fred Peart, M.P. unpaid

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, The Earl of Huntingdon (unpaid); P. H. Collick, M.P. £1,500

Private Secs., L. A. Jones; G. F. Dean.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Donald E. Vandepuer, K.B.E. £3,500

Private Sec., Miss J. Hurley.

Second Secretary, C. Nathan, C.B. £2,500

Private Secretary, Miss E. J. Marston.

Under Secretary, R. H. Franklin, C.B.E. £2,000

Fisheries Secretary, A. T. A. Dobson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,700

Welsh Secretary, J. Morgan Jones, M.A. £1,100 to £1,600

Chief Agric. Adviser (temp.), Sir W. Gavin, C.B.E. £1,500

Asst. Agric. Adviser (temp.), R. D. Scott.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, A. T. A. Dobson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.; P. D. H. Dunn, O.B.E.; *R. R. Enfield, C.B.; *C. T. Houghton, C.B.E.; *H. J. Johns, M.B.E.; *A. R. Manktelow; *D. B. Toye, C.B.; O.B.E. £1,700

Assistant Secretaries, J. Baber, M.C.; T.D. *B. C. Enghdin; *H. Gardner; *F. Grant, O.B.E.; *J. A. Sutherland-Harris; *J. A. McGilvray, M.B.E.; *H. Meadows; *B. W. Phillips, O.B.E.; *R. G. R. Wall; V. E. Wilkins, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,700

Principal Establishment Officer, C. T. Houghton, C.B.E.

Deputy Establishment Officers, H. P. Foale; R. Stacey.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, Sir Denys Stocks, C.B., O.B.E. £1,650 to £1,953

Assistant Legal Advisers and Solicitors, R. J. Beattie; J. B. Stonebridge; *A. R. A. Weston £1,200 to £1,400

Senior Legal Assistants, R. M. Alexander; H. E. James; H. J. Kemp; *N. H. Brewis £900 to £1,100

Legal Assistants, A. J. Harris; E. C. Harris; F. P. R. Mallows; H. Rutter; *R. S. Boden £675 to £850

Principals, *H. E. Bannister; *H. S. Barnes; *A. B. Bartlett; W. R. Black, M.B.E.; W. G. Bradford (temp.); D. G. Burns (temp.); *D. M. Chalk; *A. G. Cookman; W. A. Davidson; *E. T. Drake; C. H. A. Duke; *J. H. Dutton; *J. W. Edmondson; H. D. E. Elliott (temp.); *H. P. Foale; *H. Garside; *F. Handy; *M. F. Haynes; *J. Hensley; *W. J. Hewlett; G. H. Higgs; *R. A. Hill; *Capt. A. Hodgson, M.C.;

P. G. Inch; A. W. Keeble, O.B.E.; *J. H. Kirk; *A. W. Kneec; *H. G. Lambert; *Miss V. C. Lawe; A. M. Lowe, O.B.E.; *S. P. Maddison; *R. H. Mares; *P. I. Moss; *H. H. Parker; *A. R. Poole (temp.); L. S. Porter; *C. P. Quick; *A. C. Sparks; *R. Stacey; *R. E. Stanley, I.S.O., M.B.F.; *Capt. G. Simpson; *H. N. White; *F. L. Wormald; *R. H. Wynne

(Men) £800 to £1,100; (Women) £700 to £940

Assistant Principals, Miss J. M. Elworthy (temp.); L. R. Fletcher (temp.); Miss J. Hurley (temp.); J. H. Locke (temp.); Miss E. G. W. Mackenzie (temp.); Miss E. J. Marston (temp.); Miss E. M. Owen (temp.); Miss D. P. Parker (temp.); J. A. Payne, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. S. Russell Jones (temp.); Miss A. P. Seymour (temp.); Miss I. J. B. Snatt (temp.); Miss H. M. Townley (temp.); Miss S. L. Whatmough (temp.)

(Men) £275 to £625; (Women) £275 to £510

Chief Accountant, *W. E. Strudwicke, M.B.E., M.C. £1,050 to £1,200

Deputy Chief Accountants, *C. F. Colbeck, I.S.O.; *W. A. Johnson; *G. W. Thomas, M.B.E. £900 to £1,050

Senior Organisation Officer, F. A. Phillips £980

Organisation Officer, C. R. Inskip £700 to £860

Senior Staff Officers, *C. Gallchawik; *H. L. Goodinson; *S. Newbury; *H. W. A. Tasker; *G. Toole; *F. J. Abrahams; *J. A. Aldridge; *J. W. Arcscott; *W. Boyce; *S. J. Cannan; *J. Conkling; *A. N. Croxford; *Tam Croucher; *J. H. Deeves; *R. B. Fairs; *F. W. German; *R. A. German; *G. E. Goodman; *L. J. Gray; *J. C. Green; *J. E. Hammond; *A. C. L. Hankinson; *L. C. W. Hodgson; *H. B. Houseman; *P. Inkpen; *E. W. Keep; *H. McCrae; *G. W. Mason; *R. Martin; *J. J. Maynard; *W. E. Minto; *G. Pear; *L. R. Sankey; *A. E. Sheppard, M.B.E.; *Miss R. Skene-Smith; *J. H. Taber; *H. N. Taylor; *C. H. Wake; *F. Winch.

(Men) £650 to £750; (Women) £525 to £650

Staff Officers, *G. C. Alderman; *C. A. Baker; *J. H. Banbury; *H. G. Barsby; *S. B. Barton; *R. P. Bates; *W. A. Bell; *E. H. Bickell; *H. E. Bishop; *C. J. Blake; *J. J. Bone; E. W. Brown; *S. M. Brown; *E. A. Burges; *G. Carmichael; *S. N. Chaplin; *J. F. Crawford; *C. W. Cundy; *G. C. Cutler; *G. F. Dean; *G. H. Dee; *R. M. K. Denning; *H. W. Durrant; *H. Ellner; *W. E. Embury; *W. D. Eves; *A. H. Fitt; *B. G. Freshwater; *F. G. Funnell; G. E. Fussell; *L. G. Garman; *Miss E. Godwin; R. G. Gosling; *A. C. Hatfield; *Miss D. Haywood; *A. Hearn; Miss P. L. Hosking; F. H. Hough; *G. N. Howard; *H. R. Howard; *T. E. Jarvis; *Miss A. L. B. Johnson; *D. Joseph; *L. W. King; *G. W. Knight; *F. Lamb; *F. H. Lancum; *F. C. Lansdell; E. H. Lawrence; *E. F. Littlefield; *H. F. Lovell; *T. J. Marjoram; *C. W. Marsden; *H. J. R. Martyn; *D. G. Merry; *R. S. Mills; W. R. Morgan; *L. G. Morris, M.C.; *W. H. Newsome; *C. J. Nichols; *G. Nokes; *J. E. E. Orme; *S. E. Ormsby; *P. A. Payne; *L. W. Peyer; *J. H. Pritchard; *R. A. Richardson; *H. W. Rolfe; *D. G. Roper; *F. S. Royer; E. L. E. L. Sanders; *Miss E. M. Savill; *J. T. Scurlock; *W. W. C. Shingleton; *Miss I. E. Sinclair; *Miss N. E. Skrimshire; *F. H. Smith; *A. W. Spaul; *F. A. Start; *F. G. Stevens; *H. I. Summers; *E. C. Syms; *G. E. Syms; *F. R. E. Timms; *H. C. R. Wagstaff; *F. Weston; *C. F. Whittington; *F. J. H. Williams; *W. I. Wise; *E. C. Wood; *E. J. Woodward; *A. B. Worn, M.B.E.; *J. R. Wright; *F. D. Wrightson

(Men) £550 to £650; (Women) £450 to £525

Economists, Mrs. M. T. Hollond (*temp.*); C. W. Roberts, B.Sc., N.D.A. (*temp.*); *H. Whitby, B.Sc.; H. T. Williams, B.A. (*temp.*) £600 to £850
Statistician, C. O. George, B.Sc. (Econ.), Ph.D. £900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir Daniel Cabot, M.R.C.V.S. £7,700

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, E. C. Lloyd, M.R.C.V.S.; J. N. Ritchie, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. £1,200 to £1,400
Technical Adviser in Poultry Keeping, P. A. Francis, O.B.E. (*temp. part-time*) £500
Chief Education and Advisory Officer, J. A. Scott Watson, M.C., M.A. £7,800

Senior Education and Advisory Officers, W. K. Slater, B.Sc., F.I.C.; H. V. Taylor, O.B.L., D.Sc., A.R.C.S., V.M.H. £847 to £1,700
Provincial Advisory Officer, Prof. R. Rae £1,350
Honorary Adviser on Vegetable Production, F. A. Secret, F.L.A., V.M.H. £unpaid

Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart, O.B.E., B.Sc., N.D.A., N.D.D. £953 to £1,400
Senior Inspectors, *F. Glover; J. Holmes, B.Sc. (Agric.), N.D.D. £850 to £950
Divisional Inspectors (Education), *J. H. Anderson, N.D.A.; C. H. Harper, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); A. H. Hoare; *G. T. Morgan, N.D.A., N.D.D.; *C. E. Pearson, N.D.A.; *I. Richardson, N.D.H.; *Capt. G. W. Spencer; Capt. L. A. Thompson, M.Sc.; W. Weir, B.Sc. (Agric.) (*Acting Land Commissioner*); N. J. Wood, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.) (*Acting Land Commissioner*) £635 to £850

General Inspectors (Education), *L. E. Cook, N.D.A.; D. S. Davies, B.Sc.; Maj. C. H. Eden; S. Gibson, B.Sc., N.D.A., N.D.D.; Miss K. H. Johnstone, Ph.D.; *A. P. Livingstone; T. Moss, M.C., B.Sc.; Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); *C. H. Oldham, N.D.H.; *J. O. Page, N.D.A.; Miss E. H. Pratt, O.B.E.; *F. R. Roach; H. Southwell, A.R.C.S.; D. E. Spickernell; R. B. Strang, N.D.A.; *B. D. A. Tucker; J. Turnbull; D. R. Walbank, N.D.A. (*Acting Land Commissioner*); J. L. Whythead (*temp.*); *A. P. Winsor

(Men) £500 to £635; (Women) £400 to £575
Superintending Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles, M.Sc., B.A., Ph.D. £880
Director, Plant Pathology Laboratory, *C. T. Gimingham, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.I.C. £953 to £1,761
Chief Plant Pathologist, G. Sainud, M.Sc.

Mycologist, W. C. Moore, M.A. £750 to £950
Assistants, A. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D.; H. M. Edelsten (*temp.*); I. Thomas, M.Sc., Ph.D. £337 to £738
Director, Grassland Improvement Station, Sir R. G. Stapledon, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S. £1,600
Assistant Director, W. Davies, M.Sc. £780
Secretary, R. P. Brallin £500
Chief Drainage Engineer, G. V. Mathison, M.S.E. £950 to £1,200

Senior Drainage Engineers, Major J. G.ounds, M.S.E.; *E. A. G. Johnson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; *J. V. Spalding, A.M.I.C.E. £650 to £900
Senior Marketing Officers, A. P. F. Grant, M.B.E.; Maj. A. M. Livingstone, M.C., B.Sc.; J. Stoddart, M.B.E. (*temp.*) (with allowance £50) £634 to £847

Marketing Officers, W. H. Barker, M.C., N.D.H.; H. J. Meredith, M.Sc., B.Litt. (Agric. Econ.); G. E. Reddaway £515 to £634
Senior Machinery Inspector, J. C. Gough £635 to £850

Deputy Senior Machinery Inspector, H. T. Horsman, B.Sc., N.D.A. £515 to £634
Superintending Inspector (Labour), *R. H. V. H. Park £800 to £900
Deputy Superintending Inspector, *Maj. J. Hickey, M.B.E. £650 to £750
Senior Inspector (Labour), *S. Hobbs, (*temp.*); *J. Lewis; *R. P. Pockney; C. W. L. Purkis (*temp.*); *A. C. Williams £525 to £650

Chief Livestock Officer, *H. Twinch £950 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Livestock Officer, W. P. Middleton £850 to £950
Superintending Livestock Officers, F. Smith, M.C.; T. C. Robinson; H. L. Shrimmon, M.C.; *R. O.

Smith; *E. V. Cope; *A. Jenkins; *D. Christy (*Acting Land Commissioner*); *T. Geo.; *K. N. Findlay, M.B.E. (*Acting Land Commissioner*); *Maj. T. A. Ratray, M.C., (*Acting Land Commissioner*) £635 to £850
Director, National Stud, P. E. Burrell £850 to £1,000

Chief Land Commissioner, J. S. Hill, F.S.I. £1,161 to £1,261
Land Commissioners, T. E. Andrews, B.A. (Agric.), F.S.I.; E. L. Banham, O.B.E., F.S.I.; D. C. Barnard, O.B.E., P.A.S.I. (*temp.*); *G. A. Credland (*temp.*); G. F. Edwards, F.S.I., O.A.L.A.S.; F. G. Eaton-Evans, B.A., O.A.L.A.S., P.A.S.I.; *D. A. Hole, O.A.L.A.S., P.A.S.I.; J. S. Hill, F.S.I.; *D. A. Hole, N.D.A., P.A.S.I.; L. S. Hooton, F.S.I., O.A.L.A.S.; R. J. Jones, P.A.S.I.; *J. C. P. Langton, B.A. (*temp.*); *T. J. Owen (*temp.*); R. W. Peat, F.S.I.; O. W. Rowntree, M.A., P.A.S.I. (*temp.*); C. W. Rowell, N.D.A., F.S.I., O.A.L.A.S.; *E. M. F. Smith; P. Stratton, F.S.I., O.A.L.A.S.; L. H. Way, O.B.E., F.S.I.; C. G. R. Waller, P.A.S.I. (*temp.*) £700 to £7,000

Architect, A. Thorpe, F.P.D.B.A. £750 to £950
Director of Farn Settlements, V. Hailey, F.S.I. £675
Technical Adviser for Rat Destruction, C. D. Hornby, M.Sc., A.I.C. (*temp.*) £750
Chief Adviser on Rural Development, L. D. Stamp, B.A., D.Sc. (*temp. part-time*)

Rural Land Utilisation Officers (temp.), W. J. Arnold, F.L.A.S.; G. G. Ballour, B.A., F.S.I., F.L.A.S.; F. W. C. Chartres, F.S.I., F.L.A.S.; G. G. Clark; J. B. Galloway, O.B.E., F.L.A.S., A.M.I.C.E.; A. Garrard, F.S.I., F.L.A.S., M.A.; L. G. W. Horton-Fawkes; C. P. Norbury, B.A.; P. Scott

Assistant Rural Land Utilisation Officers (temp.), T. D. Cameron; R. C. Crossley; E. G. Jones; J. Keir, N.D.A., B.Sc.; K. King; B. H. Moore; R. Payne; I. B. Prowse; G. T. Roy; D. M. Sims, O.A.L.A.S.; H. C. M. Tapper; G. P. Wiberley, M.S., F.L.A.S., B.Sc. £650
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(see pp. 447-448).

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Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Somerset (and Registrar), Hon. George Rothe Belieu, M.V.O.
Chester, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.
Windsor (and acting Registrar), Alfred Trego Butler, M.V.O., M.C., F.S.A.
York, Aubrey John Toppin, F.S.A.
Richmond, Anthony Richard Wager, F.S.A.

Four Pursuivants.

Bluemantle, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C.
Rouge Dragon (vacant).
Rouge Croix (vacant).
Portcullis (vacant).

COURT OF THE LORD LYON.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Thomas Innes of Learney, F.S.A.Scot., Advocate.....£738

Three Heralds (£25 each).

Albany, Sir Francis James Grant, K.C.V.O., LL.D., W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Marchmont, Lt.-Col. John William Balfour Paul, D.S.O.

Rothsay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A. Scot.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

Dingwall, Major Charles Ian Fraser of Keelie.
Carrick, Alexander James Stevenson, LL.B., Adv.
Ulincorn, Lt.-Col. Gordon Dalryell of the Binns, C.I.E.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson £337
Procurator-Fiscal, Malcolm Robertson MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, H. Lewis Gordon.

languages, including English, to audiences overseas, as follows:—

The *European Services*, broadcasting on long, medium and specially beamed short waves, for over 30 hours a day, in Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Luxembourg Patois, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish and Swedish.

The *Overseas Services*, broadcasting on short waves, for over 70 hours a day, to audiences throughout the world in English, Afrikaans, Bengali, Burmese, Cantonese, Hindustani, Kokien, Japanese, Kuoyu, Malay, Marathi, Thai, Sinhalese, Tamil, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek for Cyprus, Maltese, Spanish for Spanish America, Portuguese for Brazil, and French.

The following independent transmissions make up the *Overseas Services*, broadcasting in English and other languages as above:—

Pacific Service, 4 hours; *African Service*, 5½ hours; *North American Service*, 16½ hours; *General Overseas Service*, 24 hours (including *General Forces Programme*); *Eastern Service*, 6½ hours; *Near East Service*, 5 hours; *Latin American Service* in Spanish, 5½ hours; in Portuguese, 4½ hours; special *Services* for Cyprus and Malta, 15 minutes.

In addition to the 10 news bulletins transmitted every day by the *Home Service* and *Light Programme*, 33 news bulletins go out daily in English as follows:—

European Service, 23; *Pacific Service*, 2; *North American Service*, 4; *General Overseas Service*, 10; *African Service*, 3; *Eastern Service*, 1.

Chairman, Sir Allan Powell, G.B.E., D.L. £3,000
Vice-Chairman, C. H. G. Mills, D.S.O., M.C. £1,000
Other Governors, Lieut.-Col. Sir Ian Fraser, C.B.E., M.P.; Lady Violet Bonham-Carter; James Joseph, M.P.; Hon. Harold G. Nicolson, C.M.G. . . . each £1,000
Director-General, W. J. Haley.

Deputy Director-General, Sir Noel Ashbridge, B.Sc. M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.

Senior Controller, B. E. Nicolls, C.B.E.

Controllers:—

Finance, T. Lochhead, C.B.E.

Engineering, H. Bishop, C.B.E., M.I.E.E.

Entertainment, R. J. F. Howgill (acting).

Talks, R. A. Rendall.

News, A. P. Ryan.

Overseas Services, J. B. Clark, C.B.E.

European Services, Harman Griswood (acting).

Home Programme, R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.

Light Programme, M. A. C. Gorham.

Staff Administration, W. St. J. Pym.

Regional Offices.

Midland Regional Director, P. Edgar, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Broad Street, Birmingham.

Northern Ireland Director, G. L. Marshall, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Scottish Director, M. Dinwiddie, D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C., Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.

North Regional Director, J. Coatsman, C.I.E., Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Welsh Director, Alun Oldfield-Davies, Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff.

West Regional Director, G. C. Beadle, Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Overseas Offices.

North American Director, C. H. Brewer, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Canadian Representative, Michael Barkway, 55 York Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Director New Delhi Office, C. J. Pennethorne Hughes, Press House, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India.

Pacific Representative, N. C. Tritton, Australian

Broadcasting Commission, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Middle East Representative, A. H. Marsack, 11 Sharia

Ahmed Pasha, Garden City, Cairo.

Argentine Representative, F. B. Thornton, Corrientes 485, 4th Floor, Buenos Aires.

Brazilian Representative, S. D. Annan, Avenida Rio

Bianco 251, 14 Andar, Rio de Janeiro.

Colombian Representative, W. O. Galbraith, Edificio

San Juan de Dios, Calle 11B, No. 9-32, Oficina

302, Bogota.

Mexican Representative, T. P. Gale, Madero 55, Mexico, D.F.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION,

Airways House, S.W.1.

British Overseas Airways Corporation, established in 1939 under the British Overseas Airways Act of that year, acquired on April 1, 1940, the air transport undertakings of Imperial Airways Limited and British Airways Limited, which had been at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak of war. The objects of the Corporation are to secure the fullest development, consistent with economy, of efficient overseas air transport services and, during the war, to operate such services as the Secretary of State for Air shall require. The capital of the Corporation consists of £4,250,000 3 per cent. Airways Stock 1960-70, the fixed interest being guaranteed by the Treasury. The stock carries no voting rights and is owned by public bodies nominated by H.M. Government. During the war period the operations of the Corporation are financed by H.M. Treasury and the Corporation accounts to the Secretary of State for Air for all revenue and expenditure in connexion with them. The traffic carried by the Corporation is determined by H.M. Government, which has exclusive control over priorities. To a preponderating extent the loads consist of official passengers and goods and of troop and other mails. The Members of the Corporation are appointed by the Secretary of State for Air.

Under the *Ministry of Civil Aviation Act, 1945*, the functions of the Secretary of State for Air in relation to the Corporation were transferred to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Chairman, The Viscount Knollys, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.C.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Harold G. Howitt, D.S.O., M.C.

Director-General, Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley,

C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Other Members, Gerard d'Erlanger, C.B.E.; Sir

Simon Marks; John Marchbank; Mrs. P. M. de

P. Fahie, M.B.E.

Secretary, P. J. B. Wimbush.

BURMA OFFICE,

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

As a consequence of the separation of Burma from India on April 1, 1937, the Office of the Secretary of State for Burma was established from that date as a distinct Government Department, and is accommodated in the same building as the India Office.

Secretary of State,† THE RT. HON. LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

Private Secretary, F. F. Turnbull.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. Thorneycroft,

M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State,† Sir David Mon-

teath, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., £3,500

Private Secretary, Miss G. C. M. Lewis.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,† Major A.

Henderson, K.C., M.P., £1,500

Private Secretary, B. R. Curson.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Gilbert Laith-

waite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., £2,500

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. W. H. Smith,

C.I.E., £2,000

Advisers.

Sir Henry H. Crow, K.B.E., C.I.E.; B. W. Swithinbank, C.B.E. £1,350

Assistant Secretary, W. Johnston, M.C.

Principal, I. A. H. More; M. J. Moynihan; S. G. Pennells; L. L. B. Walsh Atkins

Temporary Principal, H. F. Searle, O.B.E.

Temporary Assistant Principal, D. R. Wendt; Miss M. S. Blundell.

Adviser on Publicity Questions, A. H. Joyce, C.I.E., O.B.E. £1,250

† The Secretary of State and the Permanent and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State act for both India and Burma.

OFFICES OF THE CABINET,

Great George Street, S.W.1.

Permanent Secretary and Secretary of the War Cabinet,

Sir Edward Bridges, G.C.B., M.C.

Private Secretaries, W. Armstrong; D. H. F. Rickett.

Deputy Secretary (Military), General Sir Hastings

Ismay, K.C.B., C.H., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, Paymr. Lieut.-Com. J. P. McEwan, R.N.V.R.

Under-Secretaries (Civil), Sir Gilbert Lathwaite,

K.C.I.L., C.S.I.; W. S. Murrie; Norman C. Brook, C.B.

Senior Assistant Secretary (Military), Maj.-Gen.

L. C. Hollis, C.B., C.I.L., R.M.

Historical Section,

Great George Street, S.W.1.

Military Historian of the War (1914-18), Brig.-Gen.

Sir J. E. Edmonds, C.B., C.M.G.

CENTRAL VALUATION COMMITTEE,

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Constituted under Section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, for the purpose of promoting uniformity in valuation for rating purposes in England and Wales. The members are appointed by the Minister of Health, the County Councils' Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Urban District Councils' Association and the Rural District Councils' Association.

Chairman, W. L. Raynes.

Vice-Chairman, John Chown.

Secretary, F. J. Ogdén, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts" in England and Wales. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for solely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, J. C. G. Pownall. £1,650

Second Commissioner, J. E. C. Adams

Parliamentary Commissioner, M. P. Price, M.P. unpaid

Secretary, M. J. Richards, M.C. £1,200

Asst. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, S. C. G. Barnardo; S. C. J. Highton; R. L. Daniel; W. Cairns; S. H. Everett. £900 to £1,200

1st Class Clerks, J. H. W. Farman; J. E. L. Hayes; O. H. Toyne. £675 to £850

and Class Clerks, W. J. Wolfe; W. E. A. Lewis

Temporary Legal Assistant, M. L. Alexander. £600

Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., P. C. Gunner, I.S.O. £860 to £1,000

Asst. do., R. Heath. £700 to £860

Heads of Divisions do. and Officer in Charge of Registration and Returns, H. A. Anderton; S. E. C. Atkinson; E. W. Perkins

Librarian and Clerk to Sec., Miss D. M. Budd

Assistant Draftsman, W. A. Billing. £450 to £525

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

‡ Seconded to other Government Departments.

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2.

Government Chemist, Professor G. M. Bennett, M.A.,

Sc.D., F.R.I.C. £1,350 to £1,650

Deputy Government Chemist, A. G. Francis, O.B.E.,

D.Sc., F.R.I.C. £1,450 (Personal)

Chief Superintendent, J. R. Nicholls, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Superintendent Chemists, T. W. Harrison, B.Sc.,

F.R.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; J. E. Byles,

B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *J. King, O.B.E., F.R.I.C.; *F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.Sc., I.R.I.C.; *A. T. Parsons, B.Sc.,

F.R.I.C.; *E. H. Nurse, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *J. A. Heald,

M.C., B.Sc., I.R.I.C.; *A. H. Rheinlander, M.Sc.,

F.R.I.C.; *B. A. Ellis, M.A., F.R.I.C.

Senior Chemists, A. F. Weiss, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., F.R.I.C.; J. Stephenson, B.Sc.,

F.R.I.C.; *S. A. Ashmore, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *J. W. Pooley, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *C. E. Barton, B.Sc.,

*P. M. Mooney, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *G. H. Croft, M.Sc., A.R.I.C.; *R. H. Settle, B.A., F.R.I.C.;

*E. H. Williams, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *P. McGregor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *B. E. Dixon, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.;

*J. F. Hirst, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *J. R. Fraser, B.Sc.,

F.R.I.C. £580 to £800

Chemists, Higher Grade, *E. H. Warren, B.A., *C. O. Harvey, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.; *J. L. Buchan,

M.Sc., A.R.I.C.; *J. W. A. Woodley, B.Sc.,

A.R.I.C.; *J. Longwell, D.Sc., A.R.I.C.; *H. L. Bolton, A.R.I.C.; H. G. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D.,

F.R.I.C.; A. E. Martin, B.Sc., Ph.D.; P. J. Hardwick, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C.; A. A. W. Russell,

B.A., B.Sc.; *J. G. N. Gaskin, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *E. Q. Laws, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *C. R. Hoskins, B.Sc., Ph.D.;

*H. K. Whalley, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.; *H. C. Gull, M.Sc.; *E. G. Kellett, M.A., B.Sc., D.Phil.

Chemists, J. G. A. Griffiths, B.A. Ph.D., F.R.I.C.;

W. G. Moffit, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C.; G. W. G. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.; L. A. Warren, B.Sc.,

Ph.D., A.R.I.C.; L. G. Groves, M.Sc., Ph.D.; E. J. Boorman, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., A.R.I.C.;

E. I. Johnson, M.Sc., A.R.I.C.; R. S. Alcock, M.A.,

Ph.D.; R. L. Hambridge, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., A.R.S.M.,

Ph.D.; J. A. C. McClelland, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C.;

A. G. Grimwade, M.A., F.R.I.C.; A. T. Horton, M.A., B.Sc., D.Phil.; J. W. Fay, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.,

D.I.C., Ph.D.; W. F. Waters, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.; G. A. Sergeant, M.Sc., A.R.I.C.; R. I. Savage, B.A., B.Sc.,

A.R.I.C.; D. I. Coomber, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.; B. A. Rose, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.

Technical Chemist, R. Gilbert, B.Sc. £275 to £580

Staff Officer, G. P. Hobbeld. £550 to £650

Senior Clerks, F. J. Osborn, R. E. Findlay

.... £400 to £525

* Acting.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION,

Ariel House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Instituted Oct. 9, 1944.

Minister of Civil Aviation, THE RT. HON. LORD

WINSTER, I.R. £5,000

Private Secretary, R. D. Poland.

Parliamentary Secretary, Ivor Thomas, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, M. H. Vivian.

Director General of Civil Aviation, Sir W. P. Hildred, C.B., O.B.E.
Private Secretary, Miss E. J. H. Fisher.
Deputy Director General, W. C. G. Cribbitt, C.M.G.
Assistant Director General, A. H. Wilson.
Assistant Secretaries and Directors, W. W. Burkett, O.B.E., M.C.; C. W. Evans; I. Lawton; H. D. Lewis; I. H. McClure, D.S.O.; J. H. Riddoch; W. A. Robson.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1.

1st Commissioner, Sir Percival Waterfield, C.B. (personal) £2,000
 £1,750 to £1,500
Secretary, W. P. Barrett.
Director of Examinations, F. Milner
 £1,750 to £1,500
Senior Asst. Director of Examinations, C. J. Hayes, £850 to £1,050; Miss C. M. McDowell £700 to £890
Asst. Sec., F. L. Howard.
Senior Clerks, S. W. T. Cole; T. Nutt; G. A. Shoorbridge.
Accountant, R. Sharp.

COAL COMMISSION.

(Constituted under the Coal Act, 1938.)

Office, 29 Chester Square, S.W.1. (Sloane 0808.)
Scottish Office, 1 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, 12

The Coal Commission have vested in them, as from July 1, 1942, the ownership of all coal (and certain associated minerals and rights) and, subject to the provisions of the Act, are charged to exercise their functions as owners "in such manner as they may think best for promoting the interests, efficiency and better organisation of the coal-mining industry." The aggregate amount of compensation to be paid by them for coal and coal-rights is fixed by the Act at £66,450,000, with additional sums for other associated property and rights; and the Commission are entitled by the Act to borrow up to £76,450,000 for the payment of compensation and other expenses payable by them. The valuation of separate coal holdings (as registered under the Coal (Registration of Ownership) Act, 1937) is being carried out, in the manner provided by the Act, by Valuation Boards appointed by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and payment of the compensation has been completed. The Commission is also charged with duties of promoting amalgamation of colliery-undertakings in any area in which they consider the number of separate undertakings is so great as to be detrimental to the efficient working, treating or disposing of coal.

Chairman, Sir Ernest A. Gowers, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Deputy Chairman (vacant).
Other Members, W. M. Coddington, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Rison, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; J. Beatty, Secretary & Controller, C. B. Hurst, C.B., O.B.E.
Chief Estates Manager, A. R. Thomlinson.
Registrar & Legal Adviser, F. A. Encever, M.C., LL.D.
Finance & Establishment Officer, H. W. Naish, M.B.E.
Head of Administrative Department, A. E. Horton.
Regional Estates Managers:—
 Scottish, Col. F. J. C. Moffat, D.S.O.
 Northern, F. A. Dixon.
 Western, C. H. Bailey.
 Yorkshire, C. Clarke.
 West Midland, H. Roscoe.
 East Midland, W. A. Baxter.
 S. Wales (East), H. P. Herdman.
 S. Wales (West), R. I. Thierne Rees.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary

of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The expenditure, salaries, etc., of the Colonial Office for 1944-45 was £444,200.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON. G. H. HALL, M.P.
Private Secretary, E. Melville.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss E. K. Baker.
Cronometal and Reception Secretary, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, F.-Lt. A. M. Crawley, M.P.

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Private Sec., W. J. B. Osborne.
Parliamentary, A. Crech Jones, M.P.
Private Sec., I. D. Robertson.
Deputy Under-Secretary, Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. E. J. Gant, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; G. H. Creasy, C.M.G., O.B.E.; T. I. K. Lloyd, C.M.G.; S. Caine, C.M.G.; J. M. Martin, C.B., C.V.O.

Other Officers.

Legal Adviser, K. O. Roberts-Wray
Assistant do., W. L. Dale.
Additional Assistants do., Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams, Sir Alison Russell, K.C.M.G.; W. G. W. Hastings, £800; Maj. J. A. Peck.
Development Planning Adviser, Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.F.
Medical Adviser, W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Advisers, A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G., M.D.; I. M. Cruickshank, O.B.E., M.D.
Agricultural Adviser, Dr. H. A. Tempamy, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Assistant to do., G. M. Roddan, £1,020; H. W. Jack.
Labour Adviser, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Educational Adviser, C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G.
Assistants to do., G. A. J. Biceman, O.B.E.; L. McD. Robison, C.B.E.
Veterinary Adviser, J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.
Adviser on Wartime Food Supplies, Dr. W. M. Clyde
Air Transport Adviser, B. C. H. Cross, D.F.C.
Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hickling.
Forestry Adviser, W. A. Robertson.
Adviser on Engineering Appointments, G. N. Loggin, C.M.G.
Colonial Service Liaison Officer, Sir Thomas Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Liaison Officer, Women's Press, Lady B. Southorn, O.B.E.
Public Relations Officer, N. J. B. Sabine.
Welfare Officer and Director of Colonial Scholars, J. L. Keith, O.B.E.
Press Officer, A. J. H. Haler.
Officer of Colonial Accounts, S. G. Walker.
Assistant Secretaries, O. G. R. Williams, C.M.G.; H. Beckett, C.M.G.; Maj. Sir Ralph D. Furze, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; E. B. Boyd, C.M.G., C.V.O.; A. B. Acheson, C.M.G.; S. Robinson, C.M.G. (Establishment Officer); S. A. Bevir, C.B.E.; J. I. Paskin, C.M.G., M.C.; G. F. Sed, C.M.G.; J. B. Sidebotham; K. W. Blaxter; S. E. V. Luke; C. G. Eastwood; A. H. Poynton; J. B. Williams; A. B. Cohen; C. Y. Carstairs; W. J. Bagg; Capt. A. F. Newbolt; F. J. Pedler; W. B. L. Monson; N. L. Mayle; T. W. Davies.
R. A. Whittle, M.C. (temp.).

Principals, G. A. Jones, O.B.E.; S. M. Campbell; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; S. F. G. Lee; Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.; C. A. Grossmith, O.B.E.; Trafford Smith; S. R. Burns; A. R. Thomas; J. S. Bennett; P. Rogers; K. E. Robinson; C. E. Lambert; H. T. Bourdillon; E. R. Edmonds; J. Meeson, M.B.E.; F. Farmer; H. Palmer, M.B.E.; B. D. Edmonds, M.M.; F. Kennedy; F. Waugh; A. H. Grover; A. Watson. £800 to £1,100

Temporary Administrative Officers, A. D. Garson; Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Col. S. J. Cole, C.M.G., O.B.E.; M. Keating; H. J. Bentham; W. A. Morris; R. H. Whitehorn; G. S. Wodeham, C.M.G.; J. Rosa; A. M. Khachadourian; Capt. J. L. Hayward; J. J. Reid; W. J. Thorogood; P. A. Tegtmeyer; A. Emanuel; C. E. Owen; G. G. Shute, C.M.G.; R. P. H. Goodall; Lt.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; Miss A. M. Ruston; W. A. R. Walker; T. F. Sandford, C.M.G., M.B.E.; H. F. M. White, C.M.G.; T. D. Vickers; F. Longland; C. J. I. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E.; S. B. B. McElerry, C.M.G.; I. H. Cruchley; Miss M. Fisher; L. S. Ward; O. T. Dussek; Lt.-Col. F. B. H. Drummond, M.C.; B. J. Surridge; Mrs. K. I. Beamish; Maj. J. Huffman, D.F.C.; J. H. Emmens; Capt. G. M. Oliver; J. K. Thompson; Lt.-Com. M. J. S. Newman.

Colonial Administrative Service Officers temporarily attached, L. E. Sabben-Chere; M. H. Varvill; E. W. Davidson, M.B.E.; A. M. Grier; C. W. Footman; G. C. M. Heathcote; G. B. Cartland; C. Kankin; J. D. Bates; T. V. Scrivenor; P. M. Renison; O. S. Wallace; G. R. A. M. Johnston, D.S.O., D.F.C.; J. F. Millard; K. G. S. Smith; P. Wilkins; A. H. Dutton, D.F.C.

Assistant Principals, N. Gakworthy; J. E. Marnham; H. A. Harding; J. M. Kisch; J. D. Webber; W. A. C. Mathison; R. Norris, M.B.E.

Accountant, G. Bryant. £275 to £625
Deputy Accountants, S. W. Smith, E. W. A. Scarlett. £700 to £860

Asst. Accountants, G. J. Lunnon; M. Lemberger; F. C. Lamacq; J. A. W. Sumner. £550 to £650
Librarian, Athelstan Ridgway. £800

Senior Staff Officer, F. R. Fairclough, M.B.E.; H. W. Atterbury, M.B.E.; L. S. Smith, M.B.E. £700 to £860; J. M. A. Greenhill, M.B.E.; R. H. Burt; J. H. Thompson, G. Green, M.B.E.; H. I. H. Titchener; J. E. King; R. C. Cade, M.B.E. £650 to £750

Registrar and Controller of Cypher Section, H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M. £650 to £750

Staff Officers, S. B. C. G. Perry; K. S. Minter; R. A. Thorne, M.B.E.; F. R. Stapley; H. F. W. Nash; E. N. Horne; W. J. Daines; G. W. Henlen; P. Maynard; C. E. Pooley; S. F. Whitcombe; W. W. Clark, M.C.; S. A. Pilbeam; C. G. W. Laurence; L. V. Martin; D. K. Malone; T. R. Parsons; M. A. Willis, M.B.E.; W. S. Nicholls; W. V. C. White; D. Delahunt. £550 to £650

Chief Statistician, G. P. W. Lamb. £600
Consulting Physicians—London—Sir Philip H.

Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Brunel-Hawes, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P.

Liverpool—A. R. D. Adams, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M.

Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retd.).

Dublin—Prof. R. H. Micks, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.

Belfast—Foster Coates, M.D., D.P.H.

Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Colonial People in the United Kingdom.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.2.

Chairman, A. Creech Jones, M.P.

Secretary, I. G. Cummings.

Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

Colonial Office, Downing St., S.W.2.

Chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Gerald L. M. Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Other Members, The Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; Sir William Goodenough, Bt., D.L.; Sir John Hay; Sir Hubert Henderson; Sir Harold Howitt, D.S.O., M.C.; A. Dalglish; E. F. M. Durbin, M.P., J. McFadyen; J. McLean; Capt. B. H. Peter, C.B.E.; Prof. L. C. Robbins, C.B.; Prof. A. Plant; G. W. Thomson.

Secretary, W. A. Morris.

Assistant Secretary, W. D. Swaneay.

Colonial Audit Department,

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W.2.

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Auditors acting under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Audit. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director of Colonial Audit, J. L. Worlledge, C.M.G.

Deputy Director, E. A. Smith. £1,700

Assistant Director, E. M. Tibbitt. £1,450

Assistant Auditors, M. A. Collings; D. E. Newell; R. S. Bompfrey; C. J. Montague (temp.).

£325 to £625

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

** Seconded to Trinidad.

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

§§ With Colonial Supply Commission, Washington, D.C.

§§ Seconded to the West Indies.

‡ Serving with Resident Minister, West Africa.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.2.

(Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, &c., some 60 in number.

Crown Agents, J. A. Calder, C.M.G., £2,000; H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,700

General Dept., H. K. Purcell, C.B.E. (Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer), £1,150 to £1,450; A. W. Abbott (Deputy Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer), £900 to £1,050; F. J. T. Smallridge. £700 to £860

Finance Dept., J. Goldberg, £1,150 to £1,450; A. H. Hicks, £900 to £1,050 (also Principal Priority Officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies); S. Bullwinkle. £700 to £860

Pay Dept., E. Ringwood, £900 to £1,050; E. Bellevue. £700 to £860

Stores Dept., N. Rae, £1,150 to £1,450; V. C. R. Yeatsley; J. Crook, O.B.E.; W. E. Curtis, O.B.E. £700 to £860

Appointments Dept., F. G. Bradstreet, O.B.E., £900 to £1,050; J. H. Brown; R. W. Cook. £700 to £860

Shipping Dept., P. J. Elliott, £900 to £1,050; W. A. F. Wickham; F. S. Blomfield. £700 to £860

Engineering Contracts Dept., W. L. Watson, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.L.O.C., £1,150 to £1,450; E. A. McGill, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., £750 to £1,000; C. W. Richmond, A.M.I.Mech.E., £915; T. M. Carter, A.M.I.C.E.; A. W. H. Keen, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., £750 to £1,000; H. G. Savage. £700 to £860

Engineering Inspection Dept., W. E. Hogg, C.B.E., A.R.C.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., £1,150 to £1,450; J. W. Norris, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.; G. W. P. Roberts, M.B.E., D.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.

£750 to £1,000

Engineering Design Dept., R. W. Foxlee, C.B.E.,
M.Inst.C.E., £1,150 to £1,450; A. Campbell,
M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E. £900 to £1,050

COLONIAL INCOME TAX OFFICE

5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those Colonies, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connexion with Colonial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, J. A. Hill £1,250

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1769, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment of Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1945, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,906,945, of which amount £4,403 was from the Mines. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £911,776. The sum of £980,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1944-45 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Eire).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

Commissioners (ex-officio). The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland unpaid
Permanent Commissioner, O. S. Cleverly, C.B., C.V.O. £2,200
Assistant Commissioner, J. A. Hillman £1,000 to £1,300

Heads of Branches. W. H. Grout, M.B.E.; F. E. J. Behn £700 to £860
Assistant Heads of Branches, R. Roddis; G. D. Shoosmith; W. Pavay; T. J. Lester; E. J. Pedlar; C. J. Heather; R. E. Mildren; C. F. Ellwood £550 to £650

Accountant & Receiver-General. T. R. Oswin £700 to £860
Solicitor, England, Sir Denys Stocks, C.B., O.B.E.
Solicitor, Scotland, T. Menzies McNeill, W.S.

Windsor Parks and Woods.

Deputy Ranger and Deputy Surveyor, E. H. Savill, M.V.O., M.C., F.S.I.

COMMONWEALTH COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL.

Halifax House, Strand, W.C.2.

On April 3, 1944, The Imperial Communications Advisory Committee became the Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, Sir Campbell Stuart, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Secretary, Col. W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.B.E.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND.

Agents' Chambers, 21 Castle St., Edinburgh 2.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses.* The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain.* The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, C.V.O., M.A., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing*

Counsel, J. L. Clyde, M.A., LL.B., K.C.; *Engineer,* D. Alan Stevenson, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., M.Inst.C.E.; *Convention Officer,* William W. Murray (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Party Agents,* Beveridge & Co. (255 Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1); *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer,* J. Gibson Keri, W.S., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

City Gate House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1824. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.B., E.C.I.E., £3,000
Private Sec., A. R. Ashford,
Deputy Chairman, Sir Otto Mundy, K.B.E., C.B., £2,200
Commissioners, H. S. Gregory, C.B.; W. E. H. Rhydderch (Director of Establishments); E. S. Bertenshaw, C.B.E. (Joint Secretaries) .. £1,700
Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners (vacant).

Secretaries' Office.

Assistant Secretaries, R. H. Davis; A. J. Dedman, C.B.E.; T. G. Edmond-Smith, M.B.E.; C. E. L. Fletcher; A. H. Garrett; C. W. Hardisty; E. H. Hart, C.B.E.; E. H. Kenney; A. W. McKenzie; A. D. Owen; F. N. Roberts; A. M. Seed; W. G. Wheeler .. £1,150 to £1,500
Principals, L. G. Bacon (i); J. L. Banner; E. S. Barker; H. Barrett; W. Bayliss; C. H. Blake; J. H. Bowyer; D. K. Cherry; J. J. A. Drew; G. C. English; J. Miss V. Forman; L. E. Greener; C. A. Grohmann; R. G. Hayden; G. Imms; J. J. Leckie; F. Lee; F. J. Lucas; H. S. Marshall, M.B.E.; J. F. Merson; J. E. N. Morton; J. J. Norval; H. A. Parker; J. L. Petch; G. A. Pilgrim; J. A. Rees; H. H. Ryder, O.B.E.; W. J. Sellers; F. S. Siddall, M.B.E.; W. W. Simpson; J. H. T. Smith; A. E. H. Tucker; D. Turnell; T. M. Wilson (i); D. B. Woodburn £800 to £1,100
Assistant Principals, A. Jenkin; J. Mair (Men) £275 to £625; (Women) £275 to £510
Controller of Valuation Branch, H. H. Ellis .. £1,300
Deputy Controller of Valuation Branch, J. Crozier; H. V. Rhodes; W. E. J. Wass .. £1,100
Chief Executive Officers, W. R. R. Batchelor; T. G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; F. Costell (i); A. H. Grover (m); E. I. Hammond; W. Sherrie; W. E. Stowe; B. R. H. Tomblinson

£900 to £1,050
Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Abbot (i); S. M. Allen; E. A. Beaton; J. F. Bell, M.B.E.; W. F. Boulwood; H. W. Bridger; S. M. Capon; J. L. O. Carr; S. W. D. Clarke; E. J. Denney, M.B.E.; J. R. L. Elkington; F. E. Ebbrell; C. G. Eggleston; S. Freedman; J. H. Glover; C. H. Gosden; A. R. C. Hall; J. M. W. Hallett; G. Henderson (p); A. E. Howell, M.B.E.; A. E. Iff; R. G. Kerr; J. Locke; C. F. N. Longhurst; J. Mallin; D. C. V. Nicholas; L. C. E. Peck; P. M. Rockhouse; R. E. H. Rodda (m); E. R. Rowling; C. H. Sheath; H. A. Shepperd; F. E. Smith; R. Soar, M.B.E.; A. L. Spencer; F. H. Suttley; F. G. Thompson; J. L. Walker; F. J. Ward; S. W. S. Williams; H. L. Woolcott .. £700 to £860
Higher Executive Officers, R. H. H. Action; G. A. Aynsley; S. L. Bagel; E. R. Baker; L. A. Barber; H. Barnes; W. S. Barnwell;

¶W. Bell; *J. J. Bennett; *F. W. Bird; *L. S. Birkbeck; *J. M. Borcham; *A. W. Bourne; *W. E. Brind; *J. H. Bromley; *C. T. Burdett; *J. D. Burr; *S. T. Butcher; *S. W. Buxton; *S. A. Cheetham; *A. H. Concan; *Miss R. E. Connor; *H. Cook; *H. J. Crags; *F. L. Crampton; *P. R. Crooks; *H. D. Davis; *J. D. de Groot; *G. W. East; *H. C. Ellis; *R. W. Fayers; *D. W. Featherstone; *C. F. Fisher; *J. C. Fletcher; *C. Frederick; *R. W. Gadsdon; *A. A. Gardiner; *C. H. Gill; *Miss E. M. Ham; *T. F. Hart; *Miss N. Hellon; *¶F. Hill; *J. S. Hill; *N. F. Hill; *M. Hoffman; *A. P. Humby; *H. P. James; *F. Jarratt; *H. Jones; *R. J. Jones; *J. J. Kelly; *H. Kendrick; *H. A. King; *A. C. Knight; *F. J. Kump; *W. J. Large; *J. C. Lavender; *H. Lawrence; *G. H. F. Lewis; *¶T. Lyons; *¶J. D. McCarthy; *W. G. McClean; *J. R. Mackenzie; *L. R. McMillan; *G. W. McNeil; *C. W. Mahoney; *H. Mallows; *¶A. W. Matthews; *H. F. Matthews; *H. E. Metcalf; *P. J. Millard; *F. E. Mitchell; *C. B. Outway; *M. P. Parsons; *A. Perry; *E. J. Piper; *¶R. F. Porteous; *E. H. H. Porter; *S. H. Porter; *J. C. Powell; *M. B. E. F. T. Powell; *G. A. V. Power; *M. L. Priss; *W. H. Quin; *L. Reddick; *E. C. Redhead; *F. H. Richards; *R. G. Richards; *G. J. Richardson; *G. T. Rickard; *J. Roberts; *Miss M. E. Robinson; *G. W. Roper; *B. Rose; *H. G. Sammons; *A. H. S. Saville; *W. Scott; *J. W. Scaton; *¶C. S. Sharpley; *A. E. Shearsby; *S. C. Slade; *S. L. Slatery; *A. G. Smith; *H. Smith; *R. Snook; *E. P. W. Strutt; *H. L. Tait; *L. G. Taylor; *Miss V. M. Thompson; *E. B. Thomson; *T. A. Treherne; *J. H. Trevellyn; *C. H. Veale; *A. C. A. Vellmoweth; *W. L. Vonderahe; *W. T. A. Wakefield; *¶H. Walker; *F. J. Ward; *A. Williams; *F. R. Winn. (Men) £550 to £650; (Women) £450 to £525.
Superintendent of Registry, J. A. Phyllis, M.B.E. £550 to £750
*Staff Officers, *A. J. Ellis; F. J. E. Taylor* £550 to £650

Intelligence Branch and Library.

Chief of the Intelligence Branch (Assistant Secretary),
 *A. W. Taylor..... £1,250 to £1,500
*Deputy do. (Principal), *K. B. Pepper* £800 to £1,200
Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis £700 to £860
*Higher Executive Officer, *J. Galbraith* £550 to £650

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, H. N. Harrington.... £1,650 to £1,953
*Assistant Solicitors, *T. G. Gibson; *L. F. Coutts* £1,200 to £1,400
*Senior Legal Assistants, R. L. Fisk; *J. W. Read; *C. A. Ryves; *J. E. B. Finlay; *J. N. B. Laine; *N. W. Porter; *B. M. Stephenson (d); *E. D. Teasdale; *M. G. Whitmore; *D. J. Willson* £900 to £1,200
*Legal Assistants, *R. K. F. Hutchings; *A. R. J. Jabez-Smith; *T. F. Keating; *P. C. R. Noble; *J. L. Willis.....* £675 to £850
*Junior Legal Assistant, *G. J. E. Reid* £325 to £650
*Staff Officer, *E. C. Hart.....* £550 to £650

Chief Inspector's Office.

*Chief Inspector, *Sir Charles F. Deslandes....* £1,600
*Dept. Ch. Insps., *J. Gallagher, O.B.E.; *G. W. McNaught.....* £1,300
*Superintending Inspectors, *W. R. Charlton; *W. Clarke; *J. A. Godfrey; *E. Mullen; *T. J. Robbins; *H. E. Nott; *H. Snook; *J. D. Stirk* £1,125 to £1,200
*Inspectors, 1st Class, *O. L. Armstrong; *J. C. Auton; *C. A. Bagley; *G. N. Bird; *W. C. H. Bishop; *J. W. Burt (i); *R. L. Calhaem; *R. W. Cardile; *T. Cheseborough; *A. J. Clayton; *G. A. Clayton; *S. D. Conway; *R. T. Cook;*

**C. F. Cooke; *R. B. Cunningham; *P. D. H. Dunn, O.B.E. (h); *¶H. Dunster; *H. G. Ellis; *H. E. W. Firman; *R. W. Gilder; *A. Grant; *W. G. Gray; *A. S. Gully (f); *D. R. W. Hay; *N. Henderson; *J. E. Jones; *¶A. F. MacGrath; *S. A. Manhire; *R. G. Morgan; *A. Nelson; *W. J. Pannett; *R. Pratt; *G. R. Pritchard; *J. Rooney; *¶J. Seldom; *J. G. Small; *J. E. Tattersall; *S. Tilzey; *W. H. Tucker; *H. Veale; *A. V. West; *¶H. T. Williams; *H. W. Witham* £975 to £1,100
*Inspectors, and Class, *C. T. E. Baker; *M. P. Boyd; *R. R. Cox; *A. R. Cooper; *G. B. Ellis; *J. Haslett; *R. Hogg; *A. O. Gibson; *A. Low; *R. E. Martin; *H. Masheter; *E. B. McGuire (g); *T. McKail; *A. Milligan; *L. R. Milson; *W. Moran; *J. O'Brien; *F. Pilling; *¶E. C. Price, O.B.E.; *H. G. G. Rates; *C. V. Rich; *D. H. Roberts; *J. S. Sindell; *O. C. Terry; *A. C. A. Wanford; *H. T. Wyer* £825 to £925

Medical Officer.

Wing-Commander H. B. Porteous, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.P.H., D.P.M., R.A.F. (ret.) £850 to £950

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

*Accountant and Comptroller-General, *R. J. Lloyd* £1,550
*Deputy Accountant-General, *W. Quimby....* £1,300
*Assistant Accountant-General, *J. C. Cameron; *J. Williams.....* £1,050 to £1,200
*Chief Accountants, *C. A. Allen; *W. E. Elson; *W. S. Gray; *G. F. Hendy; *G. F. Hickman; *A. G. Lane; *J. de W. Stapleford (i); *R. W. Woodford.....* £900 to £1,050
*Accountants, H. F. Baker; *C. Bliss; *Miss M. A. Bryan; *A. Calvert; *A. B. Clinckales; *C. H. Collins; *A. B. Fea; *G. H. Harris; *¶W. G. Kennedy; *N. P. Mann; *J. M. Michaels; *S. B. J. Mooney; *H. S. Munday (i); *H. Pepper; *S. R. Richards; *J. C. Spicer, M.B.E.; *A. E. Thorpe; *A. J. Todhunter; *J. E. Wilson* £700 to £860
*Senior Staff Officers, A. Butcher; *H. F. Phillips* £650 to £750

*Asst. Accountants, *Miss A. E. Alexander; *R. D. Aylward; *Miss D. L. Banwell; *S. J. T. Beck; *C. Birkin; *A. K. Bridge; *A. S. Brownlee; *S. J. Bryant; *F. G. Caddy; *W. J. Cannon; *L. A. Cash; *L. A. Cheeseman; *W. M. Cowper; *C. D. Culling; *C. J. Dale; *C. W. G. Dixon; *L. E. Dove; *D. C. Evemy; *W. E. Forster; *E. J. Gay; *W. G. Godber; *J. R. Gray; *W. G. A. Grierson; *W. T. Hambleton; *T. W. Killbery; *¶S. P. H. Lyon; *K. J. Macrae; *D. Milne; *T. H. Morley; *C. Pension; *W. Shaw; *H. Stedman; *F. T. Tribble; *G. E. Turner; *S. G. S. Watts; *G. W. Wilson; *W. C. J. Young* £450 to £525
(Men) £550 to £650; (Women) £450 to £525
*Staff Officers, *Miss E. J. Ball; *H. C. Eves; *E. W. French; *H. S. Pallant; *B. J. Plumb; *E. F. Saunders* £550 to £650; (Women) £450 to £525

Statistical Office.

*Controller, *S. H. Quayle, O.B.E.....* £1,200
*Deputy Controller, *F. King.....* £900 to £1,050
*Principal Staff Officers, *E. J. Bishop; *F. H. Pink; *J. S. Kershaw.....* £750 to £860
*Senior Staff Officers, *S. H. Acres; *A. A. Brier; *H. F. Dove; *E. D. Moyse.....* £650 to £750
*Staff Officers, H. C. Cake; *G. B. Carradus; *A. Dean; *H. F. Dove; *S. C. Hedger; *E. J. Kelly; *D. R. King; *F. J. Marlow; *J. W. McCurdy; *C. A. Plumb; *C. G. Smith; *E. H. Turner (i); *S. C. Wood; *F. D. C. S. Varley* £550 to £650

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard.

*Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, *J. Kerr.....* £1,300
*Dep. Insp. Gen., *L. Gardiner.....* £1,050

Insp., W. E. Kay; R. P. Lewin; *J. Merron; *J. P. Little; *R. O. Kewley..... £850 to £925
Asst. Inspectors, *A. P. Angus; *J. Barr; *A. S. Busby; *H. Coistin; *G. Grey; *W. Hall; *M. McEnaney; *J. T. Sutton; *W. G. Thomson £750 to £825

Stores Branch.

Superintendent, B. F. R. Stack, M.B.E. £700 to £825
Deputy do., *R. H. J. Angus; L. H. Salmon (9) £550 to £650

Collectors of Customs and Excise,
England and Wales.

Birmingham, *H. S. Stavley..... £1,125 to £1,200
Assistant, *F. G. Pearson..... £975 to £1,100
Brighton, *L. A. Martin..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *A. J. Cov'erd..... £825 to £925
Bristol, J. P. Henderson..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, H. Owen-Smith..... £825 to £925
Cardiff, *R. M. J. McVet..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *F. Ainsbury..... £825 to £925
Chester, *H. Spence..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *C. E. Barber..... £825 to £925
Derby, *A. F. Walker..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *A. R. Matthews..... £825 to £925
Douglas, A. J. Loudon (Collector-Surveyor) £550 to £775

Dover, *F. Whitham..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *C. Ridley..... £825 to £925
Grimby, *R. Spencer..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *H. C. May..... £825 to £925
Hull, *A. Long..... £1,125 to £1,200
Assistant, C. L. Foster..... £975 to £1,100
Ipswich, W. Winfield..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *C. V. Rich..... £825 to £925
Leeds, *A. T. A. Crowther..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *W. K. Hancock..... £825 to £925
Liverpool, *T. B. Gibson..... £1,125 to £1,350
Assistant Collector (Higher Grade), *P. Terry..... £1,125 to £1,200

Assistant Collectors (1st Class), *O. E. Jeune; *A. Shearer; *B. S. Worthington £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collectors (2nd Class), W. Blair; *S. Jones; *J. McKinnon..... £825 to £925
London Port, Collector (Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck), *W. R. Preston £1,450

Assistant Collector (Higher Grade), *D. G. Hyslop..... £1,125 to £1,200

Assistant Collectors (1st Class), R. K. Finlayson; *G. J. Gray; A. B. Sherrard; S. Winn £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collector (2nd Class), *T. W. Glider..... £825 to £925

London Central, *B. F. Avery..... £1,125 to £1,200
Assistants, *C. E. Bryan, £975 to £1,100; F. B. Gibson..... £825 to £925

London North, *P. MacHugh..... £1,125 to £1,200
Assistant Collector (1st Class), *T. F. Scudder..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collector (2nd Class), *G. H. V. Barrough..... £825 to £925

London South, *A. J. Thompson..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *A. W. Wass..... £825 to £925

London West, *J. A. Hoyle..... £1,125 to £1,200
Assistant Collector (1st Class), *W. Pratt..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collector (2nd Class), *C. Atkinson..... £825 to £925

Manchester, *H. West..... £1,125 to £1,200
Assistant Collectors (1st Class), *W. Macaulay; J. McInnes..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collector (2nd Class), *F. G. Riddick..... £825 to £925

Newcastle, J. C. Ritchie..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *M. Boydell..... £825 to £925

Newport, Mon., *L. Lilleywhite..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, *J. M. Evans..... £825 to £925

Northampton, *R. G. Wills..... £975 to £1,100
Assistant, W. H. Gilman..... £825 to £925

Norwich, *E. Wright..... £975 to £1,100

Plymouth, vacant..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, F. Jenkinson..... £825 to £925

Preston, A. Lee..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, H. J. Greenwood..... £825 to £925

Shiffield, J. T. Todd..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, vacant..... £825 to £925

Southampton, *A. E. Rogers..... £1,125 to £1,200

Assistant Collector (1st Class), *H. G. Green..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collector (2nd Class), *T. R. Walker..... £825 to £925

Sunderland, D. G. Brown..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, *W. F. Gonzalez..... £825 to £925

Swansea, O. I. Griffiths..... £975 to £1,100

Scotland.

Abudien, G. D. Will..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, *R. B. Robson..... £825 to £925

Dundee, H. W. Hatch..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, W. H. Tanner..... £825 to £925

Edinburgh, R. McHarg..... £1,125 to £1,200

Assistant Collector (1st Class), W. Saunders..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant Collector (2nd Class), *S. Bulk..... £825 to £925

Glasgow, *P. T. Dunning..... £1,125 to £1,200

Assistants, *H. G. Mitchell and G. G. Minett..... £975 to £1,100

Greenock, *A. Dawson..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, *J. Jennings..... £825 to £925

Inverness, *E. W. Langham..... £975 to £1,100

Assistant, *J. E. Rayne..... £825 to £925

Northern Ireland.

Belfast, *J. A. Moore, O.B.E..... £1,125 to £1,200

Assistant, *T. B. Blayney..... £975 to £1,100

London Waterguard.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), C. R. Purser, O.B.E..... £1,100

* Acting; † On loan to Ministry of Information; ‡ Board of Trade; § Ministry of Supply; ¶ Home Office; †† Remuneration Commission's Office; ††† Air Ministry; ††† Home Defence Executive; †††† Ministry of Food; †††† War Damage Commission; †††† Ministry of Pensions; †††† Ministry of Works; †††† Treasury Solicitor's Department; †††† War Office; †††† Ministry of Aircraft Production; †††† Min. of Labour and National Service; †††† Dominion Office; †††† Treasury; †††† Ministry of Production; †††† War Cabinet; †††† Ministry of Fuel & Power; †††† Colonial Office; †††† Ministry of Town and Country Planning; †††† Admiralty; †††† Central Command, Austria and Germany.

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1920. Advances are made for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (unpaid).

Vice-Chairman (vacant)..... £2,200

Other Commissioners, W. G. S. Adams, C.H., M.A., Hon.D.C.L.; D. M. Evans Bevan; Sir William Cecil Dampier, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Sir Hector J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, E. Fleming.

Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock, C.B.E., F.R.S., £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. W. Jameson, D.S.O., M.C., £738 to £953; S. Stagg..... £700 to £900

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

DOMINIONS OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.1.

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over, from the Colonial Office, business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony

of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Prot. and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT ADDISON £3,000
Private Secs., G. W. Tory; Miss E. J. Emery.
Private Sec. (Ceremonial and Reception), Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Parliamentary do., Lt. L. J. A. Callaghan, M.P.

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir Eric Machtig, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,000

Private Sec., J. M. Dutton.
Parliamentary, J. Parker, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., Miss H. B. M. Staple.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir John Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. £2,200
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Charles Dixon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; P. A. Clutterbuck, C.M.G., M.C. £1,700

Other Officers.

Legal Adviser, K. O. Roberts-Wray £1,400 to £1,650

Asst. do., W. L. Dale £1,200 to £1,400
and Asst. do., W. L. Dale £800 to £1,100
*Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Wiseman, C.M.G.; H. N. Tait, C.M.G.; †† W. C. Hankinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.; † S. L. Holmes, C.M.G., M.C.; M. E. Antrobus, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. R. Price, C.M.G.; *N. E. Archer, C.M.G., O.B.E.; † C. G. L. Syers, C.V.O.; R. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G.; † B. Cockram, O.B.E.; G. Kimber; G. E. Boyd Shannon* £1,150 to £1,500

*Principals, E. S. A. Baynes; † J. S. Garner; †† W. J. Garnett, O.B.E.; J. R. S. MacLeod; † N. E. Costar; N. Pritchard; H. M. R. MacLennan; D. B. Pitblado; G. W. Tory; A. W. Snelling; W. G. Head, M.B.E.; *C. G. Costley-White; *G. W. St. J. Chadwick; *Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce; C. B. A. Darling (temp.); R. B. Pugh (temp.); A. Froude (temp.); S. O. Gray (temp.); *E. L. Sykes; *D. G. Brock; *† J. M. C. James; *M. E. Allen. £800 to £1,200*
Assistant Principal, † E. Anstey £275 to £625
Temporary Assistant Principals, Miss E. L. Smart; S. A. Goulbourn; Miss M. B. Holdgate; Miss E. J. Emery; Miss H. B. M. Staple; Miss S. M. Mortimore; Miss H. B. Lawrence; J. M. Dutton; Miss L. Lee; Miss E. M. Price; N. Fairweather; Miss J. M. Wardale £200 to £400
Librarian, Athelstan Ridgway £800
Staff Officers, R. L. Dixon; J. H. S. Christian, M.C.; S. Leadbetter; A. McKenzie-Smith £550 to £650

Registrar and Controller of Telegraph Section, H. W. Thompson, M.B.E. £650 to £750
Accountant, W. G. Ives, I.S.O., M.B.E. £700 to £860
Assistant Accountant, J. F. Ireland. £550 to £650

* Acting; † Serving with H.M. Forces; ‡ Seconded for service in Union of S. Africa; § In Canada; ¶ In New Zealand; ** In Eire; †† In Australia; †‡ In U.S.A.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council.

The Earl of Radnor (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); Sir Edward Robert Peacock, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); The Earl Fortescue, O.B.E., M.C.; Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; The Viscount Clifden, M.V.O.; Sir Walter T. Monckton, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., M.C., K.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); R. Clive W. Burn, C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. C. W. Burn, C.V.O.
Asst. Secretary, P. G. T. Kingsley.
Deputy Receiver, C. A. Conyard, M.V.O.
Sheriff (1945-46), Kenneth James Acton Davis.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £200,000 in 1938 and amounted to £795,400 in the year ended December 31, 1944, including Rents and Profits of Courts, £84,300 and Royalties and Dues £10,100. The sum of £85,000 was paid over to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, J. B. HYND, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., Miss E. Birbeck.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Bennett.
Attorney-General, Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.
Receiver-General, Major Sir Ulric Alexander, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Norman R. C. Warwick, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Surveyor-General, Arthur Garrard.
Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor.
Chief Clerk, R. Somerville.
Auditor, S. L. Forwood.
Registrar, Preston District, J. M. Worthington.
Do. Manchester District, Harold Roberts.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Harold Roberts.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, C. Paley Scott, K.C.
Attorney-General, G. H. B. Streetfield, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, J. R. Brown.
Deputy Steward, A. F. C. Ruston.
Registrar of the Halmotes, G. M. Sladden.
Mining Surveyor, R. F. Barrett.
Receivers, Smith, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

(Hours 9 to 6.)

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were incorporated in 1836, their constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1850. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below)

is the management of Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c. and to exercise administrative duties in relation to ecclesiastical parishes and benefices.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditure.

(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Forward	£398,000	£394,000	£399,000
Estates	1,110,000	1,167,000	1,069,000
Dividends, Interest, &c.	2,215,000	2,262,000	2,251,000
Receipts	£3,723,000	£3,823,000	£3,719,000
	1942.	1943.	1944.
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.	£2,599,000	£2,954,000	£2,590,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations, &c.	350,000	490,000	479,000
Maintenance Fund	80,000	40,000	—
Towards providing against fall in income upon the redemption of Securities	300,000	300,000	300,000
Balance forward	394,000	399,000	350,000
Expenditure	£3,723,000	£3,823,000	£3,719,000

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 2 Archbishops, the 40 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Lord Daryngton, P.C.; The Lord Courthope, P.C.; Mr. W. L. Burden, M.P.; Sir Philip W. Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.; Sir Frederick Liddell, K.C.B., K.C.

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers: 1st, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.; and, T. W. Burden, M.P.; 3rd, The Lord Daryngton, P.C.

Secretary, Financial Adviser and Steward of the Manors. J. R. Brown.

Private Sec., Miss M. A. Butler.

Deputy Financial Adviser and Accountant, F. J. Ball.

Deputy Secretary, J. S. Collins.

Legal Consultant, L. G. Dibdin.

Assistant Accountant, D. P. Dixon.

Heads of Divisions, E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. G. Poskitt; E. H. Johnson.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, G. M. Sladden (*Durham Halmote Court Office*); D. P. Dixon; A. A. Morgan; G. J. Lockwood; E. F. Daubercies; H. L. Johnson; W. L. Brougham.

Solicitors, Messrs. Miles, Day & Co., 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Registrar, A. F. G. Ruston.

Senior Legal Assistants, J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

Architectural Department.

Official Architect, H. Passmore, F.R.I.B.A.

Assistant, H. Braun, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,

Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899, established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Educa-

tion Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration was estimated at £517,655 in the Financial Year 1945, with £472,920 for Inspection and Examination.

Minister of Education, THE RT. HON. ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. A. Part, M.B.E.

Asst. Private Sec., Miss F. R. Wheelodon.

Parliamentary Private Sec., H. D. Hughes, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, J. P. R. Maud, C.B.E. unpaid

Private Sec., J. W. B. Ireson. £3,000

Parliamentary Secretary, D. R. Hardman, M.P.

Parliamentary do., H. D. Hughes, M.P. unpaid

Deputy Secretary, *Sir Robert Wood, K.B.E., C.B.;

*W. C. Cleary, C.B. £2,200

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, B. B. Thomas. £1,700

Administrative Staff.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, *N. D. Bosworth

Smith; *F. Bray; *G. N. Flemming; *G. G.

Williams, C.B.; S. H. Wood, C.B., M.C. £1,700

Director of Establishments, *E. L. Turnbull, C.B.E.

..... £1,700

Director of Information and External Relations, W. R.

Richardson. £1,700

Assistant, Miss D. Clayton. £550 to £700

Assistant Secretaries, *B. R. Blich; *H. H. Burness,

M.C.; *J. H. Burrows; L. G. Duke; *Miss K. W.

Elliott; *J. Gibson; *Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow;

*W. A. B. Hamilton; *R. N. Heaton; *R.

Howlett; *S. Laskey; *D. H. Leadbetter;

*E. D. Marris; *H. E. Melvin, O.B.E.; A. E. Miles

Davies; *J. Rhodes; *G. D. Rokling; *A. F.

Sharam; *N. H. Sharp; *E. N. Strong; *H. E.

Weston. £1,150 to £1,500

Principals, *P. V. Arculus; *Miss C. C. Bell, O.B.E.

G. W. W. Browne; *M. M. Bruce; *F. C. G.

Butler; *W. P. D. Dalton; K. L. Dunkley;

W. S. Elphick; *Miss M. C. Glasgow, M.B.E.;

*J. Graves; P. C. Greenland; *W. C. Guthrie;

*L. C. Gwinell; *G. T. Hankin; *Mrs. J. J.

Hawkes; *Miss L. M. W. Hill; *G. A. Holland;

*Col. H. H. Joseph; *Miss K. A. Kennedy;

*Mrs. M. Linstead; *C. G. McAlpine; *L. O.

McLuckie; *F. H. Markham; *A. E. Marrington;

H. Marshall; *A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop;

*J. L. Nevinson; A. E. Parsons; A. A. Part,

M.B.E.; *Miss M. Pillidge; *S. L. Price; *F. C.

Robertson, M.B.E.; *G. W. Rumble; *J. V.

Stephenson; *E. G. Sugden; *T. A. O. Sandford,

M.B.E.; *Miss K. I. Stafford; *G. L. Thornton;

*F. H. Vivian; F. G. Ward, M.B.E.; C. M.

Weekley; G. A. C. Witheridge; *F. N. Withers;

*Sir Alfred Zimmerman.

Men £800 to £1,100; Women £700 to £940

Assistant Principals, *Miss L. M. Bottomley; *Mrs.

G. B. Boughey; *S. Rubner; *Miss J. E. Evans;

*Miss K. K. Fraser; *C. D. S. Gray; *Miss S.

Guiton; *R. S. Hellipson; *Miss J. C. Hill;

*Miss H. E. D. Irvine; A. W. C. Mitchell

(personal £337 to £738); *Mrs. I. M. Silver;

*Miss K. M. Slack; *Miss B. Slinger; *Miss P. O.

Veerhault; *Miss T. Wormald.

Men £260 to £625; Women £200 to £550

Assistants, *Miss M. H. Burlton; *K. C. Crawford;

*Miss J. Darnell; *Miss M. Lewis; *Miss

M. P. Watts

Men £200 to £400; Women £150 to £320

Press Officer, F. V. F. Bennett. £700 to £800

Finance Branch.

Accountant-Gen., *B. L. Pear pn, D.S.O., M.C. £1,700

Deputy do., *F. Dark. £1,150 to £1,450

Principal Finance Officer, *C. L. Pratt

Finance Officer, *C. Drew; *H. H. Osborne

..... £900 to £1,050

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, *A. C. Dawes, C.B.E.

..... £1,400 to £1,650

Assistant Legal Advisers, *M. L. Longhurst; W. V. S. Sinclair. £1,200 to £1,400
Senior Legal Assistant, J. B. L. Toddhunter

Legal Assistants, *G. R. Hughes; *J. P. L. Redfern. £900 to £1,100
*H. E. B. Fox, O.B.E.; *H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.;
Mrs. E. A. Parkes; G. K. Sutherland; H. M. Thurston; *C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C.
Junior Legal Assistants, *Miss H. R. Huist; Miss K. M. Jaffee. £400 to £400

Pensions Branch.

Head of Branch, *R. Sutcliff. £1,050 to £1,200
Pensions Officers, *H. V. Bransgrove; *E. B. Sullivan. £900 to £1,050

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (at Ministry of Health).
Senior Medical Officer, *J. E. A. Underwood, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. £1,300 to £1,500
Medical Officers, *A. F. Alford, M.B., Ch.B.; A. H. Gale, D.M., B.Ch.; J. L. Alison Glover, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; P. Henderson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.; Miss D. M. Llewellyn, M.D.; R. Weaver, M.D., B.Ch., L.D.S.; A. T. Wynne, M.B., B.D.S. £738 to £1,100

Library.

Librarian (part time), Miss D. F. Shuckburgh.

Architect's Office.

Architect, *F. Jackman, F.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,025
Assist. Architects (Gr. 1), *R. W. Aitkey; *S. E. Castle, F.R.I.B.A. £575 to £825
Assistant Architects (Gr. 2), *C. W. Childs, A.R.I.B.A.; *C. T. G. Ducret; *F. W. Mudd, A.R.I.B.A.; *N. Newton; Miss O. M. E. Price, A.R.I.B.A. Men £450 to £550; Women £340 to £490

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

Accountants, *A. C. Button; H. F. Dick; H. F. Rowe. £700 to £860
Heads of Divisions, *Miss D. M. Berkeley-Hill; *Miss E. L. Boyes; *Miss N. V. Dinjian; *Miss E. B. Matthew; *H. Weber. Men £700 to £860; Women £590 to £700
Assistant Accountants, S. C. Colvill; *A. L. French; *K. G. Hill; *W. H. Martin; F. G. B. Nives; *G. D. Simons; *S. A. Stacey. £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, *G. C. Bon; *H. R. Gates; *Miss S. M. Gillett; *Miss S. A. McIntosh; *D. J. Seymour; *Miss G. F. M. Sheriff; *Miss M. E. Small; *Miss L. L. Steane; *Miss K. C. K. Walker. Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

Head of Sections, *C. C. Clear; *A. J. Dean; *A. C. Kearley; *S. B. Laven; *C. M. MacKenzie; *W. S. Palmer; *E. H. Stevens; *L. A. Strachan; *E. Townsend. £700 to £860

Organization and Methods Officer, W. R. Hammond. £700 to £860

Senior Staff Officers, *D. J. Davies; *A. H. Perriman; *C. M. Slack. £700 to £860

Staff Officers, *J. Cave; *E. I. J. Cecil; *A. S. Cook; *F. M. Crowe; *E. Duke; *F. L. Edkins; *F. J. Endors; *G. R. F. Eveleigh; *P. J. Fisher; *A. E. Foster; *P. W. Fuller; *S. C. Garner; *R. D. Gosling; *C. L. Hobbs; *E. B. Hook; *G. A. Hook; *R. M. Howes; *A. P. Johns; *A. H. Jones; *H. A. Jones; *W. F. Luckett; *J. R. Maton; *V. H. W. Newland; *R. A. Pect; *G. C. Potter; *E. R. Roberts; *R. L. Robinson; *W. G. Robinson; *W. H. Runacres; *F. J. Sharp; *A. J. G. Terrington; *F. W. Tongue; *L. P. P. Voltzenlogel; *F. E. Wainwright; *A. C. Waller; *E. H. B. Warren; *C. L. Wildy; *E. G. Yeo; *H. R. M. Young; *Miss M. S. Young. Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

Inspectorate (England).

Senior Chief Inspector, *M. P. Roseveare. £1,700
Chief Inspectors, R. H. Charles, C.B.E.; *Miss D. M.

Hammonds; *E. J. W. Jackson; *C. A. Richardson; *H. J. Shelley; Miss F. M. Tann. Men £1,500; Women £1,400

Divisional Inspectors, *A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; *P. A. Browne; G. W. Buckle; *G. F. Dakin, M.C.; *H. E. B. Fox, O.B.E.; *H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. A. Parkes; G. K. Sutherland; H. M. Thurston; *C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C.
Men £1,200 to £1,400; Women £1,040 to £1,225
Staff Inspectors, *W. Abbott, O.B.E.; E. M. O'R. Dickey; Lt.-Col. S. J. Parker, O.B.E., £1,200 to £1,400; *Miss L. D. Adams; *F. T. Arnold; R. H. Barrow; *C. E. Bevers; *F. C. Bishop; *Miss E. R. Clarke; *H. F. Collins; *Miss C. L. H. Cowpe; *H. E. Dance; *J. Ebery; *J. Ewing; *E. E. Hales; *W. J. Heasman; T. Jack; *Miss E. M. Langley; *R. G. Lean; *J. Lumsden; J. L. Manson; *A. R. Marshall, D.S.O., M.C.; F. A. Mason; *Mrs. E. C. Mee; F. A. B. Newman; *G. W. Paget; *L. C. Schuler, M.C.; *Miss G. F. Summers; *W. Taylor, O.B.E.; *P. C. L. Thorne; C. W. Trengza; *R. A. R. Tricker; *A. F. Watts; R. E. Williams; *P. Wilson; *C. E. Winn. Men £1,100 to £1,200; Women £940 to £1,100

Elementary Schools.

Inspectors, Miss M. L. Adams; Miss K. G. M. Adams; J. Addison; A. F. Alington; J. G. M. Alcock; G. C. Allen; G. Ames, M.C.; Miss A. L. Anderson; Miss D. V. Armstrong; Miss H. V. Armstrong; Miss F. S. Ascroft; Lady H. Asquith; G. Aury; Miss H. Ball; H. R. V. Ball, O.B.E.; Miss K. J. Bardsley; Miss R. K. Bastable; W. J. Batchelder; C. A. J. Bates; Miss D. M. Beattie; Miss J. H. Beevor; R. G. Bellamy; H. Belknap; E. D. Bent-liff; Miss J. M. H. Berwick; Miss E. M. Birch; W. S. Birkett; F. H. Birks; Miss M. Birtles; J. E. H. Blackie; R. W. Blount; G. F. Booth; J. R. N. Booth; Miss G. Bowen; B. G. Brasington; P. H. Brewerton; Miss B. B. Bryant; Miss F. Brindley; H. Brock; *Miss G. L. Brown; Miss M. Brown; J. E. Brown; R. E. Brown; Miss C. M. Brunt; B. de Bunsen; E. Burney, M.C.; P. F. Burns; S. S. Cameron; A. H. Cheshire; L. Clark; P. B. Coles, O.B.E.; Miss V. H. Comber-Taylor; E. D. Cooke; W. A. S. Cormack; W. L. Cottier; J. R. Coulthard; Miss M. M. Courtney; Miss I. A. E. Covernton; J. R. Cox; H. Cresswell; S. F. Crew; W. L. Crutchley; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; A. Dalby; F. E. Dann, M.B.E.; Miss E. Davies; Miss M. Davies; Miss I. M. M. Dean; Miss J. H. Deas; F. W. Dee; Miss R. M. Dewey; A. G. Dove; J. J. Draper; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; G. P. Dunn; Miss K. M. G. Du Pre; J. A. Edgar; W. R. Elliott; D. G. Evans; J. R. Evans; Miss J. M. Eyres; Miss M. J. Falconer; Miss E. I. Feasey; R. Field; Miss C. S. Ferguson; H. L. Firkins; H. Firth; J. G. Fleming; C. Foster; Miss R. Foster; F. S. Franklin; W. B. Frayn; W. W. French; W. Garbet; Miss N. Garry; Miss M. M. George; L. F. Gibbon; C. J. Gill; W. A. Goddard, O.B.E.; E. A. Godfrey, M.C.; S. N. Godfrey; J. W. Goffin; J. H. Goldsmith; E. E. Gomersall; G. G. Gooch; T. H. Goose; Miss E. A. Grant; Miss M. C. L. Greaves, O.B.E.; R. H. Green; W. Green; G. K. Grierson; Miss M. G. Grey; Miss E. M. Hale; Miss M. A. Hall; Miss N. Hall; S. E. Halman; R. F. Harding; J. B. Harris; J. H. Harris; Miss K. J. Harrison; S. L. Harrison; J. B. M. Hay; G. R. Hayward; M. J. G. Hearley; R. Heath; G. W. Hedley; N. Heslop; E. W. Hickie; A. J. Hiff; J. E. A. Hinton; Miss M. K. Hircok; Miss D. A. V. Hogg; A. W. Holton; Miss D. J. Hopkins; G. E. H. House; R. R. R. C. Howard; F. Howe; Miss G. B. Howells; A. H. Howlett; C. B. Hunt; Miss M. E. Hurford; J. W. Ireland; Miss A. Jackson; C. E. Jackson; C. R. W. Jenkins; D. A. Jennings; W. G. S. Jennings; H. Johns; Miss E. Johnson; L. C. Johnson; F. Jones; C. B. Joyner, O.B.E.; W. M. Keesey, M.C.; A. R. Kelsey, M.C.; Miss D. L.

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Men £600 to £7,200; Women £500 to £940

Inspectorate (Wales).

Chief Inspector. *W. Thomas, £7,500
Staff Inspectors. *M. H. Davies, M.C.; *A. G. Frys-Jones; *T. Jones, M.C.; J. Morris; T. Owen, M.C.
Inspectors. F. E. Charlton; F. H. Cleaver; C. P. Clayton, M.C.; M. C. J. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; T. J. Davies; B. Evans; W. H. Evans; J. W. Fisher; D. Jenkins, M.C.; G. M. Jones; W. King; J. W. Lewis; P. A. Lewis; T. H. Lewis; W. L. Lloyd; Miss M. E. Morgan; Miss M. Parry; J. D. Powell; D. W. Pugh; I. G. Richards; W. R. Rees; Miss A. Rogers; Miss M. E. Stanley-Jones; B. E. Thomas; Miss M. C. Thomas; I. R. Walters; Miss A. White; D. M. Williams; T. E. Williams; W. J. Williams
 Men £600 to £7,200; Women £500 to £940

Royal College of Art,

Salutation Hotel, Ambleside, Westmorland.
Principal. P. H. Jowett, A.R.W.S., A.R.C.A., £7,500
Registrar and Secretary to the Council. G. S. Sandilands, £600 to £800

* Acting.

** This officer retains the title of Woman Staff Inspector.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION,

Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.a.

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show the following growth in

electrical output by authorised undertakers in Great Britain:—

Year	Units.	Year	Units
1924.....	6,094,000,000	1935.....	17,548,000,000
1925.....	6,665,000,000	1936.....	20,222,000,000
1926.....	7,040,000,000	1937.....	22,881,000,000
1927.....	8,234,000,000	1938.....	24,372,000,000
1928.....	9,073,000,000	1939.....	26,409,000,000
1929.....	10,294,000,000	1940.....	28,773,000,000
1930.....	10,914,000,000	1941.....	32,360,000,000
1931.....	11,415,000,000	1942.....	3,654,000,000
1932.....	12,241,000,000	1943.....	36,820,000,000
1933.....	13,562,000,000	1944.....	38,361,000,000
1934.....	15,462,000,000		

Chairman. Sir Cyril Hurcomb, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Deputy-Chairman. Sir John Kennedy, O.B.E., M.IN.S.C.E., M.I.E.E.

Commissioners. C. G. Morley New, M.I.E.E.; H. Nimmo, M.I.N.S.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Secretary. A. E. Marson, M.B.E.

Asst. Sec. C. J. Hornsby.

Financial Officer. H. Douglas.

Legal Adviser. D. S. Cumberlege.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD,

(Established under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926.)

Office, Trafalgar Bldgs., 1 Charing Cross, S.W.1.

The Board are charged with the duty of controlling the production of electricity and supplying authorised undertakers in Great Britain. Their chief functions are to construct main transmission lines (commonly known as "The Grid") to concentrate generation at standard frequency in the most efficient stations ("Selected Stations") to control the operation of the stations, and to supply electricity in bulk for distribution. The "Grid" scheme embraces the whole of Great Britain, except the north of Scotland. The borrowing powers of the Board are £70,000,000, and issues of stock have been made, viz. (other than under the Civil Defence Act, 1939): £3,000,000 (4%) in May, 1929, £7,000,000 (5%) in January, 1930, £6,000,000 (4½%) in Nov., 1930, £3,000,000 (5%) in Oct. and Nov., 1931, £7,000,000 (5½%) Feb., 1932, £10,000,000 (4½%) in June, 1932, £8,000,000 (3½%) in June, 1933, £6,000,000 (3½%) in Oct., 1934, and £3,500,000 (3½%) in Feb., 1936.

Chairman. Harold Hobson.

Other Members. The Lord Barnby, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., Sir Percival Bower, M.B.E.; Frank Hodges; R. P. Sloan, C.B.E.; Sir Duncan Watson; Sir R. L. Wedgwood, Bt., C.B., C.M.G.; W. R. Whigham.

General Manager. Sir Johnstone Wright.

Chief Engineer. J. Hackings.

Commercial Manager. E. R. Wilkinson.

Chief Accountant. D. W. Coates, C.B.E.

Secretary. O. A. Sherrard.

Solicitor. C. L. Poyser.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of the Exchequer General of the Receipt and Issue of the Comptroller and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of

examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Gilbert C. Upcott, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, L. S. Mills.

Secretary, F. N. Haiby £1,700

Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. O. Teare £1,450

Director of Audit, A. J. Knowliden; W. V. Egbers; *W. A. Brock; *A. Guilford; *J. E. Gwyther, M.B.E.; *P. Aherne; *J. E. Briggs

Deputy Directors of Audit, *L. F. Armstrong, M.B.; *F. J. Marriott; *A. W. Douglas; *S. J. Muddiman; *R. H. W. Case; *R. G. McDonald;

*F. W. Gladwin; *P. G. White; *A. T. Jones; *C. H. Mackintosh; *W. J. Beach; *P. J. Curtis;

*R. J. Litster; *F. S. Hunswoth; *J. W. G. Harrison £900 to £1,050

Senior Auditors, G. E. Stokes, O.B.E.; J. N. Coker, M.C.; T. D. A. Mathieson; J. G. Macnamara;

P. J. Sowden; J. T. Darling; J. M. S. Jupp, M.C.; H. W. D. Holder; R. S. Perkins, T.D.; *A. O. Edwards; *W. McC. Mitchell; *A. G. Craig;

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*G. H. Smith; *H. C. Hepburn; *H. S. Woolmer; *W. H. Eley; *C. C. West, T.D.; *R. G. Peacock; *F. W. Budd; *G. E. McIntosh;

*W. A. Squires; *A. A. Leach; *C. E. Howkins; *C. J. Quinton; *A. C. Hinton; *F. W. E. Lock;

*J. T. Arnold; *G. V. Kynch; *F. D. Hopkins; *P. W. Rowe; *C. A. Kemp; *D. J. McCurdy;

*F. Tremayne; *W. S. J. Thornington; *J. M. Galloway, M.M.; *A. R. Slyth; *R. Bannister;

*F. V. Curnow; *H. D. Scogings; *B. A. Tyler; *C. S. Y. Taylor; *W. E. Coles; *W. S. Ekins;

*C. R. Brownstone; *A. H. W. Stokes; *V. P. Holloway; *E. J. Lowe; *H. A. Long

£700 to £860

* Acting.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

9 Clements Lane, E.C.4. (Mansion House 8771.)

DISTRICT OFFICES: London—73 King William Street, E.C.4 (Mansion House 3331). North

West—66 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2 (Black-

friars 9866-7). North East—69 Market Street,

Bradford (8911). Midl—37 Temple Street,

Birmingham, 2 (Midland 1527). Scottish—7

West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Central

3056).

BRANCH OFFICES: Sheffield—Fargate House, Far-

gate, Sheffield 1 (25898). Belfast—7 Donegal

Square, West (21116).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1939 and 1945,

empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees

to United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of

encouraging export trade. These powers are

administered by the Export Credits Guarantee

Department in consultation with an Advisory

Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, HILARY MARQUAND, M.P.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council.

Chairman, Sir William M. Goodenough, Bt.

Deputy Chairman, F. M. G. Glyn.

Other Members, Sir Samuel Beale, K.B.E.; J. A. P.

Edgcombe, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Dr. R. S. Edwards;

G. Gibson; E. H. Gilpin; H. K. M. Kindersley,

M.C.; Sir Frank Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; R. A.

Wilson.

M

Officers.

Headquarters.

Acting Comptroller-General, E. C. Adams, C.B.E. £1,650

Secretary and Establishment Officer, G. S. Chuter £1,150 to £1,500

Director, Short Term, T. Eatough, £1,150 to £1,500

Director, Medium Term, W. R. Edwards, O.B.E. £1,200

Principals, E. W. Jones, O.B.E.; W. E. Knox;

G. A. Fitch £800 to £1,100

Medium Term Officer, A. G. Griffith, M.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Short Term Officers, E. Bower; F. Taylor; A. L. Trump £800 to £1,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. Greenblatt; D. R. Toller (Accountant); E. C. Atkins; S. E. King; E. C. Burrows £700 to £860

Underwriters, C. T. W. Firth; F. Greenwood £700 to £860

Higher Executive and Staff Officers, L. B. Goode; T. H. Carr; H. D. Cope; F. J. Waller; F. Clark;

A. H. Harvey; M. C. Day; J. M. Jackson; J. C. Hendrick; F. O. Kitteringham; Miss D. M. Ballard, M.B.E.; H. H. Harnett; J. Clark

Men £550 to £650; *Women* £450 to £525

Assistant Officer, A. L. Merson £250 to £625

Junior Executive Officers, L. Elmes; K. C. Harrison £150 to £525

Clerks, Higher Grade, H. C. P. Cole; Miss E. D. Gush; J. J. G. Smith; J. F. Shrobbree; F. Rivett;

W. E. S. Richardson; Miss O. D. Greenway;

Miss K. M. Stevon; Miss M. M. E. Gliding;

R. B. Mackay; A. J. Dunstan; W. B. Davies;

F. Ivill; A. W. Bussion; H. L. H. Stevens;

A. E. J. Berry; Miss E. R. Spruce; P. H. Garrity;

E. G. Lowton; M. W. Gentile; Miss M. C. Gordon

Men £400 to £525; *Women* £320 to £420

Economist, R. L. Workman (+ allowance £150) £250 to £500

District Organisation.

Senior District Mgr., A. S. Judson, O.B.E. £900

District Managers and Branch Managers, A. L. MacManus; L. E. L. Wright, O.B.E.; P. V. N. Grayling £650 to £750

G. A. H. Macpherson; E. Edwards; J. M. S. Hendry; A. Watson various salaries

Representative in Turkey, Col. H. E. M. Woods, C.B.E. £1,600

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION.

22A Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

Appointed in 1924 "to enquire into such

questions of public amenity or of artistic impor-

tance as may be referred to them from time to time

by any of our Departments of State, and to report

thereon to such Department; and, furthermore,

to give advice on similar questions when so

requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where

it appears to the said Commission that their assis-

tance would be advantageous." In August, 1933,

a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Refer-

ence of the Commission—"so that it shall also be

open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to

call the attention of any of Our Departments of

State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public

bodies, to any project or development which in

the opinion of the said Commission may appear to

affect amenities of a national or public character."

Chairman, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Commissioners, Prof. Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A.,

F.R.I.B.A.; Ralph Freeman, M.Inst.C.E.; Charles

Holden, Litt.D., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. G. Holford,

M.A., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.; The Viscount Lee of

Fareham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., LL.D.; R. C.

Norman; Prof. A. E. Richardson, R.A.; Prof. Geoffrey Webb, M.A.; J. Hubert Woithington, O.B.E., M.A., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 Secretary, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND,

National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street,
 Edinburgh, 2.

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

Commissioners, The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C. (Chairman); James Miller, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; J. S. Clarke, J.P.; Douglas Stachan, LL.D., H.R.S.A.; Harold O. Tarbolton, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Lady MacGregor of MacGregor; Charles d'O. Pilkington Jackson; James C. Small, O.B.E., LL.D.

Secretary, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W.

MINISTRY OF FOOD,

Portman Court, Portman Square, W.1.

Telephone Number: WELbeck 5500.

Telegraphic Address: "Foodkeeper, Wesdo, London."

Also at Oxford.

Minister, THE RT. HON. SIR BEN SMITH, K.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, N. W. Damerell.

Asst. Private Secretary, J. T. S. Lewis.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Evelyn Walkden, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, Miss M. D. Robins.

Secretary, Sir Frank Tybce, K.C.B., K.B.E., £3,000

Private Secretary, Miss U. C. C. Padel.

Commercial Secretary, Sir John Bodinnar, J.P.

Private Secretary, Miss G. Lloyd-Roberts.

Deputy Secretaries, S. W. Hood, £1,900; H. Broadley, C.B.E.; *M. I. Hutton, C.M.G.; G. R. P. Wall, M.C. (temp.); P. G. R. Whalley, C.B.E.

Financial Secretary, Sir Harry Peat, K.B.E.

General Trade Adviser, Sir Henry Ridpath.

Personal Adviser to the Minister on Medical Aspects of Food Problems, Lord Horder, C.V.O.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E.; A. E. Feaveyear, L. G. M. Glover (Principal Establishment Officer); E. G. Harwood; J. Hunt, M.B.E.; †E. M. H. Lloyd, C.M.G.; N. G. Loughane, C.B. (Director of Milk); Lachlan Maclean, O.B.E., £1,900; F. S. Anderson, J.P.; H. D. Vigor, O.B.E. (temp.).

Director of Public Relations, W. Shelton Smith.

Deputy Director of Public Relations, R. Wentworth.

Legal Adviser, A. Tylor, K.C. (Treasury Solicitor's Department).

Assistant Solicitor, J. R. Hood (Treasury Solicitor's Department).

Adviser in Insurance Matters, John Bain.

Scientific Adviser, Sir Jack Drummond, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Director of Research (Deputy Scientific Adviser), T. Moran, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Retail Trade Adviser, Alexander Greig.

Wholesale Trade Adviser, C. Eustace Davies.

Manufactured Foods Adviser, H. Jephcott, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Honorary Adviser on Jewish Food Problems, Sir R. Waley Cohen, K.B.E.

Deputy Financial Secretary, R. G. Leach, C.B.E.

Assistant Financial Secretary, J. R. Muirie.

Director of Statistics and Intelligence, L. G. K. Starke.

Director of Internal Audit, J. Kennedy Scott.

Assistant Secretaries, C. A. Adams; A. Alderman; G. G. Barnes; T. W. Deeves, M.C.; I. Graul,

O.B.E.; P. M. Johnson; E. P. Keely; M. B. Knowles; W. J. M. Menzies; L. G. K. Starke; G. Walker, £1,750 to £1,500; G. R. Oake (temp.).

Heads of Divisions, E. B. Anderson; W. C. Beard; R. J. N. CLean; H. S. Cross; N. R. C. Dockery; A. Goodman; F. A. Hainsworth; R. Ross, I.S.O.; M.B.E.; W. H. Wilkin; E. C. U. Wilson; up to £1,150; C. H. Blagburn; J. Cadbury; *G. E. F. Chilver; *P. F. Craig-Martin; *K. I. Croome; G. H. Dalgleish; A. E. T. Farquharson; J. F. Gillies; H. Hardman; A. R. W. Harrison, O.B.E.; W. T. Jarrett; M. R. Metcalf; A. Monro, C.I.E.; J. N. L. Myres, up to £1,100; Miss E. Walker, O.B.E. (temp.).

Principals, S. I. Brickstock; L. W. Crawford (Director of Home Grown Cereals); J. Crooks; C. Ellis; B. I. Felton; J. Graham; B. F. Gregory, M.B.E.; †R. C. Hinton; C. A. le M. Irving; L. W. Keen; A. V. Luscombe; J. Mudie; F. J. Ruck; K. T. Swan; A. H. Thieme; †J. W. Vernon; W. A. Stuart Williams; V. F. Wood, M.B.E., £800 to £1,100; J. W. Evans (temp.).

Other Senior Officers, K. R. Allen; C. P. P. Almond, M.M.; G. C. Amos; †Dr. J. Barker; L. A. Bent; W. B. Bird; Capt. K. H. Bond, M.C.; E. H. Bott; *F. W. Boustred, I.S.O.; I. Burgess; J. W. Callaghan; F. Chart; M. Compton; J. T. Davies; R. Ecker; A. Fillmore; C. S. Flint; W. A. Gair; †J. W. Glennie, I.S.O.; W. Gray; H. F. Hendry; R. Hitchcock; J. C. W. Holt; W. J. B. Hopkinson; I. E. Hughes; A. G. Hunt; G. L. Huntingford; †J. H. Jolliffe; W. Lee; L. G. Lewis; †Dr. J. A. Lovren; G. D. Lundie; R. M. McCheyne; B. P. McGuinness; G. C. Maltby; Miss W. E. Munns; W. V. T. Price, M.B.E.; T. L. Rulton, M.B.E.; A. W. Sales; †Dr. J. G. Sharp; F. W. Sidwell; F. J. Stenning; J. Taylor; B. A. Tyson; C. E. Warden; F. R. Williams; J. A. P. Wilson, I.S.O.; V. A. Woodbridge; B. H. Woollacott; **W. F. Wright (various scales).

Temporary Senior Officers, G. S. Bishop; C. J. Brown; H. R. Brown; B. Cane; Miss E. M. Carus-Wilson; R. F. Champness; B. W. Corden; C. Cowling; T. Dagnall; N. W. Damerell; R. G. Dickie; N. Easterbrook; F. G. R. Elwes; G. N. Garmonsway; H. Goschalk; J. J. Graneck; V. C. W. Greening; F. G. Holben; Mrs. L. S. Horton; W. J. Jenkins; J. W. C. Jenner (Chief Communication Officer); R. H. Johnson; A. G. Jones; W. L. Kendall; Miss E. Laphorn; J. A. A. Leach; Mrs. J. B. Macbean; Mrs. E. C. Malik; L. P. Miller; D. W. Milne; J. E. P. Moore; S. H. Moore; C. J. E. H. Nalder; E. W. H. Norcott; R. A. G. O'Brien; W. J. Panter; B. K. Parry; L. C. Pickering; Dr. J. R. Raeburn; C. J. Ralph; L. E. Randall; J. S. W. Rainer; H. E. Roots; B. Sharpe; E. A. G. Shrimpton; H. Smith; D. R. Thom; A. Thomas, M.B.E., J.P.; M. M. Thomson; J. P. H. Trevor; P. Tuddenham; Dr. D. H. Valentine; J. Walls; *B. A. Watson; R. J. Westerby; J. G. Williams; Miss M. Wretts-Smith; E. A. Wymers.

* British Food Mission in North America.

† British Food Mission in Australia.

‡ Seconded to another Government Department.

§ Re-employed on retirement.

|| On loan from another Government Department.

** Serving with H.M. Forces.

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS OF COMMODITY, GENERAL AND TECHNICAL DIVISIONS.

Alcohol and Yeast.

Adviser on Brewing and Distilling, Hugh Paul.

Ancillary Materials.

Director of Ancillary Materials, J. M. Wright, C.B.E., J.P.

Director of Packaging (Paper and Board), C. E. Wbley.

Animal Feeding Stuffs.

Director, H. R. Humphries.
Deputy Directors, Colonel A. O. Needham, C.B.E.,
 M.C., D.L., J.P.; E. W. Packer.
Assistant Directors, J. W. Bibby; A. Slater, J.P.;
 F. L. Winter.

Bacon and Ham.

Director of Bacon and Ham, J. Loudon.
Deputy Director of Bacon and Ham and Director of
Distribution, G. Huskisson, D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Director of Bacon Distribution, N. N. Lade-
 foged.
Director of Bacon Production, A. C. Davis.
Assistant Director of Bacon Production, Dr. A. Calder;
 T. Johnston.
Deputy Director of Bacon Imports, P. Hall, C.B.E.

Bakery.

Director, J. N. Frears.
Director of Bread and Flour Confectionery, G. S. Noon.
Deputy Director of Emergency Bread Supplies (Scot-
land), W. S. Goodfellow.
Director of Biscuits, H. Webster.
Deputy Director of Biscuits, W. H. Phillips.

Canned Fish.

Director, A. S. Warren.
Deputy Director, T. W. Dickinson.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Etc.

Director, B. E. Payne.
Deputy Director, J. A. Woon.

Catering.

Assistant Adviser, J. H. Polfrey.

Cereal Products.

Director of Cereal Products, C. A. Loombe, M.C.
Deputy Directors, T. F. Skilton; G. M. Smart.
Assistant Directors (Flour Milling), A. B. Baker;
 J. T. Wallworth.
Assistant Director of Oatmeal and Pearl Barley Milling,
 W. Murdoch.
Deputy Assistant Director (Flour Milling), A. J.
 Montgomery.
Assistant Director of Breakfast Foods, Macaroni and
Soya Flour, A. L. Almond.
Chief Scottish Adviser on Home Grown Cereals and
Cereal Products, John MacLean.

Cocoa

Director of Cocoa (Raw), T. A. Noyes.

Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery.

Director, E. D. Mackintosh.
Deputy Director, A. H. L. Johnson.
Senior Assistant Director (Supplies), S. P. Dobbs.
Assistant Director (Price Control and Production), F. S.
 Wilson.

Coffee.

Director of Coffee, E. R. Greene.
Assistant Director, J. W. J. Ashton.

Cold Storage.

Director, H. R. Howells.
Deputy Director, J. A. Robertson.
Assistant Director, G. A. May.
Adviser on Cold Storage, E. F. Farrow.

Dehydration.

Director, J. P. Van den Bergh.
Deputy Director, G. N. Lawrence.
Assistant Directors, L. T. Scott; J. F. Tamblin.
Engineering Adviser, Dr. A. W. Scott.

Dried Fruits and Edible Nuts.

Director of Dried Fruits and Nuts, J. I. S. Scouler.
Senior Assistant Director (Dried Fruits), F. C.
 Parsons.

Assistant Directors (Dried Fruits), E. Partridge; R. E.
 Moore.

Assistant Director (Nuts), P. J. Gilliam.
Adviser on Dates, T. Deeprose.

Eggs.

Director, J. A. Peacock.
Deputy Director, A. McL. Paul.
Assistant Directors, J. E. W. Sutherland; H. L.
 Taber.

External Relations.

Director, J. E. Wall, O.B.E.
Assistant Director, E. Jones-Parry.

Fish.

Director, J. P. Van den Bergh.
Senior Assistant Director, W. Jackson Wallace.
Assistant Director, G. C. Wilson.
Honorary Trade Adviser on Fish, W. A. Bennett.
Honorary Adviser on Salt Fish, C. W. Hawes.

Food Standards and Labelling.

Assistant Director, E. E. Godbold.
Deputy Manufactured Foods Adviser, H. Treve.
 Brown.

Freight.

Director, L. W. Phillips.
Director of General Cargo Requirements, H. G.
 Turner.
Assistant Director of General Cargo Requirements,
 J. A. Watson.
Director of Refrigerated Tonnage, G. H. Trott.
Deputy Director of Refrigerated Tonnage, A. C.
 Fidgen.
Assistant Director of Refrigerated Tonnage, L. S.
 Marchant.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

Director, C. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
Deputy Director,
Assistant Directors, W. Drake; W. E. Gathercole;
 H. O. Holt; R. I. Payne.

Fruit and Vegetable Products.

Director of Fruit Juices and Pectin, G. T. Shipston.
Assistant Director of Fruit Juices and Pectin, J. W.
 Seymour.
Honorary Technical Adviser, S. Oswald Chivers,
 C.B.E.

Home Grown Cereals.

Director, L. W. Crawford.
Deputy Director, J. N. M. Scott.
Assistant Directors, W. C. Pilkington; S. C. Walker.

Import Plans.

Director, J. C. Gardiner.

Imported Cereals.

Director, J. V. Rank.
Deputy Director, A. E. Hooker.

Infestation.

Director of Infestation Control, W. McA. Gracie,
 M.B.E.
Deputy Director, T. C. Crawhall.
Assistant Director, G. V. Smith.

Manufactured Foods.

Director of Manufactured Foods, F. Aldridge.
Director (Canning Branch), W. Clayton, D.Sc., F.I.C.
Director of Miscellaneous Food Products, F. J. Monk-
 house.
Adviser on Tinsplate, R. I. Johnson.

Meat and Livestock.

Director of Meat and Livestock, H. S. E. Turner.
Director of Livestock and Home-killed Meat, J. C.
 Kidd, F.A.I.
Director of Imported Meat, H. Jones.

Deputy Director of Imported Meat, R. C. Grove.
Deputy Director of Canned Meats, P. D. Dornain.
Assistant Director of Canned Meats, H. G. Shepherd.
Deputy Director of Manufacturing Meat, S. J. Pink.
Assistant Director of Imported Meat, W. H. Gordon.
Assistant Director of By-Products, R. W. Austin.
Chief Livestock Inspector, Major W. H. Warman.
Deputy Chief Livestock Inspector, T. H. Edwards.
Chief Slaughterhouse Supervisor, A. W. Anderson, O.B.E.
Wholesale Meat Trade Supervisors (England and Wales), W. R. Brown ; T. R. Wood.
Wholesale Meat Trade Supervisor (Scotland), W. R. Hunter, M.B.E., J.P.
London Wholesale Meat Trade Supervisor, A. I. Eastwood.
Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A. Grace, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Adviser on Manufactured Meats, J. Kirkpatrick.
Retail Meat Trade Adviser, G. H. Collinge, O.B.E.

Milk.

Director of Milk, N. G. Loughnane, C.B.
Deputy Director of Milk, H. S. Hartley-Smith.
Deputy Director of Milk Movements, N. B. Ashworth.
Assistant Director (Trading), A. S. Cray.
Assistant Director (Retail Distribution), W. R. Harper.
Assistant Director (Milk Utilization), Prof. E. Capstick, M.C., M.Sc.
Assistant Directors, J. W. Bannard ; D. Bell.
Adviser on Milk Supplies for Scotland, J. K. Murdoch.
Advisers for Milk Distribution in England and Wales, W. A. Nell ; G. Walworth.
Adviser for Milk Distribution in Scotland, F. J. Burns Reid, B.L.
Trade Adviser, M. B. Rowlands.

Milk Products.

Director, J. W. Rodden.
Deputy Director, G. S. Dunnett.
Deputy Director (Home Produce), Prof. E. Capstick, M.C., M.Sc.
Assistant Director (Butter and Cheese), A. C. Rowson.
Assistant Director (Imports), G. P. Gomersall.
Adviser for Condensed and Dried Milk, H. W. Clements.

Oils and Fats and Margarine.

Director of Oils and Fats, Sir Herbert Davis, C.B.E.
Director of Imported Oils, Fats and Oilseeds, J. W. Knight.
Director of Margarine, J. P. Van den Bergh.
Assistant Directors of Oils and Fats, W. Andrews ; J. C. Glover ; E. B. Harvay ; S. J. Knowles ; N. W. Mitchell ; J. W. Pearson ; A. A. Pratt.
Assistant Director of Imported Oils, Fats and Oilseeds, M. W. Payne.
Assistant Director of Margarine, G. Edwards.

Points Rationing and Welfare Foods.

Director, L. T. Houlding.

Potatoes and Carrots.

Director, Capt. John Mollett.
Deputy Director, J. B. Short.
Assistant Directors, J. W. Eyres ; A. Hamilton ; C. J. Parsons ; H. Rochford.

Reconstruction.

Director, P. W. Martin.
Director (Colwyn Bay), J. R. Bellerby.

Retail Co-ordination.

Director, Alexander Greig.

Rice.

Director of Rice Supplies, H. L. Sanderson.
Assistant Directors, H. G. Bland ; G. H. Stanwish.

Salvage and Realization.

Director, L. P. W. A. Mortimer.
Engineering Adviser, Dr. A. W. Scott.

Services Supplies.

Director, Col. J. H. Morris, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Ships' Stores.

Director, Capt. J. E. Seager, M.C., D.L., J.P.

Starch.

Director, J. Roberts.
Assistant Directors, W. V. A. Beckett ; A. L. Galsford.

Statistics and Intelligence.

Director, L. G. K. Starke.
Deputy Director, P. G. H. Barter.
Assistant Director, J. Grant.

Sugar.

Director, Sir William Rook.
Deputy Director (Purchases), B. A. Forster.
Deputy Director (Distribution), C. J. L. Lyle.
Assistant Director (Distribution), J. W. Mustill.

Supply Plans.

Director, M. R. Metcalf.

Tea.

Director, Henry Jones.
Deputy Director, S. G. Cuff, M.B.E.
Assistant Directors, L. D. Humphreys ; J. N. Peck.

Transport.

Director of Food Transport, A. G. Marsden, C.B.E.
Deputy Director, D. R. Lamb.
Senior Assistant Director, F. J. H. Corbyn, O.B.E.
Assistant Directors, E. W. Mauger ; C. R. Pagan ; G. H. Searle ; E. G. Whitaker.

Warehousing.

Director, L. W. Phillips.
Deputy Director, E. C. Doreas.
Assistant Directors, G. L. Bingham ; A. H. Phipps.
Assistant Director of Port Storage, W. P. Power.

Wartime Meals.

Director of Wartime Meals, Sir Bertram Chimes, C.B.E.
Assistant Director, H. F. J. Jacobs.
Chief Technical Adviser, Oscar C. Waygood, O.B.E.
Adviser on Feeding in Shelters, J. J. Mallon, C.H., LL.D., M.A., J.P.

Wholesale Co-ordination.

Director, C. Eustace Davies.

FINANCE DIRECTORS OF COMMODITY, GENERAL AND TECHNICAL DIVISIONS.

Animal Feeding Stuffs, L. J. Thompson.
Bacon and Ham, A. C. Davis.
Bakery, L. J. Thompson.
Canned Fish, G. D. Wilson, O.B.E.
Canned Fruit and Vegetables, G. W. Kenna.
Cereal Products, L. J. Thompson.
Cocoa, D. H. Steven.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery, J. Stewart Harrison.
Dehydration, W. P. L. Chappell.
Dried Fruits and Edible Nuts, G. W. Day.
Eggs, H. Soppitt.
Emergency Stores, L. J. Thompson.
External Relations, A. F. de Breyne.
Fish, A. Barron.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, H. Fitzgerald.
Fruit and Vegetable Products, H. Fitzgerald.
Import Plans, A. F. de Breyne.
Imported and Home Grown Cereals, L. J. Thompson.
Infestation, H. Fitzgerald.

Manufactured Foods, J. Stewart Harrison.
Meat and Livestock, G. D. Wilson, O.B.E.
Milk, W. R. Sinclair.
Milk Producers, I. C. Rixon.
Oils and Fats, H. A. Barrell.
Potatoes and Carrots, A. W. McGillivray.
Public Relations, R. E. S. Stanhope-Palmer.
Rice, N. S. Matheson.
Salvage and Realization, A. D. Hillhouse.
Starch, H. Pemberton.
Sugar, E. F. Milne.
Ten, J. B. Brydon.
Transport, Warehousing and Cold Storage, A. D. Hillhouse.
Wartime Meals, S. E. G. Taylor.

DIVISIONAL FOOD ORGANISATION.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Northern (Newcastle on Tyne).

Divisional Food Officer, W. S. Rainbow.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, J. L. Angus; G. M. Watson.

North Eastern (Leeds).

Divisional Food Officer, P. Austyn Barran, J.P.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, H. W. Holmes; L. R. Turnbull, M.Inst.I.

North Midland (Nottingham).

Divisional Food Officer, R. Hutchinson.
Deputy Divisional Food Officer, P. H. Lyon.

Eastern (Cambridge).

Divisional Food Officer, Lt.-Col. O. M. Lanyon, D.S.O., J.P.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, R. H. Murray, C.M.G.; R. F. Palethorpe.

Eastern II (Chelmsford).

Divisional Food Officer, Major C. R. Dudgeon, J.P.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, R. C. G. Douglas; C. Ellingham.

London (London).

Divisional Food Officer, Sir Basil Kemball-Cook, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, A. E. Pike; R. A. Smart; A. J. Thurston; Major W. W. Wagstaff.

South Eastern (Tunbridge Wells).

Divisional Food Officer, M. R. R. Vidal, O.B.E.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, Capt. R. G. McCall; H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.E.

Southern (Reading).

Divisional Food Officer, A. S. Foskett.
Deputy Divisional Food Officer, A. A. Davis, M.B.E.

South Western (Bristol).

Divisional Food Officer, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur F. Strickland, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, H. C. Collins; Col. R. W. Johnson, M.C.

North Western (Manchester).

Divisional Food Officer, H. G. Houghton.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, B. Maxwell; F. Shorter; H. Wallwork; J. Yates.

North Western (Liverpool Liaison Office).

Deputy Divisional Food Officer, R. F. Allmeyer.

Midland (Birmingham).

Divisional Food Officer, Sir Eyre Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, Col. A. Q. Brown- ing, O.B.E., T.D.; J. F. Crowder; A. A. Mitchell.

North Wales (Caernarvon).

Divisional Food Officer, O. A. Lake.
Deputy Divisional Food Officer, T. Pugh Jones.

South Wales (Cardiff).

Divisional Food Officer, E. Hill-Snook.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, A. W. Dowzell; C. W. Leon.

SCOTLAND.

Chief Divisional Food Officer, Sir James Peck, C.B.

South Eastern (Edinburgh).

Divisional Food Officer, R. Gray, M.B.E., J.P.
Deputy Divisional Food Officer, C. O. Monro.

Western (Glasgow).

Divisional Food Officer, Colonel W. D. Scott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., J.P.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, N. S. Pattman; K. W. Stevenson, J.P.

Eastern (Dundee).

Divisional Food Officer, W. Aiken, J.P.
Deputy Divisional Food Officer, B. C. Bowman.

North Eastern (Aberdeen).

Divisional Food Officer, W. Donaldson.

Northern (Inverness).

Divisional Food Officer, Captain R. E. Sawyer.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, J. E. Scott, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast.

Divisional Food Officer, J. R. Walker.
Deputy Divisional Food Officers, J. C. Orr; J. R. Walker.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by a Minister of State, three Under-Secretaries (two Parliamentary, the other Permanent), two Deputy Under-Secretaries, and seven Assistant Under-Secretaries, two Principal Assistant Secretaries, Legal Advisers, twenty Counsellors, eight Assistant Secretaries, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country, or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £2,867,787 in 1945.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE RT. HON. ERNEST BEVIN, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, P. J. Dixon, C.M.G.
Asst. Private Sec., V. G. Lawford; J. N. Henderson; F. T. R. Giles.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. L. Wells, M.P.
Minister of State, The Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, M.P. £3,000
Private Secretary, J. G. Tahourdin.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss T. G. Mayor.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Major Hon. K. G. Younger, M.P. unpaid
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, T. E. Bromley.
Assistant Private Secretaries, M. W. V. Maude; Miss E. V. Thomas, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:—
 (1) H. McNeill, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, J. V. Rob.
 (2) Overseas Trade, H. A. Marquand, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, C. I. Lambert.
Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Orme Sargent, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir David Scott, K.C.M.G. £2,200

Ambassadors temporarily employed in Foreign Office,
Sir Basil Newton, K.C.M.G.; Sir George Rendel,
K.C.M.G.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, O. C. Harvey,
C.B., C.M.G.; R. G. Howe, C.M.G., N. B. Ronald,
C.M.G., C.V.O.; E. L. Hall-Patch, C.M.G.; N. M.
Butler, C.M.G.; C.V.O.; J. I. C. Crombie (*Chief*
Clerk), I. A. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G. £1,700

Principal Asst. Secretaries, R. M. C. Turner; A. D.
Marris £1,700

Legal Adviser (vacant).

Second Legal Adviser, W. E. Beckett, C.M.G.

Third Legal Adviser, G. G. Fitzmaurice
£1,200 to £1,400

Additional Legal Advisers, P. H. Dean (*temporary*);
J. E. F. Fawcett (*temporary*) £900 to £1,000

Claims Officer, F. T. Campion £550 to £650
Counsellors, C. W. Baxter, C.M.G., M. C.; R. Dun-
bar, C.M.G., M.C.; J. M. Troutbeck, C.M.G.; J. C.
Sternale Bennett, C.M.G., M.C.; C. F. A.
Warner, C.M.G.; J. V. T. W. T. Perowne, C.M.G.;

F. R. Hoyer Millar, C.M.G., C.V.O.; P. S. Scrivener,
C.M.G.; W. I. Mallet, C.M.G.; *C. N. Stirling,
C.M.G.; *P. J. Dixon, C.M.G.; *G. C. Allchin,
C.M.G., M.C.; *R. A. Gallop; *W. H. Montagu-
Pollock; *P. Mason, £1,150 to £1,500; W.
Ridsdale, C.M.G. (*Personal*) £1,250

Assistant Secretaries, H. C. Rayner, M.B.E.; G. H.
Villiers, C.M.G.; E. A. Radice; B. R. Good-
fellow; W. Ritchie; A. W. Brandt; *R. E.
McEuen; G. C. Allen £1,150 to £1,500

Senior Inspector of Diplomatic Missions, F. T. A.
Ashton-Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G.

Inspector-General of Consular Establishments, A. B.
Hutcheon, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. W. Urquhart,
C.M.G., O.B.E.

Librarian and Keeper of the Papers,

Deputy to the Sec. of State for the Council of Foreign
Ministers, Sir R. I. Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

U.K. Representative on the European Committee of
U.N.R.R.A., Sir George Rendel, K.C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, J. T. Henderson; A. V. Coverley-
Price; R. H. S. Allen; *W. G. Hayter; *J. G.
Ward; I. A. D. Wilson-Young; *H. W. A.
Freese-Pennyfather; *G. W. Harrison; A. A. F.
Haigh; *R. E. Barclay; M. J. Cresswell; J. E.
Coulson; V. G. Lawford; N. J. A. Cheetham;

W. O. Allen; H. A. F. Hohler; I. P. Garran;
G. L. McDermott; E. R. Warner; Sir H. A. C.
Rumbold, Bt.; R. D. J. Scott Fox; P. S. Falla
£800 to £1,200

Consul-General at present employed in Foreign Office,
C. J. Edmonds, C.B.E.

Consuls at present employed in the Foreign Office,
L. H. Foulds; E. A. Chapman-Andrews, O.B.E.;

L. Pott; A. L. Scott; T. Wikeley, O.B.E.; A. H.
Williamson-Napier; G. C. Whitteridge (*Consul*,
Grade II)

and and 3rd Secretaries, A. D. M. Ross; J. R.
Colville; G. M. Warr; R. W. Selby; F. L.
Simpson; D. S. Laskey; A. L. Mayall; S. H.
Hebbethwaite £275 to £625

Vice-Consuls at present employed in the Foreign Office,
D. M. H. Riches; T. Shaw; W. H. Young; T. E.
Bromley; J. G. Tahourdin; R. T. D. Ledward;
P. G. E. Dalton; D. H. Clibborn

Acting Principals, H. G. Kelsey; F. R. Cowell; A. A.
Dudley; A. H. Lincoln; Viscount Hood; A. C.
Mason £800 to £1,200

Principal Establishment and Finance Officer, J. I. C.
Crombie £1,700

Deputy Finance Officer, L. R. Sherwood, O.B.E.
£1,750 to £1,450

Deputy Establishment Officer, T. J. Wilson, O.B.E.
£1,050 to £1,200

Chief Executive Officer, E. H. Rance, O.B.E.
£900 to £1,050

Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W.
Minshull, M.B.E. (*Accountant*); G. J. White; D. V.
Staines; E. A. Netting £700 to £860

Chief Woman Officer, Miss M. V. Moore, I.S.O.,
M.B.E. (*seconded*) £525 to £650

Establishment and Accounts Officers, A. H. Keighley;
H. J. Abbott, M.M.; P. E. Lewis; F. A. G. T.
Copeland; F. V. Jelpke, £550 to £650; Miss
E. M. Tinkler; Miss M. M. Moran; Miss D. W.
Ormiston; Miss M. L. C. Woodham

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, Miss F. M.
Pascoe; A. H. Hughes; Miss M. D. Donald;
C. I. Brown; H. N. Walmsley; J. K. F. Bamford;
S. P. Martin; E. Sullivan; Miss C. J. Tash;
Mrs. M. J. Rennie; Miss F. D. Barber; D. F.
Burden

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Miss K. L. Holland; F. J. Kell; Miss C. F.
Withers; W. P. Martin; G. W. Vincent

Men £400 to £525; *Women* £320 to £420

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Assistants in Librarian's Dept., R. C. Thomson,
M.B.E.; H. K. Grey, M.B.E.; W. E. G. Chisholm.

Assistants in Archives Dept., G. E. Han

Men £650 to £750; *Women* £525 to £650

Assistants in Treaty Dept., E. W. Light, C.M.G.,
M.V.O., O.B.E., £800 to £1,200; A. Orchard,
M.B.E., £700 to £800; R. C. Cox, M.B.E.

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Campion; Miss E. W. Guthrie; A. G. Hayward;
Miss G. K. Winn, M.B.E.; P. E. Reeks; A. Chees-
man; T. H. Glasse; C. H. Fone; R. T. Callender;
H. E. Watson; W. J. Richardson; W. F. Red-
mond; Miss L. D. Fish; A. G. Boniface; Miss
D. A. Denny; E. A. G. Taylor; J. Lamb; Miss
E. W. Thomas; R. J. Mollard; T. N. Dicker;
Miss C. J. Polak; Miss E. M. Watt; H. C.
Sarjeant; W. C. Tricker; Miss A. C. Johnston

Men £550 to £650; *Women* £450 to £525

Higher Clerical Officers, W. W. Pate; Miss D. J. H.
Clark; Miss E. Lewis; Miss M. M. Williams;
S. G. Yorston; M. B. Gates; G. W. R. Robin-
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F. G. W. Williams; Miss E. M. Baker; Miss
F. I. B. Newall; R. H. Bates; W. Pickwell;
F. L. Clarke; S. H. Anstey; F. E. Rundle; E. A.
Thorpe; L. S. Matthews; Miss F. M. Acaster;
Miss E. W. Taylor; J. G. Ryall; G. W. R.
Gilbert; Miss G. Stenning; F. Locke; C. H.
Brading, M.M.; F. Oglesby; R. Young; G. Lee;
W. Jarvis; A. E. Cotter; C. H. F. Hardy;
Miss G. Child; Mrs. M. Baker; Miss D. C.
Clarke; Miss M. C. Bartlett; Miss E. H. Green;
Miss N. E. Jennings; Miss L. E. Smith; Miss
D. E. Puleston; J. C. Emerson; W. J. Walsh;
H. W. S. Cornish; A. R. Alden; A. S. Frost;
J. C. Gamble; Miss T. Scurfield; Miss M. A. E.
Hughes; Miss V. A. Todd; Miss V. A. Thornton;
S. C. Rowland; Miss M. E. Baker; Miss M. J.
Pedler; Miss C. M. Ruscoe

Men £440 to £525; *Women* £320 to £420

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph
Kennell, O.B.E. £750

Head of King's Messengers and Communications Dept.,
W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450

Assistants in Communications Department, H. Jones,
M.B.E., £700 to £860; H. Ward, £650 to £750

Supt. of Bag Services, J. E. Kemp £750

King's Messengers, Maj. J. S. Oldham; Lt. Com-
mander R. C. Hannah £650

Home Service Messengers, W. H. Hillier; C. R.
Deering; J. W. Cook; H. J. Page; T. H. Jones;
L. Lane; H. C. Lucas; A. H. Currell; C. E.
Bone; C. H. Burnett; L. G. Collier; S. Knight;
J. Pattinson; M. R. Reilly; C. H. Watson;
A. E. Boughton; C. C. Davy; R. J. Gillam

£160 to £205

Passport and Permit Office.

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale St., Liverpool.

Sub-Permit Office, 10 Bothwell St., Glasgow.

Director, R. Bloore, I.S.O., M.B.E., £1,050 to £1,200

Deputy Director, O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.

Assistant Passport and Permit Officer, J. S. Grant, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower, M.B.E., £700 to £860; H. Godwin; H. J. Capewell; H. C. Baldwin; Miss E. G. M. Williams; I. W. Blackwell; F. W. Bleeze; E. Dixon; W. E. Chapman
Men £550 to £650; Women £650 to £525
Establishment Officer and Accountant, Miss E. Wallace, M.B.E. £550 to £650
Chief Examiner (Temporary), H. G. Mumford, M.B.E. £650
Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport and Permit Office, Liverpool, S. H. Gellatly, M.B.E. £635 to £730
Assistant to do., P. L. Rex £535 to £635
Officer-in-Charge, Sub-Permit Office, Glasgow, C. H. M. Toy £400 to £525
Higher Clerical Officers, P. W. A. Munday; C. Courtice, M.B.E.; F. G. Gay; H. T. Hamerton; H. M. Lahee; F. C. A. Campbell; A. E. Green; C. P. Wakefield; R. Kirby; A. W. Wallace; V. C. Blackmore; J. E. Jasper; A. E. Ward; A. H. Olive; W. Brown; P. C. Holloway; T. H. Johnson; T. C. Curbishley; Miss W. L. Saunders; G. W. M. Harpley, M.B.E.; Miss D. E. Jones; W. C. C. Pharo; J. Racine; S. Holliday; J. S. Brandon; W. Little; A. S. Hinsley
£400 to £525

LANDSDOWNE HOUSE, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, †R. M. C. Turner

Assistant Secretaries, *H. C. Rayner, M.B.E. (Establishment Officer), £1,150 to £1,500; G. H. Villiers, C.M.G.; F. A. Radice; H. R. Goodfellow; W. R. Ritchie; W. A. Brandt; *R. E. McEuen; G. C. Allen. £1,150 to £1,350
Principals, D. F. Crawford; £800 to £1,000; †Mrs. M. A. Cotton; †J. P. B. Ross; †J. M. Graham
Men £800 to £950; Women £650 to £775
Deputy Estab. Officer, Berkeley Sq. House, T. Wilson, M.B.E.

* Acting.

† Temporary.

FORESTRY COMMISSION,

25 Savile Row, W.1.

Temporary Address, Camp House, Promenade, Bristol, 8.

The Forestry Commissioners, a Body Corporate, are appointed quinquennially under the Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1945. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to the Commission in 1924, the Department have acquired over 1,270,000 acres of land (60 per cent. are plantable), and they have planted over 462,000 acres. Grants are provided by the Commission in respect of afforestation of land belonging to private individuals and Local Authorities.

Chairman, Sir Roy Lister Robinson, O.B.E., £1,953
Commissioner, W. L. Taylor, C.B.E., F.S.I., £1,700
Commissioners (Unpaid), J. M. Bannerman; Major Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bt., J.P.; Col. Rt. Hon. Lord Courthope, P.C., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston; Major A. L. Owen Owen, J.P.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Radnor; Major Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D.; Lt.-Col. W. J. Stirling of Keir; W. L. Taylor, C.B.E., F.S.I.

Assistant Commissioners, *A. P. Long, O.B.E. (England and Wales); *A. H. Gosling (Scotland, 25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh)

Secretary, A. G. Herbert, O.B.E., £1,050 to £1,400
£1,050 to £1,400
£1,050 to £1,400

* Acting.

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

17 North Audley Street, W.1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1883 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act and the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, Sir John Fox, O.B.E. £2,000
Private Sec., Mrs. G. A. Hamilton.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, B. K. White £1,400 to £1,650
Asst. Registrars, H. P. Harter; C. B. Crabbe

Legal Assistant, R. E. Grindle £1,200 to £1,400
Junior Legal Assistant, W. T. Cuthbert

£315 to £650
Secretary (also Establishment Officer), F. W. Roberts, O.B.E. £900 to £1,050

Returns and Statistics Branch (Head), W. R. Johnson, M.B.E., £900 to £1,050; (Asst. Head), J. E. I. Bloom £700 to £860
Rules Branch (Head), T. F. Dunning

£900 to £1,050
Industrial Assurance Branch (Head), H. C. Holbrook

£700 to £860
General Branch (Head), A. V. J. W. Hutchings, £650 to £750; (Asst. Head), F. W. Round

£550 to £650
Higher Executive and Staff Officers, S. B. Windridge; S. H. Sheriff; S. H. A. Bakewell; W. S. Brown; J. L. Foss; D. G. Fisher; R. V. Buckingham; H. G. H. Tate; J. Bellingham; D. Leigh £550 to £650

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland.

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3.

Assistant Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, C.B.E., W.S.

Chief Asst. & Rules Branch, R. Addison Smith.
Returns and Statistics Branch, Robert Watson.
Registration Branch, George Forsyth.

§ Lent to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER,

7 Millbank, S.W.1.

Minister of Fuel and Power, THE RT. HON. E. SHINWELL, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. E. H. Simon.

Assistant Private Sec., (vacant).

Parliamentary Private Sec., Col. G. E. C. Wigg, M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, Wm. Foster, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Miss M. I. Loosemore.
Secretary, Sir Donald Feigusson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., Miss M. I. Parsons.
Joint Deputy Secretaries, W. G. Nott-Bower, C.B.,
 C.B.E.; Sir Norman Duke, K.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.,
 M.C. (*Patroleum*); J. Innes, C.B. (*Controller, Coal*
Control Division). £2,200
Hon. Adviser on Development of Home-Produced Fuel,
 Sir Harold Hartley, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.R.S., M.C.
Production and Technical Adviser, Sir Charles C. Reid
unpaid
Labour Adviser, *J. Armstrong. £1,900
Accountant General, B. Barnes, M.C. £1,700
Director of Establishments, S. Wright. £1,700
Principal Assistant Secretaries, *Hon. M. R. Bridge-
 man; *V. S. Butler; E. G. Fudge, C.B.E.; J.
 Eaton Griffith, O.B.E.; A. F. Hemming, C.M.G.,
 O.B.E.; R. Kelf-Cohen; I. McM. Forsyth; L. G.
 Lowry; E. W. Ravenshear, O.B.E.; F. C. Starling,
 C.B.E.; A. E. Watson, C.B., C.B.E. £2,700
Assistant Secretaries, I. E. Brook; C. B. Brown;
 J. W. Burt; G. T. Bussey; A. C. Campbell;
 A. M. Clegg, M.B.E.; F. J. Coleman, M.B.E.; G. E.
 G. Forbes; S. S. Forrest; O. Francis; J. G.
 Hibbert; C. G. Hyde; A. F. James; *Dr. W. A.
 Macfarlane; *P. B. Mair; E. J. Meadon; D.
 Moffat, M.B.E.; C. H. S. de Peyer; I. Powell,
 O.B.E.; R. N. Quirk; A. J. Ryan; E. A. Shearing;
 N. Smith; K. L. Stock; *J. S. Vesey-Brown
 £1,150 to £1,500

Mines Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector of Mines, J. R. Felton, O.B.E.
 £1,450 to £1,650
Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, G. Cook. £1,350
Chief Mines Medical Officer, S. W. Fisher, M.D., LL.B.
 £1,300
Deputy Chief Mines Medical Officer, T. E. Howell,
 M.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Electrical Inspector, G. M. Harvey, £1,000 to £1,200
Engineering Inspector, A. E. Crook. £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, E. H. Frazer, O.B.E., M.Sc.
 (*North Western*); H. J. Humphrys, O.B.E., D.S.O.,
 M.C. (*Yorkshire*); W. Brown (*North Midland*);
 R. Yates, D.S.O., M.C. (*Durham*); P. T. Jenkins
 (*Cardiff*); A. H. Steele (*Scotland*); A. Stoker
 (*Northumberland*); H. S. S. Scott (*Midland and*
Southern); R. J. Edwards (*Swansea*); Dr. A.
 Winstanley, M.B.E. (*Headquarters*)
 £1,000 to £1,200

Regional Control.

Regional Controllers (Temporary), The Earl of Bal-
 four (*Scotland*); F. C. Temple, C.I.E. (*Northern A*);
 T. Hornsby (*Northern B*); G. Macdonald (*North*
Western); D. P. Oliver (*North Midland*); J. A.
 Webb, M.B.E., J.P. (*Midland*); Howell Owen
 (*Wales*); Air Commodore O. R. Gayford
 (*Eastern*), each £2,000; H. O'Halloran (*London*)
 £1,900
Regional Controllers (unpaid), Major E. Cadbury,
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 Diamond (*South Eastern*); Col. H. W. Woodall,
 C.I.E. (*Southern*); His Hon. Judge W. Stewart
 (*North Eastern*).

* Temporary

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Caxton House East, Tophill Street, S.W.x.

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Private Sec., P. R. Cox.
Deputy Government Actuary, G. H. Maddex
 £1,450 to £1,650
Principal Actuaries, D. A. Porteous; G. D. Stockman
 £1,050 to £1,300
Actuaries, *S. P. Brown; H. Freeman; *W. S.
 Hocking, M.B.E.; O. C. J. Klage; M. B.
 Knowles; L. G. K. Starke; J. H. Thomas, C.I.E.;
 G. C. Turner. £860 to £1,050
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; *G. E. C.

Clarke; *P. R. Cox; W. G. Craig; *W. Elrick;
 W. A. Forster; W. N. Johnston, M.C.; W. E. P.
 Lorraine; A. W. Marshall; D. J. Owen; *J. R.
 Patterson; A. H. Thorpe. £650 to £860
Staff Clerk, C. E. Channing. £550 to £650

* Acting.

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Parliament Square House, Parliament St., S.W.x.

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Secretary, Col. Sir Eric Crankshaw, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W.x.

The Ministry of Health was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commissions. The chief matters with which the Ministry is concerned are—(a) General health questions, including international health work. (b) General supervision of the services administered by local authorities, in particular public health, housing, slum clearance, public assistance and district audit. (c) General supervision of the administration of the National Health Insurance Scheme by Approved Societies and Local Insurance Committees. (d) The administration of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Scheme, and the determination of appeals in connexion with non-contributory Old Age Pensions.

Minister, THE RT. HON. ANEURIN BEVAN, M.P.

Private Secretary, H. F. Summers. £5,000
Assistant Private Sec., Miss L. R. Prescott, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Major D. Bruce,
 M.P. *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, C. W. Key, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, Mrs. Y. R. C. Paterson.
Secretary, Sir William Scott Douglas, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 £3,000

Private Secretary, A. J. Watson.
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Arthur N. Rucker, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B., C.B.E.; Sir John C. Wrigley, K.B.E., C.B.
 £2,200
Under Secretary and Controller of Health Insurance and
Pensions, E. G. Bearn, C.B., C.B.E., £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Medical Officer, Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B.,
 M.D., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Private Secretary, G. R. F. Eveleigh, M.B.E.
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, Sir Thomas D. Harrison,
 £1,650 to £1,953
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Ar-
countant-General, H. H. George, C.B., M.C. £1,700
Director of Establishments, E. D. Macgregor, £1,700
Principal Assistant Secretaries, R. B. Cross, C.B.
 O.B.E.; J. M. K. Hawton; S. F. S. Hearder;
 T. Lindsay; A. W. Neville, C.B.; G. C. North,
 M.C. (*also Registrar-General*) (+ allowance £200);
 I. F. Armer, C.B., M.C. £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, H. K. Ainsworth, O.B.E.; J. N.
 Beckett; P. N. R. Butcher; F. L. Edwards,
 O.B.E.; W. H. Howes; L. Infield, O.B.E.; C. R.
 Kerwood; J. E. Pater; H. H. Sarsale; A. N. C.
 Shelley; E. Slater; R. Stanton; H. Symon;
 R. Clark Turner; S. F. Wilkinson; G. E. Yates,
 £1,150 to £1,500; and the Misses Z. L. Puxley,
 O.B.E.; E. M. R. Russell Smith
 £1,000 to £1,325

Temporary Assistant Secretary, G. A. N. Lowndes,
 M.C. (on loan from L.C.C.).
Principals, F. Adams, M.B.E.; H. G. Allum, O.B.E.;

A. MacC. Armstrong; F. W. Beek; F. Bliss; D. F. Brown; A. S. Charlton, O.B.E.; A. E. Dale, M.B.E.; J. N. Dark, O.B.E.; E. J. Davies; H. H. Davies, M.C.; I. P. Dodds; F. N. Evans; E. Francis; A. T. Gerard; W. G. Gough; G. J. M. Cray; H. R. Hartwell; E. L. Heath; A. E. Hickinbotham; A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; F. R. Hudson; N. Hutchinson; A. M. Legge; F. F. Marchbank; A. S. Marre; S. W. Mayne; G. T. Milne; W. J. Peete; M. Reed; N. C. Rowland; C. H. H. Smith; A. Stewart, M.C.; H. F. Summers; A. Titherley; W. J. Turl, M.B.E.; H. H. Turner; R. F. Tyas; A. J. Watson; D. J. Wildgoose; T. W. Williams

£800 to £1,100

Temporary Principals, F. J. Earles; Mrs. J. Hauff; H. P. Kaufmann; Miss A. Mackinnon; Miss D. E. Sharp; I. I. Ungar (on loan from L.C.C.).

Assistant Principals and Assistant Administrative Officers, L. Harris (a); W. G. Honnor (a); C. W. Marriott (a); L. W. Medhurst; J. D. Morley; E. J. G. Titterton, M.B.E.; A. L. Thompson (a), £275 to £625 and £277 to £634; and the Misses J. E. Chapple; M. P. Deslandes (a); E. G. Long (a); M. Dunn; A. E. Earlam; M. E. Petzsche; and Mrs. Y. R. C. Paterson. £275 to £510

(a) *Assistant Administrative Officer—Men*, £550 to £650; *Women*, £450 to £525

Temporary Assistant Principals, Miss C. E. Barson; Miss J. Brooks-Hill; Miss J. L. Copeland; Miss H. R. Feaver; Miss S. G. Grove; Mrs. J. E. Heseltine; Mrs. H. M. Kershaw; Miss G. M. P. Wortley.

Public Relations and Principal Press Officer, T. Fife Clark. £1,200

Press Officer (Temporary), H. S. Harding. £800

Senior Staff Officers, E. V. W. Ablett, M.C.; A. W. Barrack; H. G. Benjamin; H. G. Chitty; V. H. Croft; J. W. Cuthbert; A. A. Davis; I. G. Davies; L. E. Fitzgerald; G. J. Fraser, M.B.E.; E. E. Holliday; C. E. Hudson; L. S. Hudson; A. E. Keach, M.B.E.; T. Knott; W. J. Landeg; J. A. T. Langton, M.B.E.; J. M. Marshall; A. J. Moore; G. H. Pattison; A. Peck; J. I. Rees; E. Reilly; P. F. G. Robinson, M.M.; C. W. Sleight; W. J. Smith; H. W. Symes; J. T. Turner, M.C.; W. H. D. L. Way; H. M. Williams, £650 to £750; and the Misses M. E. Calger; H. M. Frampton, M.B.E.; A. Howard, M.B.E.; and K. J. Young. £525 to £650

Old Age Pensions Branch.

Senior Executive Officer, S. C. Sutch, £700 to £860

Higher Executive Officers, P. Stevenson, £550 to £650; Miss G. B. Nicholls, £450 to £525.

Insurance Department.

Head of the Pensions Division, O. M. Smith

£1,150 to £1,450

Head of Health Insurance Division, R. A. Nurse, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450

Head of Division, R. Hamilton Farrell

£1,150 to £1,450

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W. E. Stevens; A. C. Sturman; H. D. Swain;
H. Tasker; G. M. Taylor; H. C. Thorn; L. R.
Thurgood; T. H. Vickers; F. S. Whiteing;
F. E. Widdicks; F. J. Williams; W. G. Williams;
L. J. Windridge; C. H. J. Young, £550 to
£650; and the Misses G. B. Attwood; S. H.
Bond; G. Crowe; M. J. Daly; D. E. Frasi; B. L.
Haddon; A. E. Hicks; M. H. Hill; M. E. Hobbs;
H. M. Jewers; K. I. McFarland; M. E. Marrian,
M.B.E.; D. M. Mayo; A. K. Nichols; I. L. Reid;
M. L. Robinson; M. Soper; and E. M. Wilkins
..... £450 to £525

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales).

Somerset House, W.C.2.

Registration Branch, New Cumberland Hotel,
Blackpool. Statistical Branch, Terra Nova School,
Birkdale, Southport, Lancs. Central National
Registration Office, Southport, Lancs.
The Registration of Births, Marriages, and
Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by

Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the first Statutory provisions for such registration were not made until 1836, when the first Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England was appointed. The Registrar-General is responsible for the Registration of Births, Stillbirths, Marriages, and Deaths, and is concerned with civil preliminaries to marriage and the celebration of marriages other than those according to the Rites of the Church of England. Statutory provisions on these matters are now contained in series of Births and Deaths Registration Acts and Marriage Acts passed between 1836 and 1941. Registration of stillbirths was introduced in 1926, in which year also the Legitimacy Act was passed providing for the legitimization of persons of illegitimate birth whose parents subsequently marry one another, and for the re-registration of the birth of such legitimated persons. In the same year the Adoption of Children Act was passed, which made provision for the granting of Orders of Adoption by the Courts and for the Registration of Adoptions effected under the Act. The Registrar-General is further responsible for the arrangements for the Census of Population and for the National Register.

The expenses of the Office for 1944-45 were estimated at £348,575. The estimate of Office receipts from fees for Certificates and Searches for the same period is £27,500.

Officers.

Registrar-General, G. C. North, M.C. (See Ministry of Health) (+ allowance £200)..... £1,700

Private Sec., Miss M. B. Sarah.

Deputy Registrar-General, R. J. R. Farrow

Assistant Registrars-General, V. P. A. Derrick, F.I.A., personal allowance, £100; W. J. H. Murdoch..... £1,050 to £1,200
Medical Statistician, P. Stocks, M.D. £1,400 to £1,600

Central National Registration Officer, W. W. Walls..... £900 to £1,050

Assistant Heads of Branches, H. C. Dowden, A. B. Garrard, I.S.O.; W. D. Mathison, M.C.;..... £1,050

Superintending Clerks, A. W. Mundy; E. C. Davies (including personal allowance), £900; H. E. Millbank, M.B.E.; E. H. Shackie, M.C.; R. H. Jonas; F. T. Stobart; A. A. Dodge; W. A. Smoker..... £700 to £860

Junior Statistical Officer, A. J. Thompson, Ph.D. £550 to £650

Inspectors of Registration, A. W. S. Cowan; S. W. Weller; E. J. Bowman; A. W. Hunt; F. E. Wood..... £550 to £650

Inspector of National Registration, E. Horn..... £550 to £650

Staff Officers, R. Morris; H. M. Fiebert; D. F. Milne; V. G. Hewlett; W. A. Rolph; Miss C. M. Friday; J. Moody; D. Noddegan; A. Weller; F. J. Cattermoul; D. E. Lodge; C. G. Robinson; H. A. Hallett; P. A. Phillips; H. W. Taylor; Miss A. V. Lock (Men) £550 to £650; (Women) £450 to £525

National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, and Technical, Clerical Services.

Chairman, Sir Horace John Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.

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(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

War Emergency Address—St. Annes on Sea, Lancashire.

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Private Secretary, *Miss E. L. Evans..... £600

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The above constitute the Board.

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Anderson, M.D.; D.P.M.; N. C. Croft-Cohen; Surgeon-Capt. H. C. Devos, R.N. (ret.); Miss I. M. C. Duncan, I.L.B.; T. T. Forsyth, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M.; H. R. Green; T. C. Rawlinson; Miss I. G. H. Wilson, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M., £850 to £1,200 with allowance of £200 to four Commissioners.

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Assistant Secretary, *W. H. S. Rose, £900 to £1,050

Superintending Clerks, *H. C. Bleakley; F. Chanter; *R. L. Taylor..... £700 to £860

Staff Officers, C. L. Barnes; H. J. Clarke; *A. W. R. Cloke; A. Forbes; *P. E. Tomsett; E. H. Wainland..... £550 to £650

* Acting.

‡ Seconded to other Government Departments.

‡ Serving with I.L.M. Forces.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON POPULATION,

Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Appointed March 3, 1944, to examine the facts relating to the present population trends in Great Britain, to investigate their causes, to consider their probable consequences and to recommend what measures, if any, should be taken to influence the future trend of population.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Chairman of Statistical Committee, Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders.

Chairman of Economics Committee, Sir Hubert Henderson.

Chairman of Biological and Medical Committee, Prof. A. W. M. Ellis, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary, N. F. McNicoll.

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Cathays Park, Cardiff; Telephone—Cardiff 5120.

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Private Secretary, Miss G. H. H. Jenkins.

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Chief Accountant, R. C. R. Richards..... £870 to £1,050

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Deputy Regional Medical Officer, T. Stenner Evans, M.B. £800 to £1,200

Regional Dental Officer, T. I. Richards, I.D.S., F.R.C.S. £750 to £950

Woman Inspector, Miss M. J. Morris. £340 to £600

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* Acting.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

See Scottish Office, p. 406.

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HOME OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W.1.

Telephone: Whitehall 8100. Telegraphic Address: "Monebbs, Parl. London."

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business and, until 1794, War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

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Asst. Private Secretary, Miss E. F. Wormington.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. C. R. Douglas.

M.P. unpaid

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Alexander

Maxwell, G.C.B., K.B.E. £3,000

Private Secretary, Miss M. Turner.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, G. H. Oliver,

M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, Miss E. A. D. Henderson.

Permanent Secretary (attached for special duties), Sir

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Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Frank Newsum,

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Hancock, C.M.G.; A. S. Hutchinson, C.V.O.;

†N. C. Brook, C.B.; G. D. Kirwan, C.B., M.C.;

T. Hutson; S. J. Baker; S. Hoare; H. A. Strutt,

C.V.O. (Principal Establishment Officer) £1,700

Principal Finance Officer, P. M. Osmond £1,700

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B. J. Reynolds, O.B.E.; R. S. Wells; A. J.

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Assistant Secretary (personal staff), £1,150 to £1,500

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†H. I. Seaman.

Staff Officer (with allowance as Principal), †Miss

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*K. P. Witney varying rates up to £800

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ham, M.B.E.; †R. L. Wynn-Williams

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Amos; A. Blake; W. T. Clark; W. D. Crane,

M.B.E.; †F. P. Davis; †A. L. Frisby; F. L. Haigh;

†F. Hogben; L. G. V. Leeper; †J. C. McGill;

†P. A. North; †H. L. Oates; T. W. Warrell, £5.0.
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Vice-Deputy Chief of the Fire Staff, F. Bitton, M.B.E.
Vice-Deputy Inspector-in-Chief, †F. Haywood.
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 No. 8. Wales, G. V. Blackstone, G.M.
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 No. 10. North Western, Lt.-Com. K. N. Hoare, R.N. (ret.).
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 Men, £550 to £650; Women, £450 to £525

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 Assistant Secretary, W. Wilson, O.B.E.

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 Temporary Principal, L. de O. Tollemache

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Senior Administrative Assistant, *Miss J. M. W. Maxwell. £500

Senior Staff Officers, †J. G. Burton; †C. W. Jeffries, M.B.E.; †G. W. Tyler. £700 to £860

Higher Grade Staff Officer, J. J. Barry. £650 to £750
 Staff Officers, †Miss I. F. M. Beaumont (Controller of Typists); †A. J. Bees; E. J. W. Durrant; Miss I. E. Graves; †H. E. Meager; G. Searle; H. A. Vickery; Miss E. M. Wood

Men, £550 to £650; Women, £450 to £525
 Adviser on Catering Arrangements, *D. H. Jacobs
 £900

DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Director, †Commander K. B. Best, M.V.O., R.N. (ret.). £1,190

Senior Communications Officers, †J. L. Brooker; †S. I. Smith; †R. Watson. £650 to £750
 Communications Officer, †G. H. Craddock
 £550 to £650

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION.

Public Relations Officer, *G. Griffiths. £1,100
 Senior Administrative Assistant, *Miss B. J. Cawter

Senior Staff Officer, †J. Cahill, D.C.M., £700 to £860
 Press Officers, *K. Bryant, £600; *J. T. Kirk. £700

EXPERT ADVISERS.

Expert Advisers, G. Roche-Lynch, O.B.E., M.B. (St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.2); J. H. Ryffel, B.Ch. (Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1).
 Hon. Pathologist, Sir Bernard Spilsbury, M.B.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector, T. Paterson-Owens
 £1,100 to £1,300

Inspectors, *Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; *Miss M. Darling; W. H. C. Davey; Miss M. L. Edwards; R. A. Forge; Miss M. Glyn-Jones; *Miss M. L. Keith; *H. E. Lewington; R. Macdonald, O.B.E.; *Miss A. Murray; †M. M. Simmons; Miss M. A. Warner

Men, £400 to £1,000; Women, £340 to £840
 Medical Inspectors, Miss D. Makepeace, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.; A. P. Ross, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. £738 to £1,058

*E. A. Hamilton-Pearson, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time)
 £650

INSPECTORS UNDER CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1876.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., £1,050 to £1,150; G. H. Culverwell, O.B.E., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H., £950 to £1,050; Group-Captain G. Struan-Marshall, O.B.E., R.H.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S., £950; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Winder, M.B., B.C.I., B.A.O. £950

H.M. INSPECTORS OF CONSTABULARY.

Inspectors, *Major-General Sir Llewelyn Atherley, C.M.G., C.V.O., Lt.-Col. Sir Frank Brook, D.S.O., M.C.; *Col. J. D'E. F. Coke, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Major M. F. Egan, O.B.E.; Col. G. H. R. Halland, C.I.E., O.B.E. (detached for special duties); W. C. Johnson, C.B.E.

Staff Officers to H.M. Inspectors, T. Rawson; Miss B. M. Denis de Vitre.

INSPECTORS OF EXPLOSIVES.

Chief Inspector, H. E. Watts, M.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc.
 £1,100 to £1,300

Inspectors, Major W. Crawford; Captain C. W. Ede; Captain N. Fawcett, R.A.
 £750 to £1,000

DANGEROUS DRUGS BRANCH

Head of Branch, *Major W. H. Coles, D.S.O.
 Chief Inspector, F. R. Thornton. £800 to £1,000
 Inspectors, C. B. Selby-Boothroyd; A. L. Dyke; *R. P. McBride. £350 to £650

UNDER THE INEBRIATES ACTS

Inspector, J. C. W. Methven, M.R.C.S.

INSPECTORS (PROBATION).

Inspectors, L. C. Brooks; Miss V. M. Dales; Miss E. R. Glover, M.A., W. G. Minn; H. M. Morton; M. V. Ryan; Miss K. M. P. Williams.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH.

Chief Inspector, W. R. Perks, O.B.E. £1,200
 Deputy Chief Inspector, C. Nethercott

Superintending Inspectors, S. E. Dudley; V. A. Spinks. £775 to £900

Inspectors, A. B. Cubitt (Newcastle); L. F. Field (Croydon); H. G. Holmes (Liverpool); H. I. Jewell (Glasgow); H. A. Joslin (Cardiff); C. G. Morris (Southampton); *S. W. Nicholas (Hull); C. P. J. Ruck (Gourock); E. H. Shaw (London, Ilex House); G. C. Thomas (Bristol)
 £675 to £725

GOVERNMENT WOOL DISINFECTING STATION.

Love Lane, Liverpool, 3.

Director, Captain V. D. Nops, O.B.E., R.N.
 £950 to £1,100

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT BRANCH

(Civil Defence)

Director of Supply, *C. B. Hains, C.B.E. £1,450
 Deputy Directors of Supply, T. C. J. Medland; †J. P. Willcock. £1,050 to £1,200

Assistant Directors of Supply, W. G. Angle; †A. J. Child, M.B.E.; F. J. H. Chubb; F. S. T. Cleave; †J. M. McLeod; †F. J. Mauger; †A. J. Smith; †R. J. Sowter, B.Sc.; W. H. Stevens

Supply Officers, W. F. Delamare; †W. G. Edmunds; †W. H. Everet; F. J. Grant; †R. Hancock; †W. Hands; †H. E. Harper; D. A. Howes; T. A. Moy; *Miss A. S. Ross; †L. C. Sones; R. Spiller; *Mrs. E. M. Varrall

Men, £550 to £650; Women, £450 to £525
 Staff Officers, †R. McCarthy; L. Cottle

Chief Technical Assistant, *J. Morse-Scott. £750

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

(Civil Defence)

Inspector-General, Wing Commander Sir John Hodsoll, C.B. £1,800
 Chief Administrative Assistant, *A. S. Chapman

Regional Officer (Grade I), *Captain I. B. Franks, O.B.E., R.N. £900 to £1,050

Regional Officers (Grade II), *A. B. Ashbourne; *Major C. Creswick-Atkinson; *E. F. Atterbury; *Captain D. C. Chisholm, M.C.; *Captain N. Duncan; *Colonel B. H. Matheson, M.C.; *Captain R. Matheson, M.C.; H. E. Pike; *H. F. Saunders. £600 to £750

Instructor, *H. G. Brandis. £600 to £800
 Staff Officer, G. T. Savage. £550 to £650

CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOLS.

Eastwood Park, Fairfield, Glas.

Telephone: 224

Commandant and Chief Instructor, *Major F. W. Ollis, O.B.E. £950

Senior Instructor (Medical), *Surgeon Capt. G. S. Harvey, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., R.N. (ret.).....£850
 Secretary Instructor (Medical), *Surgeon Capt. P. F. Woodruff-Minnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N. (ret.).....£775
 Instructors, *Lt.-Com. P. B. V. Heard, R.N. (ret.).....£725; *A. Lund.....£650

Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorks.

Telephone 278

Commandant and Chief Instructor, *Com. F. H. Austen, R.N. (ret.).....£950
 Senior Instructor (Medical), *Surgeon Capt. F. J. Pace, M.B., Ch.B., R.N. (ret.).....£350
 Secretary and Instructor, *Capt. A. Smedley, D.C.M. £725
 Instructors, *Lt.-Com. F. A. M. Eden, R.N., £700; *E. N. Jackson.....£625

CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH

Chief Engineer, *Sir A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., F.C.H., M.I.C.E.....£1,400
 Deputy Chief Engineers, *C. G. Barnett, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., *Major R. G. H. Clements, M.C. £1,200
 Consultant Engineers, D. Anderson; W. T. Halcrow. Chief Architect, *J. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A. £1,200
 Deputy Chief Architect, *H. A. Porter, F.R.I.B.A. £900
 Assistant Chief Engineers, *Brig. E. F. J. Hill, D.S.O., M.C.; *B. W. Huntsman, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.; *F. R. Jemmett, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.; *D. Penman, D.Sc., B.Sc., C.I.L. £900
 Senior Regional Technical Advisers, *B. G. Gwyther; *F. Pudsey, M.I.M.E., M.I.C.E. £850
 Regional Works Adviser, *A. Crood, A.M.I.C.E. £1,000
 Regional Technical Advisers, *R. B. Airies, M.I.C.E.; *I. S. Butler, M.I.C.E.; *F. M. Dowley, M.I.C.E.; *J. C. Hughes, F.C.H., A.M.I.C.E.; *W. J. Kerr, B.A., B.A.I.; *R. Killey, M.B.E.; *A. G. P. Thatcher.....up to £800
 Assistant Regional Technical Advisers, *D. J. Blomfield, C.I.E. £700; *H. W. James.....£500
 Chief Quantity Surveyor, *R. G. Read, F.I.S.I. £800
 Assistant Architects, J. N. P. Conlan, £575 to £825; *Capt. O. S. Doli, £700; *J. T. Gray, L.R.I.B.A., £650; *J. W. Rough.....£700

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

47, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. (unpaid)
 Staff Officers (Higher Grade), Miss L. M. Manning, M.B.E. £525 to £650
 Staff Officer, Miss G. B. Starr, M.B.E. £450 to £525

PRISON COMMISSION.

Horseferry House, Thorney Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Chairman, L. W. Fox, M.C.....£1,700
 Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C.; J. C. W. Methven, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.....£1,200 to £1,400
 Director of Prison Industries, J. Lamb, M.I.Mech.E., M.L.A.E.....£1,151 to £1,360
 Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors, W. H. Waddams (Secretary); N. R. Hilton; R. L. Bradley, M.C.; Captain R. C. Williams; J. Holt, O.B.E. (Establishment Officer); R. E. Owen £1,000 to £1,200; Miss M. Mellanby £840 to £1,025
 Surveyor, Brig. H. H. Bateman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., R.E., M.I.Mech.E.....£847 to £1,058
 Assistant Surveyor, C. H. Richardson £475 to £650
 Assistant Surveyor, B. Hook.....£475 to £650
 Accountant, T. Gardner.....£900

Chief Clerk, G. J. Rons.....£700 to £860
 Controller of Stores and Manufacturers, F. D. Forster £700 to £860
 Senior Staff Officer (Establishments), A. E. McDougall (Accounts).....£700 to £860
 Staff Officer (Higher Grade), S. C. N. Bone (Accounts).....£650 to £750
 Staff Officers, E. Goodbody and J. F. Quirk (Establishments); E. S. Pratt; T. F. Johnson and E. G. Terry (Accounts); C. H. Brown and W. A. Wilkinson (Stores); R. E. Doward and S. O. King (Secretariat).....£550 to £650
 Technical Officer, H. R. Mason, A.M.I.M.E., I.I.A. £525 to £650
 Assistant Engineer, F. V. Watts, A.M.I.Mech.E. £475 to £650

STATE MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS.

(Licensing Act, 1921.)

Laxham Gardens, Earls Court, S.W.8.

COUNCIL.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Department and the Secretary of State for Scotland.
 Members, Sir Alexander Maxwell, G.C.B., K.B.E.; P. J. G. Rose, C.B.; and Sir Robert Bannatyne, C.B. (Official Representatives); I. I. Hayward; Sir S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B., J.P.; E. J. Venner.
 Secretary, P. R. Higgins

(+ altie. £150) £700 to £860

* Temporary.
 † Seconded from another Government Department.
 ‡ Seconded to another Government Department.
 § Serving with H.M. Forces.

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE.

H.M. Treasury, Gt. George St., S.W.1.

Chairman, The Lord Macmillan, G.C.V.O., K.C.
 Member, The Lord Rushcliffe, G.B.E.
 Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.

Chairman (vacant).
 Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Asst. Sec., Vacant.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE,

Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.

Chairman, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Secretary, G. V. Hole.

INDIA OFFICE,

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board. The Council ceased to exist from April 1, 1937, when some of its functions passed to a body of Advisers.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick-Lawrence.....£5,000
 Private Secretary, F. F. Turnbull.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. Thorncycroft, M.P.....unpaid

Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E. £961
 Asst. to Political A.D.C., A. E. Bamberger £400 to £650
 Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir David Monteath, K.C.B., R.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. £3,500
 Private Secretary, Miss G. C. M. Lewis.
 Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Major A. Henderson, K.C., M.P. £1,500
 Private Secretary, B. R. Curson.
 Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir William Croft, K.B.E., C.I.F., C.V.O. £2,500
 Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.; G. H. Baxter, C.I.E. £2,000

Advisers.

Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir John A. Hubback, K.C.S.I.; Sir Frederick Sayers, C.I.E.; Sir Henry H. Crow, K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Reginald M. Maxwell, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir Kenneth S. Fitz, K.C.I.E.; Sir Torick Ameer Ali, £1,350
 (Subject in some cases to certain additions and allowances.)

Clerk to the Advisers, Miss F. Walwyn.
 Resident Clerks, Miss T. G. Hunt; Miss M. Odgers.

Administrative Division.

Heads of Department:—

Military, General Sir Ashton G. O. M. Mayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Principal Staff Officer to Secretary of State and Secretary, Military Department); J. A. Simpson, C.I.E. £1,900
 Financial (Treasury Control), F. E. Grist, C.I.E.; (Finance and Currency) K. Anderson.
 Economic and Overseas, A. Dibandjo, C.I.E.; W. D. Tomkins, C.I.E., O.B.E.; H. A. F. Rumbold.
 Political, J. P. Gibson; M. J. Clauson.
 External, E. P. Donaldson, C.M.G.
 Services and General, R. E. Field, O.B.E.

Principals, R. S. Brown, O.B.E.; D. M. Cleary; J. G. Crickmay; G. E. Crombie; B. R. Curson; H. E. Davies; R. E. France; J. Gordon, M.B.E.; R. M. J. Harris, M.V.O.; F. A. K. Harrison; C. Iddon, M.B.E.; E. W. R. Lumby; A. F. Morley; Miss C. I. Rolfe; A. R. Swinnerton; W. Taylor; J. Thomson, O.B.E.; B. D. Tims, M.B.E.; F. F. Turnbull
 Men £800 to £1,200; Women £700 to £940

Temporary Principals, R. N. Glitchist, C.I.E.; A. McCracken; G. R. Morley; W. W. Nind, C.I.E.
 Assistant Principals, Miss C. E. Hanchet; Miss A. F. Thompson £275 to £510
 Temporary Assistant Principals, Miss E. M. Booker; Miss J. Bowker; Miss B. A. Bristow; J. P. Ferris; Miss E. U. Goodman; Miss G. C. M. Lewis; Miss M. Odgers.

Executive Division.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General, R. A. James, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450
 Deputy Acct. General, A. G. Salisbury £1,050 to £1,200
 Asst. Acct. General, W. H. Staniforth £900 to £1,050

Superintending Executive Officers, F. C. Andrews; S. J. Conder; T. O. Durst; D. W. Tait £700 to £860

Higher Executive Officers, R. G. Blake; H. L. Bridge; F. Burton; F. A. Callow; S. R. Colthup; Miss A. J. Ferguson; G. G. Hewlett; O. Kodlik; S. J. McNally; J. Major; H. W. Malcolm; J. E. Porteous; S. C. A. Schofield, L.S.O.; S. A. Seys, M.C.; E. J. Sharp; R. H. Tuckett; Miss E. M. Williams, M.B.E.
 Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, A. W. Thomson, O.B.E. £950 to £1,200
 Superintending Executive Officers, C. E. Hoare, M. K. Jepson; T. Rowland, M.B.E. £700 to £860

Higher Executive Officers, R. H. Brown; W. H. Ford, M.B.E.; J. S. Gandee, M.B.E.; A. E. Gregory; Miss T. G. Hunt; T. Jones; A. Smart; T. R. Smith; N. N. Spratt; G. S. Whitehead
 Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Establishment Officer, R. E. Field, O.B.E.
 Controller of Pensions Funds, Sir S. Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A. £600
 Adviser on Publicity Questions, A. H. Joyce, C.I.E., O.B.E. £1,250
 Information Officers, G. F. Crawley, £850; J. F. Gennings, C.I.E., C.B.E. £600
 Assistant Information Officer, L. Bilcliffe £400 to £650

Officer attached to Information Department, Sir John Clague, C.M.G., C.I.L., I.C.S. (ret.) £600
 Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Kenneth McI. Kemp £1,650
 Assist. Solicitor, H. L. M. Cxley £650 to £850
 Junior Legal Assistant, Mrs. A. Prest (lmpy.).
 President Medical Board and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. W. C. Bradfield, F.R.C.S., O.B.E. £1,750
 Members, Medical Board, Lt.-Col. G. T. Burke, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.); Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.); Lt.-Col. F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.).

Personal Staff of Principal Staff Officer—
 Personal Assistant, Brigadier J. I. Muirhead, C.I.E., M.C. (ret.).

Military Assistant, Major A. O. Bolus.

Staff Officers attached to Military Department:—

(Military), Brigadier J. R. Reynolds, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. M. E. Ovans, M.C.; Lt.-Col. S. M. Grant, O.B.E.; Major J. H. N. George; Lt.-Col. E. G. Hall, C.B.E., C.I.E.
 A.A.G. (Co-ord.), Colonel G. V. L. Coleman.
 A.D.M.S., Colonel E. D. Robb, R.A.M.C.
 A.A.C. (Welfare), Colonel H. L. Barstow.
 D.A.A.G., Major F. W. Reed.
 Colonel (General Staff), Colonel J. L. Carter, M.C. (Royal Indian Navy), Commodore J. T. S. Hall, C.I.E., R.L.N.; Commander R. D. Forsyth, R.L.N.R.
 (Indian Air Force), Wing Commander D. R. Taylor.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, R. Mowbray, C.I.E. (allowance £600)
 Asst. Govt. Dir. of Indian Rly. Cos., B. D. Tims, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer for Political Intelligence, C. H. Silver £800 to £950
 Administrative Officer for Statistical Questions, W. R. Rayner £700 to £860
 Superintendent of Records, R. W. Wright, M.B.E.

Assistant Superintendent, P. J. MacDermot £550 to £650
 Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch and Clerk of Codes, A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.

(plus allowance) £650 to £750
 Assistant Superintendent, J. R. Lloyd (with allowance) £550 to £650

Staff Officer for Establishment Duties, Miss E. A. Marvin, M.B.E. £500 to £700
 Staff Officer for Services Questions, D. E. Terry £550 to £650

Staff Officers, Economic and Overseas Department, L. E. Le Burn; W. Clarkson, M.B.E.; £550 to £650

Editor, India Office and Burma Office List, C. H. Wright.

India Office Library,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Founded by the Honourable East India Company in 1801. Orientalist Library containing 250,000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Librarian, H. N. Randle, M.A., D.Phil.
 £850 to £1,000

Office of Auditor of Indian Home Accounts.

Auditor, W. H. Turner, M.C. £1,750
Assistant to the Auditor, A. Bissett £1,050 to £1,200
Superintending Executive Officer, C. F. Dickeson £700 to £860
Higher Executive Officers, E. W. Croxford; Miss G. M. Price; Miss K. Z. Roupell; T. L. Tomkins; H. Wilmott.
 Men, £550 to £650; Women, £450 to £525

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA,

India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

High Commissioner for India, Sir Samuel Run-
 ganathan, M.A. £3,000
Private Secy., *S. N. Dutt £550 to £650
Deputy High Commissioner (vacant).

Accounts Department.

Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. £1,050 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, H. W. Martin £900 to £1,050
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, J. W. Steadman £750 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officers, H. Wade; *A. J. Rowe; *A. M. Menon. £700 to £860
Higher Executive Officers, W. Fitt; H. F. Brandon; E. V. S. R. Wunnam; *O. P. Bouchier; *H. S. Scrimshaw; *S. K. Roy Chaudhuri; C. A. Furness. £550 to £650

Civilian Casualties Bureau.

Officer in Charge, D. L. McSweeney, M.C.

Education Department.

Secretary, T. Quayle, C.I.E., D.Litt. £1,050 to £1,200
Senior Educational Officers, R. M. J. Knaster; *V. I. Gaster; *N. B. Ker, £600 to £860; *Miss C. H. Bose. £490 to £625

General Department.

Secretary, F. J. Adams. £1,050 to £1,200
Superintending Executive Officer, W. Marlow £700 to £860
Higher Executive Officers, *E. Simcock; K. C. Batten; *L. A. J. Moore. £550 to £650

Public Department.

Establishment Officer, W. McK. Mather, O.B.E.
Higher Executive Officer, W. B. England.

Trade Department.

Trade Commissioner, Sir David Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Deputy Trade Commissioner, *C. W. Butler £900
Higher Executive Officer, *T. A. Peek £550 to £650
Trade Publicity Officer, B. D. Asli, M.B.E. £550 to £650

Store Department.

Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1.

Director-General, J. P. Forsyth. £1,360 to £1,650
Deputy Director-General, W. F. West.

Director of Purchase, *M. Daniels, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450
Controllers, R. I. Hawker; J. L. Jenkin; *A. F. Skinner; *E. H. Thompson, M.C. £700 to £1,000

Principal Executive Officers, H. J. Bennett; H. W. McRae, M.B.E.; V. J. G. Eayres; *P. B. Dell, M.B.E.; *V. R. Bowler; *B. S. Stone; *F. C. Forty; *A. K. Jennings; *A. H. James £650 to £750
Higher Executive Officers, G. F. Drayson; J. R. Moore; *F. E. Graham; *T. H. Robertson; *F. W. J. Smith; *W. H. Eastwell; *H. Petrie; *S. Dunn; *D. F. Bewers; *A. S. Brown; *G. T. Hawthorn; *J. F. Neil; *T. N. Menon; *M. L. Bhargava; *F. W. Lawrence. £550 to £650

Director of Inspection (vacant).... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., A. S. Clark. £800 to £1,000
Mechanical Engineer, H. Bellman, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E. £635 to £800
Electrical Engineer, J. R. Abbott, A.M.I.E.E., M.I.E.E. £635 to £800
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. S. Amsden £525 to £750
Chief Chemist, A. Farmbrough, F.I.C., F.C.S. £635 to £800
Engineer, Mechanical Transport (vacant) £525 to £750
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (ret.).
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. C. Newcomb, C.I.E., B.C.H., D.M., F.R.C., M.R.C.S., I.M.S. (ret.).
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
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The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1945 are estimated at £14,642,790.

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*Chief Inspector, *J. I. Cater* £1,700
Deputy Chief Inspectors, A. W. Loach; C. S. Foulsham £1,500
*Senior Principal Inspectors, J. Batty, M.B.E.; G. Beck; G. W. Booth; J. C. Craddock; W. F. Curtis; R. A. Ellerker; C. E. Garland; R. W. Green; R. S. Habbajani; C. F. Lawrence; C. A. Nash; G. H. Nowell-Withers; C. J. Robinson; H. J. Stevens; J. Struthers; *P. Suggett; L. G. White* £1,400

*Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office), C. J. Baker; H. W. Bennett; T. H. Butcher; J. F. Colquhoun; J. J. Davies; N. C. S. Down; G. J. Finch; W. R. John; W. Jordan; D. Morgan; L. S. Murphy; *W. S. Ostler; E. A. Puttick; A. Road; *A. G. Roberts; J. H. Rodd; A. G. T. Shingler; *W. W. Thurgood; *W. M. Wallace; E. H. Western; L. J. Whelan; *J. W. Whitwell; *S. J. Wood* £1,200

*Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), *D. H. R. Adamson; T. J. B. Arnold; R. U. Bennett; R. A. Burnard; F. J. Cartmole; W. I. Cowling; J. Fine; W. M. Galliver; A. B. Gaunt; E. Gavine; W. A. Greig; A. K. Henriksen; C. D. Hunter; N. C. Jeffery; G. H. Kerry; C. Martin; R. W. Perry; O. D. Pullen; *E. A. Raven; J. V. Robertson; E. J. Robson; P. G. Rogers; G. A. Scutt; R. A. Snook; C. Staley; H. B. Thompson; R. K. Thorlby; H. B. Vincent* £900 to £1,100

Inspectors Higher Grade (attached to Head Office), A. Allardice; J. B. S. Attwood; G. L. Ayres; A. Baillie; G. T. Baney; L. Batford; Robert O. Bearne; H. J. R. Bennett; E. Bramley; R. O. Brennan; C. A. Bridgman; J. L. Butler; J. E. Cole; H. L. Cook; R. G. Cook; F. B. Denny; L. Digby; E. D. Evans; I. Farguerson; F. A. H. Fokett; J. M. Gibson; C. H. Godden; E. H. Gordon; H. Hawkins; E. G. Heath; E. Jacques; F. D. Johns; R. H. B. Jones; N. J. Knights; Miss M. McCa. Langwell; A. W. McEwing; E. S. McNair; S. W. Mann; A. L. Montgomery; C. H. Morrell; F. G. Mout; W. H. Nelson; L. H. Northam; W. Parkin; F. H. Phillips; F. Pyrah; J. A. Quinney; R. Raper; Miss M. Rogers; A. J. Roper; G. D. Rugen; J. Ryan; F. Seale; J. C. Seddon; V. P. Smith; D. A. Swift; E. V. Symons; F. J. Taylor-Gooch; W. A. P. Waddington; W. W. Wain; W. M. Wedderspoon; J. R. W. Wilby; J. H. Williams; E. McL. Whitham £700 to £860; *Women, £590 to £700*
Inspectors (attached to Head Office), V. C. Chapman; J. E. Firth; V. H. T. Gout; H. T. Heywood; R. W. Rae £400 to £650

Solicitor's Office,

Somerset House, W.C.2.

Solicitor, Sir W. Bernard Blatch, M.B.E. £1,953
*Assistant Solicitors, I. S. K. Foote; A. Fraser; P. G. Hutton; *C. J. Salkeld-Green, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Read; R. B. Waterer; A. R. Witcay* £1,200 to £1,400
*Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Dewey; R. L. Garbutt; N. L. Goddard; F. P. Laws; A. B. Lyon; C. W. D. Miller; P. G. Osborn; *D. G. Passmore; R. W. Quayle; E. G. Sergeant; W. Spencer; N. S. Spendlow; J. M. R. Wreford; S. M. Young* £900 to £1,200
*Legal Assistants, *K. G. Blake; *L. M. Burridge; J. P. Franch; H. E. Nye; P. Towle; *H. H. Turner* £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officer, J. V. Bull £650 to £750
Staff Officer, A. P. Balchin; C. Cole £550 to £650

Valuation Office.

Bush House, South West Wing, Strand, W.C.2.

Chief Valuer, Sir Roydon Dash, D.F.C., F.S.I., F.A.I. £1,700
Deputy Chief Valuers for England and Wales, H. G. Buss, F.S.I., F.A.I.; F. E. Sargent, F.S.I. £1,450
Superintending Valuers, F. G. Challis, F.S.I.; R. P. Chamberlain, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I.; J. A. Edwards, F.S.I., A.A.I.; H. O. Foster, F.S.I.; E. B. Hammond, M.C., F.S.I.; J. F. Ingram, F.S.I.; C. H. Jenkins, F.S.I.; J. M. Kerr, F.S.I.; F. C. Lane, F.S.I.; T. P. V. Maslen, F.S.I.; L. N. Roddis, F.S.I., A.A.I.; A. C. Spicer, F.S.I.; E. T. Taylor, F.S.I.; A. M. Woodbridge, F.A.S.I., F.A.I. £1,150 to £1,300

Valuers (attached to Head Office), J. K. Beal, F.S.I.; T. Broad, F.A.S.I.; W. R. T. Eveling, F.S.I., F.A.I.; W. E. Hayns, F.A.I.; N. Simmonds, F.A.S.I.; E. J. Smith, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.; M. C. Thorne, F.S.I.; W. Turpin, F.S.I.

Edinburgh Branch Office,

10, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1.

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, R. W. Stanton £1,100 to £1,450
Deputy Comptroller, J. H. Logan £775 to £1,060
Principal Clerk, G. E. Edwards £800 to £1,010
Ass. Principal Clerks, T. Allan; W. B. Johnston £680 to £840
*Higher Executive Officers, R. R. Arnott; S. J. P. Doyle; R. Gentles; *H. Mallinson; W. L. Marshall; A. Rae; E. D. Watt; W. F. Willis* £550 to £650
Collector (attached to Head Office), A. Bulmer £500 to £600

Solicitor's Office.

<i>Solicitor, H. Barton</i>	£1,360
<i>Senior Legal Assistant, J. B. Wilson</i>	£905 to £1,058
<i>Legal Assistant, G. H. Brown</i>	£680 to £800

Estate Duty Office.

<i>Registrar of Death Duties, G. C. Cunningham, C.B.E.</i>	£1,300
<i>Chief Examiners, O. S. Elliott; W. J. Henderson;</i> <i>R. K. Letts; C. S. Matley; A. W. H. Noakes</i>	£900 to £1,100

<i>Senior Examiners, R. Beveridge; P. Butler; G. Emmett; A. S. Grant; R. A. Grice; J. Howie;</i> <i>son; J. Jack; S. B. Kirkwood; S. D. McK.</i> <i>McPhail; M. G. Mackenzie; W. I. Pollitt; T.</i> <i>Roy; A. R. Strachan; A. Stuart; F. C. Walters;</i> <i>A. I. Williamson</i>	£700 to £860
<i>Examiners, R. L. Balfour; J. A. Beaton; A. D.</i> <i>Brown; S. D. Calder; *Mrs. E. Calder; W. H.</i> <i>Cartwright; I. W. B. Crombie; E. M. Fallas;</i> <i>*H. W. Gardiner; *F. M. Gaudie; I. W. Grant;</i> <i>*H. G. B. Guthrie; J. F. Halley; J. M. Jamieson;</i> <i>A. J. Kilpatrick; *D. McDonald; G. G.</i> <i>McGregor; J. A. McKay; T. S. Sharp; J. A.</i> <i>Taylor; *Miss A. C. Tennant; †V. D. E.</i> <i>Webb; D. A. White</i> <i>Men, £150 to £950; Women, £150 to £245</i>	

Valuation Office, Scotland,

York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, W. A. Ballantine, F.S.I.

<i>Asst. Chief Valuer, A. S. Williams, P.A.S.I.</i>	£1,350
	£1,150

* Temporary. † Serving in H.M. Forces. § Seconded to other Government Departments.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

St. James's Square, S.W.1.

[Tel. Whitehall 6200.]

The office of Minister of Labour was created by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1926, which provided for the transfer to the Ministry of Labour of certain of the duties of the Board of Trade. The transfer became effective on Jan. 10, 1927. Under the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, the title of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the offices of the Minister of Labour and Minister of National Service are held by the same Minister. The principal functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are (i) the administration of the national system of Employment Exchanges and Appointments offices; (ii) the apportionment of available manpower between the Armed Forces and civilian employments; (iii) administration of the National Service Acts; (iv) operation of Government schemes for industrial training; (v) recruitment and distribution of male and female nurses and midwives on civilian work; (vi) administration of the Factory Acts (powers transferred from the Home Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service); (vii) arrangements for safety, health and welfare inside factories, for billeting workpeople, communal feeding and welfare arrangements outside factories, and supervision of welfare arrangements for Merchant Seamen in ports in Great Britain; (viii) plans for resettlement and training of men and women on release from the Armed Forces, Civil Defence or war work; administration of the further education and training scheme and training for disabled persons; (ix) assistance in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes and generally dealing with questions affecting relations between employers and employed; (x) administration of the Wages Councils Act, 1945; (xi) dealing with labour policy in the international field, in-

cluding relations with the International Labour Organisation; and overseas questions concerning labour and employment; (xii) collection and publication of information and statistics relating to labour; (xiii) agency work in connection with the national scheme of Unemployment Insurance; (xiv) assisting and advising juveniles in regard to choice of employment; (xv) administration of the Catering Wages Act, 1943; (xvi) administration of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Parliamentary Vote, Class V., 4) was estimated at £26,570,000 for the year ending March 31, 1946, reduced by Appropriations in Aid to a net sum of £24,040,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: *Salaries*, £1,410,000 for Headquarters Departments; £11,245,000 for Provincial Offices; £258,000 for Travelling, etc. Expenses; £80,000 for Incidental Expenses; £20,000 for Law Charges; £140,000 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, etc., of Members of Committees, Trade Boards, etc.; £12,878,000 for Employment and Training; £391,000 for Inspection of Factories; £10,000 for the Industrial Court. There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £138,000 in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a contribution of £135,000 towards the expenses of the Organisation.

War services undertaken by the Ministry are in the main covered by a token vote (Class X., 9) of £100.

The Ministry also administers the Parliamentary Vote (Class V., 5) for Grants in respect of Employment Schemes, amounting to £1,680,000.

Minister of Labour and National Service, THE RT.

<i>HON. G. A. ISAACS, M.P.</i>	£5,000
<i>Principal Private Secretary, G. W. J. Cole.</i>	
<i>Assistant Private Secretary, J. Blake.</i>	
<i>Personal Private Secretary, Miss J. Meyrick.</i>	
<i>Correspondence Secretary, E. Hine.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Clerk, W. G. Dean.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. A. Brown, M.P.</i>	unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, Ness Edwards, M.P......£1,500

Private Secretary, W. L. F. Hemming.

Secretary, Sir Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B......£3,000

Private Secretary, H. A. N. Brown.

Deputy Secretary, C. H. Emmerson, C.B. (Director

General of Manpower).....£2,200

Under-Secretaries, H. H. Wiles, C.B. (+allowance

£200); G. Myrddin Evans, C.B. (+allowance

£200).....£1,700

Chief Industrial Commissioner, R. M. Gould (+al-

lowance £200).....£1,700

APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

Principal Asst. Secretaries, A. Gunn (Director of

Appointments); G. C. Veysey (also Welfare Dept.)

.....£1,700

Director of Business Training, F. C. Hooper.....£1,500

Scientific Adviser (part time), Professor W. Wardlaw,

D.Sc., F.R.I.C......£500

Development adviser, Major J. W. Hackett.....£1,000

Assistant Secretaries, P. H. Brind; C. B. McAlpine;

Mrs. A. M. Reisher; H. H. Sellar.

Men, £1,150 to £1,500; Women, £1,000 to £1,325

Principals, Miss B. M. Grainger, M.B.E. (on loan);

C. F. Heron; E. W. Hoyle; E. W. Moriarty;

W. E. Leopold

Men, £800 to £1,100; Women, £700 to £940

Temp. Principals, Mrs. B. A. Bennett; W. R. L.

Blakiston, C.B.E.; Miss E. M. Stopford.

Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825

Temp. Asst. Principals, Miss D. E. Bishop; Miss

K. M. Hall; Mrs. M. J. Jenkins; J. P. Ryland

Men, £260 to £450; Women, £260 to £425

Deputy Regional Controller, Lt.-Col. R. W. F.

Johnston, M.C., T.D.

(+allow. £100) £850 to £1,000

Asst. Regional Controller, I. W. Dunlop; J. A. Wyer

.....£850 to £1,000

First Class Officers, C. A. Brver; C. Forsyth; A. A. Johnston; F. H. Kennett; Miss N. Moon; J. H. Powell; H. A. S. Warner.
Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
Senior Staff Clerk, H. E. Chester. . . . £750 to £860

Central (Technical and Scientific) Register.

Asst. Regional Controller, E. J. Toogood. . . . £850 to £1,000
Technical Officers, Major W. D. Martin; A. W. Nethercott; M. Pinto; A. Toye. . . £800 to £900

FACTORY AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. R. A. Buckland. . . £1,700
Assistant Secretary, H. R. Hodges, O.B.E. . . £1,750 to £1,500
Principals, D. C. Barnes; C. H. Sisson. . . £800 to £1,100
Temp. Asst. Principal, Miss C. C. Miller. . . £260 to £425

FACTORY INSPECTORATE.

Headquarters.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir Wilfrid Garrett. . . £1,450 to £1,650
Senior Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Miss F. I. Taylor, O.B.E. . . £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, G. P. Barnett; H. E. Chasteney; N. H. Jones; H. Topham, M.B.E. . . £1,200
Senior Medical Inspector, E. R. A. Merewether, M.D., M.R.C.P. . . (+allice. £100) £1,300
Medical Inspectors, E. L. Middleton, O.B.E., M.D. (+allice. £55); A. N. Currie, M.B.; J. M. Davidson, M.D.; Mrs. Stuart Horner, M.B., B.Sc. (+allice. £55); A. I. G. McLaughlin, M.B., Ch.M. . . £750 to £1,200
Temporary Medical Inspector, Miss Ethel Browning, M.D. . . £750 to £1,000
Senior Electrical Inspector, H. W. Swann. . . £1,050 to £1,200
Electrical Inspectors, F. H. Mann (+allice. £55); H. Midgley. . . £650 to £1,000
Temporary Electrical Inspectors, N. Elliott; S. W. Redcliff; I. L. Wood. . . £600 to £850
Senior Chemical Inspector, S. H. Wilkes, M.C. . . £950 to £1,100
Senior Engineering Inspectors, L. N. Duguid. . . £950 to £1,500
Engineering and Chemical Inspectors, W. A. Attwood; T. Graham; W. R. Hockaday (+allice. £55); H. Eccles, M.C. (+allice. £55); R. K. Mawson; G. P. Gourley; H. C. Stephenson; H. Woods; D. Matheson; K. L. Goodall; W. D. Short; J. H. F. Smith. . . £455 to £875
Superintending Inspectors, Miss D. Johnson; C. C. Plumble. . . £950 to £1,200
Men, £950 to £1,200; Women, £775 to £940
Factory Inspector (Class 1A); W. A. N. Hardwick; E. W. Murray; H. R. Rogers; Miss D. McWilliam. . . £455 to £875; Women, £455 to £745

Outstations.

Superintending Inspectors, T. P. Threlkeld (East Lancs.); Miss A. R. Ewart (East Midlands); A. C. Lowe (Central Metropolitan); Miss A. W. Hastings (South Eastern); W. Turner (Southern); E. M. Rees (Western); H. A. Hepburn (South Midlands); Miss I. M. S. Keely (West Midlands); W. G. Poore, M.C. (North Eastern); J. White-side (North Midlands); L. Le Couteur (North Western); F. W. Hunt (Scotland).
Men, £950 to £1,100; Women, £775 to £940
Medical Inspector, A. T. Doig, M.D. (Scotland). . . £750 to £1,200
Temporary Medical Inspectors, K. Bidden Steele, M.D. (North Western); A. F. Campbell, M.D., B.Ch. (West Midlands); Cottrell, Mrs. J. E. (South Midlands); F. H. King, M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,

M.R.C.P. (East Lancs.); G. B. Oliver, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (North Midlands). . . £750 to £1,000
Electrical Inspectors, H. G. Frampton (Western); W. F. C. Cooper (North Midlands); F. Murgatroyd (North-East); J. W. Jones (Scotland); S. J. Emerson. . . £650 to £1,000
Temporary Electrical Inspectors, C. Cameron (East Lancs.); D. A. Picken (North Western); W. A. Vivian (South Midlands). . . £600 to £850
Engineering and Chemical Inspectors, E. W. Huddy (North Midlands); K. C. Brown (Bristol).
Factory Inspectors (Class 1A), W. W. Abbott; Miss K. R. Andrew; F. G. Bellerby; Miss E. M. Bradley; W. J. Carter; A. Chalmers; J. Chandler; H. Clarke; E. A. Clothier; W. J. K. Cook; Miss B. M. Coombes; A. B. Crawford, M.C., D.F.C.; Miss K. Crundwell; B. W. A. Crutchlow; Miss J. N. R. Currie; G. J. Deacon; Miss A. G. Dennistoun; Miss A. D. E. Dunch; T. Dymock; T. A. Edwards, M.C.; T. H. Entwistle; Miss E. J. Forrest; C. G. Gates; H. R. Bramley-Harker; W. T. Hewins; L. D. Hooper; T. P. G. Horsler, M.C.; D. E. Jones; P. E. Knowles; R. L. Lind; B. R. Long; A. G. Lotings; G. Lyon; J. MacColl; T. W. McCullough; T. H. Makepeace; A. C. Margetts; Miss E. E. Messiter; H. B. O. Mitchell, M.C.; Miss G. M. Mitchell; S. H. Newman; M. K. Pedlar; C. N. Pye; J. C. B. Roos; Miss E. Schofield; E. F. Smith; Miss M. M. Smith; R. Sutherland; Miss M. D. Symonds; F. J. Tanner; C. H. Taylor; J. Tecey; F. O. Townsend; H. R. Wickenden, M.C.; E. I. Wilson; J. A. Woodward.
Men £455 to £875; Women, £455 to £745

Museum.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, 97, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.

Director, Sir Wilfrid Garrett (H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories).

± Plus £55 allowance as Dep. Sup. Insp.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General, T. W. F. Dalton. . . £1,700
Deputy Accountants-General, C. H. Lefebure, O.B.E.; C. E. Maher. . . £1,350 to £1,450
Assistant Accountants-General, H. L. M. Bebb, O.B.E.; H. J. Purkis; W. J. Reynolds; H. O. Wiggs, O.B.E. . . £1,050 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, H. P. Bolt; J. Cross; W. G. Fuller; F. R. Tilloston; L. O. Varrall, M.M. . . £900 to £1,050
Accountants, H. E. Chiosso; A. Colman; L. F. Dessert; R. W. Greening; R. W. Foster; H. F. Mayhead; S. H. Mills; F. H. Pugh; G. C. Robins; L. C. Scott; H. E. Wilkinson; H. Williams. . . £700 to £860

Local Finance Offices.

Local Accountants, A. N. Barnes (South Western); T. O. Lighton (Eastern); A. Fullerton, M.B.E. (North Eastern); E. Jones (Wales); S. H. C. Kerr (Scotland); G. F. P. Kimber, M.B.E. (London); H. P. Dunkley (Southern); C. Murray (Midlands); J. L. Neill (North Midlands); R. D. Oliver (Northern); H. N. Dove (North Western).
£700 to £860 (+allice. £75)

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT POLICY AND MANPOWER ALLOCATION DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. A. Hitchman. £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Hardman, M.C.; G. J. Nash; A. Reeder, C.B.E. . . £1,350 to £1,500

Principals, T. F. S. Hetherington; J. H. Phillips, M.B.E.; H. Shaddick, M.B.E. £800 to £1,100
 Temp. Principals, K. G. S. Bankes; C. T. Saunders; Miss M. B. D. Stephen
 Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825
 Assistant Principal, W. A. Treganowan
 Chief Executive Officer, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £725 to £625
 Senior Executive Officer, F. W. Jones
 £900 to £1,050
 Asst. Regional Controller, A. M. F. Fyfe
 £700 to £860
 £850 to £1,000

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary, C. G. Dennys (also Overseas Dept.) £1,700
 Assistant Secretaries, M. A. Bevan, M.B.E.; J. A. Dick
 £1,150 to £1,500
 Deputy Industrial Commissioner (Scotland), J. B. Galbraith, O.B.E. £1,050 to £1,200
 Chief Inspector, I. W. Clarke £1,050 to £1,200
 Head of Branch, W. R. Pictou
 Principals, C. H. Dwyer; E. M. Vincent Smith; A. F. A. Sutherland; C. F. Waters
 £800 to £1,100
 Asst. Regional Controller, M. Baker
 £850 to £1,000
 First Class Officers, M. Abbott; E. G. Hughes; J. A. Whitlock; H. A. Whitson £750 to £882
 Office of Wages Councils, Office of Road Haulage Wages Boards, and Office of Catering Wages Boards.
 Chief Officer, G. H. Tregear, I.S.O. £850 to £1,000
 First Class Officers, J. R. Eads; G. S. Locke
 £750 to £882

LABOUR SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, W. L. Buxton, M.B.E.; J. M. Glen, C.B.
 Men, £1,700; Women, £1,525
 Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Clark, O.B.E.; G. Grant (on loan); G. C. L. Griffin; S. G. Holloway; M. D. Tennant £1,150 to £1,500
 Principals, G. E. D. Ball; E. C. M. Cullingford; Miss D. R. Heinemann; E. A. Mossman; M. L. Rayner; G. C. Wilson
 Men, £800 to £1,100; Women, £700 to £940
 Temporary Principals, Miss M. Hayward; H. P. Levy; D. D. Raphael; Mrs. G. D. Stuart; Mrs. A. C. S. Whyte
 Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825
 Assistant Principals, E. M. Hunt; R. M. Walker
 £725 to £625
 Temporary Assistant Principals, Mrs. E. Swan; Miss N. Weate £260 to £425
 Chief Inspector of Munitions Labour Supply, G. E. Wearing £7,100
 Chief Inspector of Building Labour Supply (Part-time), A. Bailey £735
 First Class Officer, A. C. R. Cameron
 £750 to £882
 Senior Staff Clerk, R. C. Carter £750 to £860

MILITARY RECRUITING AND DEMOBILISATION DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary, W. J. Neden £1,700
 Assistant Secretaries, G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; J. N. Harmer; C. J. Maston
 £1,150 to £1,500
 Principals, J. R. Davies; S. C. Hooper, O.B.E.; J. G. Robertson £800 to £1,100
 Temp. Principals, Miss E. M. Batten; Air Commodore A. W. Myline; Group Captain W. A. B. Saville
 Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825
 Assistant Principal, Miss B. Green £725 to £520
 First Class Officers, R. Balkwill; L. J. Bate; Z. T. Claro £750 to £882

Senior Staff Clerk, J. G. Leggett, M.B.F. £750 to £860
 Regional Medical Officer, A. J. Muirhead (on loan)
 £1,000 to £1,400

ORGANISATION AND ESTABLISHMENTS DEPARTMENT.

Director of Organisation and Establishments, A. Wilson
 £1,700
 Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Bicknell (on loan); G. C. H. Slater; J. G. Stewart £1,150 to £1,500
 Director of Public Relations, L. H. Hornsby (ump.)
 £1,000 to £1,200
 Chief Inspector, H. F. Jones £1,050 to £1,200
 Chief Instructions Officer, W. G. Taplin
 £1,050 to £1,200
 Principals, J. Bond; C. T. Church; C. J. German; E. R. Parmiter, M.B.E. £800 to £1,100
 Assistant Principals, H. F. B. Fane, M.B.E.; J. R. L. Morris £275 to £625
 Temp. Assistant Principals, Miss E. V. Newbegin; Miss M. E. Rayner £260 to £425
 Deputy Chief Inspector, F. A. Copp £850 to £1,000
 Assistant Chief Instructions Officers, H. Barton, M.B.E.; D. A. Dick; J. Rickard; G. C. Ricketts
 £850 to £1,000
 Assistant Regional Controllers, I. C. Webley; P. R. Williamson £850 to £1,000
 First Class Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell; I. A. Cromack; A. Edmonds; E. P. Hyam; R. J. Lee; Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E.; R. Metcalfe; S. Price; Miss E. G. Spatchett; W. A. Sutcliffe; A. R. Tennyson; A. Tudge; T. A. Turrall; Miss J. A. Wales; J. W. Young
 Men, £750 to £882; Women, £625 to £730
 Senior Staff Clerks, P. Bennetts; H. J. Caradine; A. E. Gilby; F. D. Grover; Miss E. A. Marshall; W. E. Rumble (on loan); C. R. Salmon
 Men, £750 to £860; Women, £650 to £750
 Chief Press Officer, J. E. Herbert (temp.) £800

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT.

Principal Asst. Secretary, C. G. Dennys (also Industrial Relations Dept.) £1,700
 Asst. Secretaries, H. G. Gee; H. M. Phillips
 £1,150 to £1,350
 Principals, J. R. Lloyd-Davies; A. J. S. James; F. Pickford £800 to £1,100
 Temp. Principal, Miss M. F. Yates £700 to £825
 Chief Executive Officer, F. S. Flint £900 to £1,050
 Senior Executive Officer, C. J. Rodda
 £700 to £860
 Temp. Assistant Principal, Mrs. A. M. Potter
 £260 to £425

PLACING POLICY AND LABOUR CONTROLS DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Miss M. G. Smetton
 £1,525
 Assistant Secretaries, P. Goldberg; A. E. Kingham; H. F. Rosetti £1,150 to £1,500
 Principals, G. S. Christie; H. Cobley; Mrs. A. C. M. Gulland; W. G. Taplin
 Men, £800 to £1,100; Women, £700 to £940
 Temp. Principal, Mrs. M. A. Patterson
 Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825
 Temp. Assistant Principals, Miss M. A. Culley; Miss S. Dalton; Miss H. E. Heugan; Miss A. E. Moser; D. R. Pigott; Miss K. A. Talbot
 Men, £260 to £450; Women, £260 to £425
 Senior Staff Clerks, Miss M. E. Bowyer; J. E. McAllen; J. F. Sinclair
 Men, £750 to £860; Women, £650 to £750

JUVENILES AND DISABLED PERSONS DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary £1,700
 Assistant Secretary, R. E. Gomme, O.B.E.
 £1,150 to £1,500
 Temp. Assistant Secretary, H. M. D. Parker
 £1,150 to £1,350

Principals, R. J. T. Card; E. Harrison; J. H. Hewitt £800 to £1,100
Temp. Principals, Miss N. Hill A.R.R.C.; Col. W. R. D. Robertson, O.B.E., M.C., I.D.
Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825
Temp. Asst. Principal, R. Sands £250 to £450

SOLICITORS' DEPARTMENT.

Solicitor, C. L. M. Langham £1,650 to £1,950
Legal Adviser (Temp.), Sir Bertram O. Bircham, M.C. £1,000
Assistant Solicitors, A. F. Harrison; E. H. Richards £1,200 to £1,400
Senior Legal Assistants, B. J. B. Ezard; R. Fanthorpe; H. W. W. Huxham; T. N. Lockyer; G. C. Pratt; C. A. Stredwick £900 to £1,100
Legal Assistant, H. T. Moigan £675 to £850

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT.

Director of Statistics, R. B. Ainsworth, M.C. £1,150 to £1,450
Deputy Director, (vacant) £1,050 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, F. J. Camm, M.C.; G. H. Goode; E. Stuart £900 to £1,050
Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Alder; S. F. Barham; J. G. Cancell £700 to £860

TRAINING AND INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary, C. W. K. MacMullan £1,700
Assistant Secretary, V. A. Goddard, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,500
Temp. Asst. Secretary, J. Howie Mitchell £1,150 to £1,350
Chief Inspector, S. D. Morton £1,050 to £1,200
Principals, H. P. Bond; F. J. de Bock; D. T. John; J. G. Simpson £800 to £1,100
Temp. Principal, Brig. C. B. Cockburn, O.B.E. £800 to £950
Temp. Asst. Principal, Miss I. M. Jones £260 to £425
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Training, E. M. Ellerton; E. G. Susans; F. C. Watts, M.M.; H. A. Webb £850 to £1,000
Technical Officers, Gde. I., W. T. Barker, M.B.E.; C. G. Bush £800 to £900
First Class Officers, A. E. Pedgrift; C. H. Wilson; A. F. Woods; W. M. Wylie; W. Yeardye £750 to £882

Government Training Centres.

Managers, Gde. I., E. E. Cammack; R. B. C. Douglas, M.B.E.; G. W. Green; H. C. Hawkins; H. D. Hurst, O.B.E.; D.C.M. (ump.); H. K. Kennedy; S. A. Kettle; J. Mowat; L. C. Cotes-Freedy, M.B.E.; E. A. Robinson, M.C. (temp.); E. S. Thornton, M.B.E. £800 to £950

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assistant Secretary, G. C. Veysey (also Appointments Dept.) £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, A. Handyside; Miss E. Whyte £1,150 to £1,500
Women, £1,000 to £1,325
Principals, H. D. K. Davies, M.C.; J. A. O'D. Timoney £800 to £1,100
Temp. Principal, Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E. £800 to £950
Men, £800 to £950; Women, £700 to £825
Senior Staff Clerk, Miss R. Heighway £650 to £750

REGIONAL ORGANISATION.

London and South Eastern Region.

Regional Controller, H. R. Whiteam £1,200 to £1,450
Assistant Regional Controller, L. W. Carey; W. R. Dayton (†-allce. £200 as Deputy Reg. Controller);

E. H. Hayter (District Man Power Officer, London, No. 2); H. J. Smith; Mrs. K. M. Stirling, O.B.E. (District Man Power Officer, Surrey); A. E. Stillwell (Reg. Indus. Rels. Officer); C. A. Swindin; O. N. Taylor; W. Timson, M.C. (District Man Power Officer, London, No. 1) £850 to £1,000; **Women, £700 to £882**
First Class Officer, A. J. Barton; P. Bishop; R. Bradfield; A. L. Bradley; G. F. Brady; E. J. Brown (on loan); P. J. Burchett; Miss G. J. Carter; R. H. T. Clarke; D. J. Cragg (on loan); A. J. Cushing; E. V. Eves; W. J. C. Garlick; Miss E. M. Hall; C. F. Hamilton; J. M. Hamilton, M.B.E.; Miss I. Harrison, M.B.E.; G. H. Hume, M.M.; C. Ibbett, M.M.; W. C. Jones; H. A. Jones; S. H. Lancaster, M.B.E.; H. V. Legg, C. G. Lendrum; C. D. Lodge, M.M.; W. S. MacFarlane; Miss L. W. McGlashan; T. J. Moran; T. M. Paterson; L. Reason; Miss A. M. Rothbarth, M.B.E.; Miss W. W. Scott; W. L. Thomas; C. Thorne; P. D. Ward; W. Wigginton £750 to £882; **Women, £615 to £730**
Regional Technical Officer, J. C. Cheetham £850 to £950

Eastern Region.

Regional Controller, Miss E. S. Fraser, O.B.E. £950 to £1,275
Assistant Regional Controllers, J. Astbury £1,000 allce. as Deputy Reg. Controller; **W. Duns, M.C. (District Man Power Officer, Colchester); R. A. Macaskill; F. O. Pickatgill** £850 to £1,000
(Temporary, W. J. Ashley (District Man Power Officer, Luton), Air Commodore R. W. Thomas, O.B.E.) £800 to £950
First Class Officers, J. H. Boyle (Reg. Indus. Rels. Officer); S. T. Cooke, M.C.; R. Dymond; F. B. Hawkins; J. N. Hingle; F. E. Holder; S. T. Roberts; R. A. Ross, M.M.; L. P. Scott; T. C. Southworth; C. L. Thomas £750 to £882
Regional Technical Officer, R. S. A. Larnath £850 to £950

Southern Region.

Regional Controller, J. W. Sydenham £1,200 to £1,450
Assistant Regional Controllers, A. J. Ellis, M.C. (†-allce. £200 as Deputy Reg. Controller); J. W. Eldridge; B. M. Evans; W. Scott, O.B.E. (District Man Power Officer, Southampton); Miss D. A. Shortland; W. Westin (District Man Power Officer, Reading) £850 to £1,000; **Women, £700 to £882**
First Class Officers, W. S. Atkinson; L. S. Bibbings; D. G. Bolton (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); H. W. Browne; I. le M. Croll, M.B.E.; J. C. Congdon; W. M. Forrest, M.B.E.; D. F. Fullbrook; W. N. Jones; F. Kettle; Miss E. B. MacDonald; J. G. Robinson; E. Simcock (on loan); R. K. Woodhouse, M.C. £750 to £882; **Women, £615 to £730**
Regional Technical Officer, R. B. Hobley £850 to £950

South Western Region.

Regional Controller, R. Wilson £1,200 to £1,450
Assistant Regional Controller, C. A. Blackmore (on loan) (District Man Power Officer, Bristol); C. H. Booth (†-allce. £200 as Deputy Reg. Controller); L. Hagestadt; R. W. Hayes (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); A. Kemp-Bailey; A. H. Wadleton (District Man Power Officer, Cheltenham) £850 to £1,000
(Temporary, W. H. J. Priest (District Man Power Officer, Plymouth)) £800 to £950
First Class Officers, E. S. Blackmore; A. J. Brelly; V. F. G. Chilcott; K. F. Curtis; Miss G. Craven; M. W. Dodge; P. S. Eynon; A. Horne; T. G. Murray; O. J. le P. Quantick £750 to £882; **Women, £615 to £730**

Midlands Region.

Regional Controller, H. S. Gosney

£1,100 to £1,450
 Assistant Regional Controllers, J. Best, M.C., C. de G.;
 T. H. Fielding, O.B.E. (on loan) (+allce. £100 as
 Deputy Reg. Controller); C. Fraser (District Man
 Power Officer, Hanley); F. W. Grimes; H. C.
 Humphries; J. C. S. M. Hutchison, M.B.E.;
 E. T. McCahey; Miss F. M. Sower
Men, £850 to £1,000; Women, £700 to £882
 (Temporary), A. M. Hudson-Davies (District
 Man Power Officer, Birmingham); A. Gough
 (District Man Power Officer, Wolverhampton)

£800 to £950
 First Class Officers, Miss M. M. Bongard; W. G.
 Brown; H. E. Chater; W. H. Davies; Miss D.
 V. Gower; W. D. Hill; A. J. Knight, V.C.;
 H. V. Meacham; H. A. Pass; Miss G. E. N.
 Piggott; H. Rogers; A. H. Shurrock; H. F.
 Sloman; F. W. Smith; W. L. Swan.
 Sower

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer, G. E. Wearing;
£850 to £950

North Midlands Region.

Regional Controller, H. Stevens, O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,450
 Assistant Regional Controller, A. C. Baker; A.
 Bower; F. Hampton (+allce. £100 as Deputy
 Reg. Controller); T. P. Harris, M.M. (Reg. Indus.
 Rels. Officer); G. I. H. Parkes, M.B.E. (District
 Man Power Officer, Leicester); M. J. Sheehan
 (District Man Power Officer, Derby); W. Walton
 (on loan) (District Man Power Officer, Nottingham);
 E. G. Wilson.....*£850 to £1,000*
 First Class Officers, C. H. Bates; A. Bennett; G. R.
 Bradley; N. H. Burfitt; Miss M. E. Court;
 W. F. Eddowes; A. T. Humphrey; F. R. Lang-
 ford, M.B.E.; G. F. C. Matthews; J. J. K.
 McArthur; P. Ogilvie; Miss A. M. Sharpe; F. W.
 Titman; P. Walsmsley, M.S.M.; A. J. Whitehead,
 M.B.E.

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer, A. J. Enoch, M.C.
£850 to £950

North Eastern Region.

Regional Controller, E. W. Barltrop, D.S.O., O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,450
 Assistant Regional Controllers, Miss M. A. Cox,
 O.B.E. (District Man Power Officer, Bradford);
 G. Craig (+allce. £100 as Deputy Regional
 Controller); W. Eaves (Reg. Indus. Rels. Officer);
 F. H. Heckingbottom (District Man Power
 Officer, Leeds); Mrs. E. M. Parker; J. W. Rutt
Men, £850 to £1,000; Women, £700 to £882
 (Temporary), E. Howie (District Man Power Officer,
 Sheffield); V. Pendleton.....*£800 to £950*
 First Class Officers, E. Briggs; H. L. Cockerill;
 K. F. Curtis; Miss M. P. Eggleston; J. Elger;
 R. G. Exley; W. C. Gordon, M.S.M.; P. T.
 Halfhead; W. L. Hill; F. J. Hollway; W.
 Jackson; J. O. Jones; R. H. Maltby; H. C.
 Smith; A. C. Turner

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer, R. W. Whittle
£850 to £950

North Western Region.

Regional Controller, F. Tarrant.....*£1,100 to £1,450*

Assistant Regional Controller, F. C. Catchpole,
 M.S.M.; F. M. Dunnwoody; A. G. Flute (District
 Man Power Officer, Manchester); A. I. Fryer
 (District Man Power Officer, Bolton); J. B. Muir
 (District Man Power Officer, Preston); E. P.
 Murphy; W. B. Potts, M.B.E., J.P. (District Man
 Power Officer, Liverpool); T. Prendergast (District
 Man Power Officer, Stockport); R. M. Rice; R. L.
 Shelford (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); A. H. G.
 Thompson (+allce. £100 as Deputy Regional
 Controller)

Men, £850 to £1,000; Women, £700 to £882
 First Class Officers, A. J. Alpe; C. H. Barrett; R. W.

Bazley; G. L. Bell (District Man Power Officer,
 Carlisle); F. W. Benson; G. R. Calvert; R.
 Charley; Miss C. Cooper, M.B.E.; T. Cotgrave;
 W. E. Dixon; A. G. Doughty; R. W. Fletcher;
 J. H. Holme; Miss B. Jackson; J. Johnstone; Miss
 I. D. Lawton; J. I. Mackay; B. McGuirk; W. J.
 Mitchell (on loan); H. A. V. Moreton, M.C.;
 E. Price; W. Simm; R. T. Snailum, M.S.M.;
 H. A. Welch; Miss M. L. Wilson

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer, F. E. Bagnall
£850 to £950

Northern Region.

Regional Controller, F. G. Hanham, M.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,450
 Assistant Regional Controllers, R. D. Armstrong
 (District Man Power Officer, Newcastle); A. C.
 Gibbs; I. Magnall (District Man Power
 Officer, Middlesbrough); D. J. Milne, O.B.E.
 (+allce. £100 as Deputy Regional Controller);
 W. O'Dair; G. E. Wear (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer)

£850 to £1,000
 (Temporary), Air Commodore G. H. Nicholas,
 D.F.C., A.F.C.....*£800 to £950*
 First Class Officers, R. G. Browell, M.B.E.; C. E.
 Chick, M.S.M.; K. F. Curtis; W. J. Griffiths;
 R. G. D. Houghton; A. Lawrence, M.M.; J. J.
 Rogan; H. Soar; Miss M. Stabler; T. H.
 Stones; W. S. Walker; W. D. White; J. J.
 Wilson

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer, W. S. Scott
£850 to £950

Scotland Region.

Regional Controller, P. H. St. J. Wilson

£1,100 to £1,450
 Asst. Regional Controller, J. T. R. Bain (District Man
 Power Officer, Edinburgh); G. I. H. Brown (District
 Man Power Officer, West of Scotland); R. N. Camp-
 bell (District Man Power Officer, Glasgow); J. E.
 Clarke; W. Glennie, M.M. (+allce. £100 as
 Deputy Regional Controller); H. Gosling, M.B.E.;
 W. J. Jamieson; M. MacLachlan, M.B.E. (Reg. Ind.
 Rels. Officer); Miss I. Robertson, M.B.E.
Men, £850 to £1,000; Women, £700 to £882
 (Temporary), Brig. L. I. H. Gardiner.....*£800 to £950*
 First Class Officers, A. B. Anderson; W. P. Arrol;
 J. J. Brennan; R. Brown; C. Galloway; R. Kay;
 J. T. McBryde (on loan) (District Man Power
 Officer, Aberdeen); J. McGlashan; G. D. McHugh;
 J. F. Montgomerie, D.C.M.; L. Ockrent (on loan);
 W. G. Paterson, M.S.M.; W. A. Pillinger; W. S.
 Reed, M.C.; J. S. Rew; W. Russell; W. B.
 Scott; C. H. Shearer; Miss C. J. R. Smith;
 J. Tate (on loan); R. Thomson; Miss I. C.
 Walker; W. Waterson; D. T. Weddell; H. J.
 Wilson

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer (on loan), W. H. Den-
 holm, M.B.E.....*£850 to £950*

Wales Region.

Regional Controller, R. J. Humphreys, O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,450
 Assistant Regional Controllers, E. Evans (on loan)
 (+allce. £100 as Deputy Regional Controller);
 C. S. J. Lovell; D. J. Williams (District Man
 Power Officer, Cardiff).....*£850 to £1,000*
 (Temporary), J. H. Lloyd; B. B. Thomas

£800 to £950
 First Class Officers, W. G. Heath; E. E. Lloyd
 (District Man Power Officer, Swansea); C. Y.
 Lumley; J. H. Marsh; G. Morris; Miss E. C.
 Owen, M.B.E.; W. R. Owen; G. K. Pollard;
 J. O. M. Richards; D. W. Richards; O. Salis-
 bury (District Man Power Officer, Wrexham); Miss
 C. E. Williams

Men, £750 to £882; Women, £615 to £730
 Regional Technical Officer, J. F. Grey.....*£850 to £950*

INDEPENDENT OFFICES.

Catering Wages Commission.

1 Bryanston Square, W.1.

The Catering Wages Commission was created by the Catering Wages Act, 1943, with the following functions:—

- (1) To examine the arrangements for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment in the Catering Trades and to make proposals in appropriate circumstances for the establishment of Wages Boards;
- (2) To inquire into any matters affecting the remuneration, conditions of employment, health or welfare of the workers to whom the Act applies;
- (3) To inquire into means for meeting the requirements of the public, including in particular the requirements of visitors from overseas, and for developing the tourist traffic.

The Commission may make such recommendations as they think fit to any Government Department in respect of any of the matters mentioned in (2) and (3) above.

Chairman.

Members, John E. Greenwood, LL.B., A.C.A.; Mrs. Hermione Hitchens, A.R.R.C., I.P.; Professor T. M. Knox; Captain H. W. J. Powell, F.S.I.; Mrs. M. J. Robinson; G. W. Thomson
 Secretary, £1,150 to £1,500
 Principal, I. McG. Robertson, £800 to £1,100
 Temp. Asst. Principal, Mrs. M. A. Gillespie
 First Class Officer, G. E. Poole, £750 to £882

The Industrial Court.

1 Abbey Garden, Gt. College St., Westminster, S.W.1.

The Industrial Court was created by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with trade disputes on the lines laid down by that Act.

President, Sir Harold Morris, M.B.E., K.C., £4,500
 Chairman, V. R. Aronson, M.A., B.C.L.; L. M. Jopling.

Members, J. W. Bowen, C.B.E., J.P.; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button, J.P.; Miss Violet Markham, C.H., J.P.; Miss M. Cecile Matheson.
 Secretary, N. W. Coleman, £650 to £750

National Arbitration Tribunal.

The National Arbitration Tribunal was constituted by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order 1940, for the purpose of settling trade disputes which cannot otherwise be determined.

Chairman, Sir John Forster.

Members, William Gorman, K.C.; Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.; Sir Hector Hetherington, M.A., LL.D.; R. P. Morison, K.C.; Sir W. David Ross, K.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.; A. N. Shimmis, M.A.; The Lord Terrington, C.B.E.

Acting Secretary, B. W. Smith, £750 to £860

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY.

Temporary Address, Brooke Street, London, E.C.1.

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory

registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By a further Order made in 1925 Registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne, under an order made in 1928 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex and in Dec. 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon. The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title.

Chief Land Registrar, R. Mark Lowe, £2,000
 Registrars, C. C. Deans, £1,350 to £1,650; W. J. L. Ambrose, £1,200 to £1,400
 Asst. Registrars, £E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; H. W. Wilson; £A. R. Clarke-Williams; *T. B. F. Ruoff, £850 to £1,100
 Legal Assistants, £G. H. Curtis; £A. H. M. Hillis; £W. E. B. Pryer; £E. D. Wotton; T. J. Caswell, £650 to £850; Miss E. M. Price, £600 to £680
 Junior Legal Assistants, R. E. S. Willison; M. S. Hood; D. Johnston; F. L. Harris; £K. H. Chapman; £S. L. Whiteley; £C. C. Scarth, £325 to £625; £Miss E. H. Kirby-Gomes; £Miss K. Rushworth; £Miss M. M. F. G. Walker

Examiners, S. W. Dowden, M.B.E.; £325 to £520
 W. F. Hartmann, £650 to £750
 Junior Examiners and Staff Clerks, £F. C. J. Howard; £E. C. S. De Val; A. J. Sullivan; £D. McFarlane; £W. H. Godfrey; £K. P. Smith; W. J. Wailing; A. E. Tinsley; £H. J. R. Smythe; E. Gayfer; *E. G. Sadler; *E. J. Smith, £550 to £650
 Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch), E. A. Malby, M.B.E., F.S.I., £700 to £800
 Deputy Chief Superintendent, C. J. Sweeney, P.A.S.I., £600 to £700
 Superintendents, G. H. Ricks; £G. Mitchell; R. W. Pyne, P.A.S.I.; £F. H. Parker, £500 to £600
 Chief Assistant (Establishment) & Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates, M.B.E., £900

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments.

Superintendent, A. G. Clarkson, £600 to £700
 Deputy Superintendent, J. Newcombe, £300 to £600

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

‡ Seconded to other Government Departments.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Attorney-General, Sir Hartley William Shawcross, K.C., M.P., £4,500
 Solicitor-General, Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., M.P., £4,500
 Legal Secretary, R. A. Swan, C.B.E.

Asst. Legal Sec., M. E. Reed, £1,021 to £1,161
 £675 to £850

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Fielden House, Gt. College St., S.W.1.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson, K.C., M.P., £5,000

Solicitor-General, Daniel Patterson Blades, K.C.

Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir
Marshall Millican Craig, C.B.E., K.C. (personal) £7,650
Asst. Legal Sec. and Parly. Draftsman, A. L. Jones,
Adv. £850 to £1,100

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD,

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place,
Strand, W.C.2.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Lee Conservancy Catchment Board.

The Lee Conservancy Catchment Board, established by the *Land Drainage Act, 1930*, consists of the members for the time being of the Lee Conservancy Board together with 6 additional members, 1 appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and 5 by County Councils in the catchment area.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Keens, D.L., J.P.
Vice-Chairman, J. H. Hollins, J.P.
Clerk of the Board and General Manager, S. R. Hobday, O.B.E., M.Inst.T. (Barrister-at-Law).
Deputy Clerk, W. L. Ives, LL.B., A.M.Inst.T. (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer, D. Howorth, M.Inst.C.E.

LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD,

55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: ABBey 1234.

The following undertakings, were transferred to the Board, constituted under the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933:—

Railways.—Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, Central London, Metropolitan.

Tramways.—L.C.C., Barking, Bexley, Croydon, Dartford, East Ham, Erith, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, West Ham, London United, Metropolitan Electric, South Metropolitan Electric, &c.

Buses and Coaches.—London General, London General Country Services, Overground, Thos. Tilling (London Undertaking), Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Green Line Coaches, &c.

Chairman, The Lord Ashfield, £12,500
Other Members, John Cliff, Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, B.A., LL.B., Sir Gilfrid Gordon Craig, D.L., J.P.; Geoffrey Heyworth; The Lord Latham; Col. C. G. Vickers, V.C. each £750

Secretary and Chief Legal Adviser, C. G. Page.
Comptroller, L. C. Hawkins.

Chief Financial Officer, F. A. A. Menzies.
General Manager (Road Services) S. R. Geary, O.B.E.

Deputy do. (Road Services) G. I. Sinclair.
Chief Mechanical Engineer (Road Services), A. A. M. Durrant.

Operating Manager (Railways), Evan Evans.
Operating Manager (Central Buses) (vacant).

Operating Manager (Trams & Trolley Buses), T. J. Tison.

General Manager (Country Buses), A. H. Hawkins.
Chief Engineer (Civil and Electrical), P. Croom Johnson.

Do. (Railways), W. S. Graff Baker.
Do. (Buses & Coaches), W. A. C. Snook (acting).

Do. (Trams & Trolley Buses), G. F. Sinclair.

Commercial Manager, B. H. Harbour.

Chief Supplies Officer, A. B. B. Valentine.

Executive Officer for Staff & Staff Welfare, John Cliff.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the time of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Earl of Ancaster, G.C.V.O., T.D.

Secretary, Brig-Gen. Lord Esme Gordon Lennox, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.C.V.O. £277

Resident Supt. House of Lords, F. C. Meech £396

Superintendent of Custodians, H. J. Martin, M.B.E.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Telephone: WHitehall 3851

Lord Privy Seal, THE HON. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, C.B., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., Miss E. A. Hogg.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,

Offices: 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: WHitehall 5027

Telegrams: "Medresco, Parl, London."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Dominion Affairs, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members, The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, D.L. (Chairman); Sir William M. Goodenough, Bt., D.L. (Treasurer); Sir Charles G. MacAndrew, T.D., M.P.; Sir Henry H. Dale, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Prof. D. Kellin, F.R.S.; Prof. F. C. Bartlett, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. L. J. Wills, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. J. R. Learmouth, C.B.E., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.; A. N. Drury, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. J. C. Spence, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir Alexander Fleming, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Prof. P. A. Buxton, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Private Sec., Miss W. Nangie, M.A.

Principal Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.

Private Sec., Miss E. M. Boyd, B.A.

Administrative Officers, F. H. K. Green, M.D., F.R.C.P.; D. V. T. Fairrie, B.A., A.C.A. (Finance Officer); F. J. C. Herrald, M.B., M.R.C.P.E.; J. G. Duncan, LL.B. (Establishment Officer).

National Institute for Medical Research,

Hampstead, N.W.3.

Telephone: Hampstead 2232.

Telegrams: "Natimmed, Haver-London."

Farm Laboratories of the Institute:

Mill Hill, N.W.7.

Telephone: Finchley 3169.

Director, C. R. Harington, Ph.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures,

Lister Institute, Elstree, Herts.

Telephone: Elstree 9.100

Curator, R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Standards Laboratory,
Institute of Pathology, University of Oxford.

Telephone : Oxford 2273.

Director, Lt.-Col. R. F. Bridges, M.B., R.A.M.C. (ret.).

Dunn Nutritional Laboratory.

Milton Road, Cambridge.

Telephone : Cambridge 2539.

Director, L. J. Harris, Sc.D., Ph.D.

Clinical Research Units.

Department of Clinical Research, University College
Hospital Medical School, Director (vacant).

Clinical Research Unit, Guy's Hospital Medical
School, Director, R. T. Grant, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
F.R.S.

Neurological Research Unit, National Hospital for
Nervous Diseases, Director, E. A. Carmichael,
C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.

Department for Research in Industrial Medicine,
London Hospital, E.1.

Physician-in-Charge, Donald Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Radiotherapeutic Research Unit, Hammersmith Hos-
pital, W.12.

Director, Constance A. P. Wood, M.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.
Human Nutrition Research Unit, National Hosp.
for Nervous Diseases, Director, B. S. Platt, C.M.G.,
M.B., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Otological Research Unit, National Hosp.
for Nervous Diseases, Director, C. S. Hallpike,
F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Bacterial Chemistry Research Unit, at Lister Institute,
Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, P. G.
Fildes, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.S.

Cell Metabolism Research Unit, Sheffield University.
Director, Prof. H. A. Krebs, M.D.

Burns Research Unit, Birmingham Accident Hos-
pital, Bath Row, Birmingham 15. Director,
L. Colebrook, M.B., F.R.C.O.G., F.R.S.

Applied Psychology Research Unit, Dept. of Psycho-
logy, Cambridge University. Director (vacant).

Pneumokontosis Research Unit (South Wales), 32, The
Parade, Cardiff. Director, C. M. Fletcher, M.B.,
M.R.C.P.

Industrial Health Research Board.

Secretary, R. S. F. Schilling, M.B.

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Transport), R. J. Hall; Sir Robert S. Johnson,
O.B.E.; Charles McVey; T. Stone.

Elective Members (elected by Dock Electors), Sir
Thomas A. L. Brocklebank, Bt. (Chairman);
Edmund Gardner (Deputy Chairman); J. G. B.
Beazley, M.C., T.D.; Arthur F. Behrend; A. H.
Bibby, D.S.O.; William B. Bibby; Lt.-Col.
Albert Buckley, D.S.O.; Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer,
Bt.; Alan S. Chambers; William M. Clarke;
J. H. Coney; R. M. Easton; Robert L. Holt;
J. B. Watson Hughes; W. M. Love, O.B.E.;
A. C. Morrell, O.B.E., M.C.; Alma Parkin;
M. Arnet Robinson; Hugh L. Roxburgh; J. A.
Shone; R. P. Silcock; Frederick H. Southern;
R. H. Thornton, M.C. (one vacancy).

General Manager and Secretary, R. J. Hodges.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

New River Head, Rosbery Avenue, E.C.1.

The Board serves an area of 576 sq. miles. The
charges are levied on net annual value at such rate,
not exceeding 8½ per cent., as the Board may fix,
the charge for 1945-46 being 8½ per cent. on net

annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31,
1945, amounted to £57,262,825, the interest paid
being £1,777,402. The annual supply was
104,059,500,000 gallons (representing 404,600,000
tons), a daily average of 285½ million gallons.
One of the sources of supply is the New River
Company's undertaking, incorporated in the reign
of James I. (1609) by Sir Hugh Middleton, to
bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts,
to London.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Henry
Berry, M.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.I., F.R.A.S. (imp.)
Vice-Chairman, Cuthbert St. John Collins (imp.)
Clerk of the Board, C. W. Stokell, £1,600
Chief Engineer, F. F. Cronin, C.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.,
M.Inst.C.E., M.Institution of Civil Engineers, £3,000
Treasurer and Comptroller, Harold Graham, £1,500
Director of Water Administration, Lt.-Col. E. F. W.
Mackenzie, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.B.

Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, H. R. McDowell,
£1,700
Surveyor, C. D. Shott, M.C., B.Sc., F.A.S., £1,700

MINISTER OF STATE.

Assisting the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs.

Minister of State, THE RT. HON. P. J. NOEL-BAKER,
M.P. £3,000

THE ROYAL MINT,

Tower Hill, E.C.3.

The usual facilities for the admission of visitors were
suspended for the period of the War.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of
H.M. Seals, J. H. McC. Craig, C.B. £1,700
Chief Clerk, T. W. Kenner, M.B.E., F.C.W.A.

Superintendent, Operative Department, W. L.
Whitaker, O.B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.), A.C.G.I.

Deputy do., P. H. Pettiford, M.B.E., £1,200
Chief Assayer, J. Phelps, M.A. £850 to £1,200
Senior Clerk, H. G. Stride, M.B.E., £700 to £860
Accountant, F. G. Cawsey, £700 to £860

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, O. G. Reynolds £1,100

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, W. R. Rogers, I.S.O. £1,100

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES.

Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.

Appointed Feb. 11, 1937. The functions of the
Commission are:—(1) to advise generally on
questions relevant to the most effective develop-
ment of the National Institutions as a whole and on
any specific questions which may be referred to
them from time to time; (2) to promote co-
operation between the National Institutions them-
selves and between the National and Provincial
Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and
direct the efforts of those who aspire to become
public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl Stanhope, K.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, L. G. S. Reynolds, C.B., C.B.E. £500

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

The Exhibition galleries are closed. Reading-
room open daily to readers from 9 a.m. to dusk, and

Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 a.m., throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Tickets of admission, for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognised position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £161,744 in 1944-45, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees. The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign.* The Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.; *Other Trustees.* Earl of Crawford; Earl of Ilchester, O.B.E.; Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.; Lord Macmillan, G.C.V.O., LL.D.; Lord Greene, O.B.E., M.C., D.C.L.; Archbishop Lord Lang of Lambeth, D.D.; Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald William Graham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Sir Henry Thomas Tizard, K.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.; Sir C. R. Peers, C.B.E., P.P.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., C.B.E., F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., F.B.A., D.C.L.; F. Cavenish Bentinck; Prof. G. A. Murray, O.M., D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. I. Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S.; C. H. St. John Hornby.

OFFICERS.

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Secretary. J. H. Witney, M.B.E. £1,058
Accountant. H. C. Stone. £650 to £750
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Staff Officer. H. H. E. Simmonds. £550 to £650
Second Division Clerk. H. C. Gregory £400 to £525
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Deputy Keepers. J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A. £1,058
Superintendent of Reading Room. A. I. Ellis, M.A. £1,058
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Deputy Keeper in Charge of Laboratory. H. J. Plenderleith, M.C., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. £1,058 to £1,761
Assistant Keeper. A. A. Moss, Ph.D., B.Sc. £337 to £563
Official Guide Lecturer. A. O'N. Osborne, B.A. £337 to £575

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.1.

Closed to Public: Building occupied by the European Advisory Commission
Admission in Peace Time on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free. Hours: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.).

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer (vacant)
Assistants. M. R. Holmes, F.S.A., £563; J. S. P. Bradford, B.A. £337 to £575

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

Closed until further notice.

Normal arrangements are:—

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 11.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. daily free of charge on weekdays, and at 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on Sundays, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals; sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks, and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. The Zoological Museum, Tring, bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £110,591 in 1945-46.

Director, C. Forster-Cooper, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, T. Wooddisse £1,350 to £1,650

Accountant, R. J. Drumm £800 to £950

Clerks, Higher Grade, C. C. Milan, £400 to £525;

Miss D. E. Cocks £320 to £420

Assistant Keeper (Library), A. C. Townsend, M.A. £605 to £953

Assistant Keeper (Index Museum), J. P. Doncaster, B.A. £605 to £953

Guide-Lecturer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards, B.Sc. £313 to £504

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Deputy Keepers, H. A. Baylis, D.Sc.; H. W. Parker, B.A. £1,058

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Assistant Keeper (Second Class), C. D. Ovey £337 to £563

Technical Assists., Higher Grade, J. C. Vickery; W. E. Barnett £400 to £525

Keeper of Entomology, N. D. Riley £1,161

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Assistant Keepers (Second Class), H. Oldroyd, B.A.; H. E. Hinton, Ph.D. £337 to £563

Technical Assistants (Higher Grade), H. Stringer; F. Barnett £400 to £525

Keeper of Geology, W. N. Edwards, B.A. £1,161

Deputy Keeper, E. I. White, D.Sc. £1,058

Assistant Keepers (First Class), L. R. Cox, Sc.D.; A. T. Hopwood, D.Sc.; W. E. Swinton, Ph.D.; H. D. Thomas, Ph.D.; L. Bairstow, M.A.; K. P. Oakley £605 to £953

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), W. N. Croft, D.Sc. to £563; Miss H. M. Muir-Wood, D.Sc. £337 to £563

Technical Assistants (Higher Grade), A. Reiley; L. E. Parsons £400 to £525

Keeper of Mineralogy, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., T.D., M.A., Sc.D. £1,161

Deputy Keeper, F. A. Bannister, M.A. £1,058

Assistant Keepers (First Class), M. H. Hey, D.Sc.; G. F. Claringbull, Ph.D.; J. D. H. Wiseman, Ph.D. £605 to £953

Assistant Keeper (Second Class), P. M. Game, B.Sc. £337 to £563

Scientific Assistant, Miss J. M. Sweet, B.Sc. £250 to £400

Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), A. F. J. May £400 to £525

Keeper of Botany, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., D.Sc. £1,161

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Wilmott, M.A. £1,058

Assistant Keepers (First Class), A. W. Exell, M.A.; G. Tandy, B.A.; J. E. Dandy, M.A.; G. Taylor, D.Sc.; A. H. G. Alston, B.A.; W. R. Phillipson, B.A.; R. Ross, M.A. £605 to £953

Assistant Keeper (Second Class), J. M. Lamb, D.Sc. £337 to £563

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Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), J. Ardagh £400 to £525

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W.7.

Open free on weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1859 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery.

The five departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £85,942 in 1945-46 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, Colonel E. B. Mackintosh, D.S.O. £1,500

Museum Superintendent, S. T. Kelly, £700 to £860

Staff Officer and Deputy Museum Superintendent, E. I. P. Cecil £550 to £650

Department of Physics and Geophysics.

Keeper, H. Shaw, D.Sc., A.R.C.S. £1,050 to £1,150

Assistant Keeper (First Class), S. F. A. B. Ward, Ph.D. £600 to £850

Assistant Keepers (Second Class) D. H. Follett, M.A.; D. Chilton, B.Sc., D.I.C. £337 to £600

Department of Astronomy, Mathematics, Optics and Chemistry.

Keeper (Second Class), A. Barclay, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. £900 to £1,050

Assistant Keepers (First Class), S. W. E. Pretty, Ph.D., A.R.C.S. (also Secretary to Advisory Council); H. R. Calvert, M.A., D.Phil. £600 to £850

Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Land Transport.

Keeper (Second Class), G. F. Westcott, M.A., A.M.I.Mech.E. £900 to £1,050
Assistant Keepers (First Class), F. G. Skinner, B.Sc. (Eng.); A. Stowers, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E. £600 to £850
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), C. St. C. B. Davison, M.Sc., Ph.D. £337 to £600

Department of Industrial Engineering.

Keeper (Second Class), F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I. £900 to £1,050
Assistant Keepers (First Class), W. T. O'Dea, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.; † G. R. M. Garratt, M.A., A.M.I.E.E. £600 to £850
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), S. Lebeter, M.Sc., A.I.M.E.; G. W. Creasby £337 to £600

Department of Air and Water Transport.

Keeper, M. J. B. Davy, F.R.Ae.S., £1,050 to £1,150
Assistant Keeper (First Class), H. P. Spratt, B.Sc., A.I.Mech.E. £600 to £850

Library.

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—Attached to the Science Museum: The National Library especially devoted to pure and applied Science. 314,000 volumes, 17,000 periodicals, a set of British patent specifications. Subject-matter index to articles in periodicals, 2,800,000 cards. Bibliographies supplied.—Open Monday to Saturday, 10 to 5.50. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities and approved Research Institutions, and industrial organisations.
Keeper, £1,050 to £1,150
Assistant Keepers (First Class), H. T. Pledge, B.A.; S. E. Janson, M.A., Ph.D. £600 to £850
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), D. J. Urquhart, B.Sc., Ph.D. £337 to £600
Junior Assistant, Miss M. Gosset, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., £220 to £450
Temporary Junior Assistant, Miss P. I. Edwards, B.Sc., £200 to £320

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

‡ Loaned to another Government Department.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W.7.

The limited number of galleries open during the war are being extended. Hours, 10 to 5 (Sundays 2.30 to 6). Admission free. Persons desiring full use of the Library must apply for a ticket.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. There are, in addition to the Indian Section, nine other departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, illustration and Design; Metalwork; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art) and Book Production; and the Department of Circulation. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1872, the building having been removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, A. L. B. Ashton
 £1,360 to £1,650

Secretariat.

Museum Superintendent, S. J. P. Willcock; *W. Hencock, £700 to £860
Staff Officer, *A. E. Foster, £550 to £650

Department of Architecture and Sculpture.

Keeper (Second Class), S. H. D. Molesworth, £1,058
Assistant Keeper (First Class), S. M. N. F. Stewart, £605 to £953
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), J. W. Poppe-Hennessy £337 to £563

Department of Ceramics.

Keeper, *W. B. Honey, £1,161
Assistant Keeper (First Class), E. A. Lane, £605 to £953

Departments of Engraving, Illustration and Design, and of Paintings.

Keeper, J. Laver, £1,161
Deputy Keeper, C. Winter, £1,058
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), † B. E. Reade; A. G. Reynolds £337 to £563

Library.

Keepers (Second Class), S. P. B. James; *A. W. When, M.M. £1,058
Assistant Keepers (First Class), J. Wardrop; S. C. H. Gibbs-Smith £605 to £953

Department of Metalwork.

Keeper (Second Class), *C. C. Oman, £1,058
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), † B. W. Robinson, £337 to £563

Department of Textiles.

Keeper (Second Class), *I. L. Nevison, £1,058
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), G. F. W. Digby; † G. Brett £337 to £563

Department of Woodwork.

Keeper, *H. C. R. Edwards, £1,161
Deputy Keeper, W. A. Thorpe, £1,058

Indian Section.

Keeper, K. de B. Codrington, £1,161

Department of Circulation.

Keeper, R. P. Bedford, F.S.A., £1,161
Deputy Keeper, S. C. M. Weekley, £1,058
Assistant Keeper (First Class), † B. C. Floud, £605 to £953
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), S. J. T. A. Burke, £337 to £563

* Acting.

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

‡ Seconded to another Government Department.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Heath Road, E.2.

The Museum is closed at present: Normal arrangements are:—Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day); Weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 6 p.m. Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds; collection of modern industrial art; Reference Library of books on art; section for objects of special interest to children.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM,

Lambeth Road, S.E.

Closed, as result of damage in air raid. It is hoped to hold small "token" exhibitions in 1946. Normal arrangements are:—Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m. in summer and at dusk in winter.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. The scope of the Museum has been extended to include the records of the War of 1939-45. The collections, to which additions are constantly being made, include Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models, paintings, drawings, sculpture and commemorative medals, maps, war currency and stamps; photographs (comprising over 250,000 subjects, prints of most of which may be purchased), air photographs, lantern slides and cinematograph films. There is a reference library containing 60,000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public.

Director, L. R. Bradley, O.B.E. £1,000
Assistants, Ernest Blaikley, M.S.M., F.R.S.A.; H. Foster, £277 to £634
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, A. J. Charge £396 to £634

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM,

Greenwich, S.E.10.

Open on weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free, except on Fridays 6d. Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 4.30; tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1616-35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant in Aid, was estimated at £10,769 in 1944-45.

Director and Accounting Officer, Sir Geoffrey Callender, M.A., F.R.S., A.I.N.A. £7,162
Assistants, Reginald Lowen; Charles Mitchell, B.A.; B. Litt.; G. P. B. Naish, B.A., £275 to £625; Lt.-Comdr. R. T. Gould, R.N., £400; M. S. Robinson, £200 to £400
Higher Clerical Officer, A. Smith £400 to £525

THE NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Malet Place, London, W.C.1.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Treasury, Municipal and County Authorities, and public Trusts.

The Library is a national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Special Departments include the Information Department (for the supply of bibliographical information), the Adult Class Department (which lends books to organized classes of adult students), and the Bureau of American Bibliography (which contains the chief American bibliographies and catalogues, including the only set of the Library of Congress card catalogue in the British Isles). In normal times the Library maintains an international lending service.

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Chairman of Trustees, Albert Mansbridge, C.B., L.D.

Vice-Chairman of Trustees, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., L.L.D.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., L.L.D.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustee, R. H. Hill, M.A., L.L.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Hours of opening.—April to October, Weekdays 10 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6; November to March, Weekdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free, except to some temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930 and 1937. The cost of administration in 1944-45 was estimated at £18,261.

TRUSTEES.

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C. (*Chairman*); Sir Muirhead Bone; Capt. Edward George Spencer-Churchill; Samuel Courtauld; The Earl of Crawford; Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, P.C., M.P.; Lord Herbert; Lord Keynes, C.B.; Rt. Hon. Viscount Lee of Fareham, P.C., G.C.E., G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; Hon. Jasper Ridley.

OFFICERS.

Director, Sir Kenneth M. Clark, K.C.B. £1,360 to £1,650
Keeper, William Gibson £1,058
Assistants, M. Davies; P. M. R. Pouncey; Nell MacLaren £337 to £738
Scientific Adviser to the Trustees, F. I. G. Rawlins
Supervisor of Publications, The Lady Margaret Douglas-Home £330
Higher Clerical Officer, L. A. Parsons £400 to £525

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

The first floor and the east wing are open Monday to Friday 10 to 4, Saturday 10 to 5, Sunday 2 to 5. A selection of the most important portraits is on view.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £193 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £11,371 for 1945-46.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, H. M. Hake, C.B.E., F.S.A. £1,058
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams, F.S.A. £337 to £738

TATE GALLERY,

Millbank, S.W.1.

Closed pending repairs to bomb damage; a selection of pictures is temporarily on view at the National Gallery: Normal arrangements are—Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday 6d.; other days free.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British painting and sculpture, of modern Foreign Art, and of Modern Sculpture, was opened in 1897 by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the cost of erection (£80,000) being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The *Turner Wing*, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened in 1910. The galleries of *Modern Foreign Art* and that devoted to the work of

Sargent were opened in 1926. These were the gift of the late Lord Duveen of Millbank, who also presented the *Sculpture Gallery*, opened in 1937. The cost of administration in 1944-5 was £70,798. *Director and Keeper*, J. K. M. Rothenstein, M.A., Ph.D. £1,161
Assistant, R. C. Ironside £337 to £738
Temporary Assistant, R. M. D. Thesiger.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1.

Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays (Members of the armed forces in uniform admitted free); other days free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir R. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The expenses were estimated at £12,185 in 1944-45.

Keeper & Secretary, James G. Mann, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistant to Keeper, F. J. B. Watson, B.A. £337 to £738

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth.

Readers' room open on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains approx. 1,000,000 printed books, 25,000 manuscripts, 1,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specialises in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. National Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, Sir William Ll. Davies, M.A., F.S.A.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES,

Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays (admission 3d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of—(Geology). Relief Maps of Wales, "David Davies" collection of fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. (Botany). The Welsh National Herbarium illustrating especially the flora of Wales, and collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest botany. (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, British molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archaeology). Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales. (Folk Culture). Welsh Folk Crafts and Industries. Collections illustrating Welsh Life 16th to 19th centuries. (Art). Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain. The works of Richard Wilson, R.A., Augustus John, O.M., and of Sir Frank Brangwyn, R.A., are well represented. Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A. The Jackson collection of silver, &c.

President, The Lord Howard de Walden, 11.D.
Vice-President, Sir Leonard Twiston Davies, K.B.E., F.S.A.

Treasurer, David E. Roberts, M.Inst.C.E.
Director, Sir Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C., M.A.
Keeper, (Geology), Dr. F. J. North, F.C.S.; (Botany), H. A. Hyde, M.A.; (Zoology), Colin Matheson, M.A., B.Sc.; (Archaeology), Dr. V. E. Nash-Williams, M.A., F.S.A.; (Folk Culture), Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, M.A., F.S.A.; (Art) John Stugman, M.A., F.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh.

Temporary Exhibitions during War Period—Summer months 11.30 to 5; winter months 11.30 to 4. *Normal arrangements are*: Open free—Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter); Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter).

Director, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W. £1,058
Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W. £450 to £650
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff (with allowance £100) £550 to £650

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Closed during War: *Normal arrangements are*: Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.

Director, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W.
Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W.
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM,

Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Wed. and Sat. to 9 p.m.); and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.
Director, D. A. Allan, D.Sc., Ph.D. £1,161
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, R. Kerr, M.A. £905 to £1,058
Keeper Technological Department, A. R. Hutchison, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E. £905 to £1,058
Keeper Natural History Department, A. C. Stephen, D.Sc. £905 to £1,058
Assistant Keepers (First Class), W. J. R. Finlay, M.A.; W. C. Wallis. £605 to £847
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), Miss M. I. Platt, M.Sc.; R. W. Plenderleith, B.Sc.; A. R. Waterson, B.Sc. £337 to £575

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Partially reopened. Present arrangements are: Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). 2 to 5 on Sundays.

Director, Prof. V. G. Childe (honorary).
Assistant Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson, M.A. £337 to £575

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND.

Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30. Not open on Sundays.

Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (founded in 1682), became the National Library of Scotland, *Chairman of the Trustees*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Librarian of the National Library, Henry William Melkic, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt. (H.M. Historiographer in Scotland) £1,162

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities.

2 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.

The net administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £6,392 in 1945-46.

Comptroller-General, H. W. S. Francis, C.B., O.B.E. £1,900

Private Secretary, R. W. Illing, M.B.E. £1,300 to £1,450
Asst. Comptroller and Actuary, O. J. Phillips, F.I.A.Chief Clerk, G. Rackham, B.A. (allowance) £115
Principal Clerks, §H. R. Powell, M.B.E.; G. Rackham, B.A.; §G. T. Milne, F.I.A.; *G. McLoughlin, F.I.A.; *F. M. Lewis, £1,700 to £1,860

Assistant do., §B. B. Fels; G. A. Dyer; *M. G. Gladden; *J. E. Long; *A. F. Watson, M.C.; *L. R. A. Crooks, £1,550 to £1,650

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens and Co., £2,000

* Acting.

§ Serving in H.M. Forces.

§ On loan to other Government Departments.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE.

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.

The Ministry, on April 2, 1945, took over from the Ministry of Health, the Welsh Board of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland and the Ministry of Labour and National Service the administration of the existing social insurance schemes; and from the Home Office its duties in connexion with the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Minister of National Insurance, THE RT. HON. JAMES GRITHS, M.P., £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, J. H. McCarthy.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss E. Ambrose.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Bernard Taylor, M.P., unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, G. S. Lindgren, M.P., £1,500

Private Secretary, Miss D. J. Beston.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Bernard Taylor, M.P., unpaid

Permanent Secretary, Sir Thomas Phillips, K.C.B., £3,000

Deputy Secretary, Sir Thomas Sheepshanks, K.B.E., C.B., £2,000

Solicitor, J. P. Davies

Accountant-General, O. M. Smith.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, Hotel Metropole, Blackpool, Lancs.

London Office, 17 North Audley St., W.1.

Chief Auditor & Secretary, H. W. Magrath, C.B.E., M.C., £1,450

Chief Inspector of Audit, W. E. Wall, F.S.O., £1,100

Establishment and Accounts Officer, R. McCormack £650 to £750

Inspectors of Audit, (4): Senior Auditors, (15), Auditors, (18); Senior Assistant Auditors, (29).

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

c/o The Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a separate branch of the Royal Observatory. Annual publications—Nautical Almanac, Abridged Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Apparent Places of Fundamental Stars.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, £600 to £950

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal observatory was founded in 1675 by Charles II., the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676.

Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., £1,200 to £1,500

Chief Assistants, R. d'E. Atkinson, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.; H. R. Hulme, Ph.D., F.R.A.S., £600 to £950
Assistants, W. M. Witchell, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological); P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; H. M. Smith, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. (Time Dept.); A. Hunter, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.; R. T. Cullen, F.R.A.S.Junior do. (Higher Grade), H. W. Acton, F.R.A.S.; H. W. Newton, F.R.A.S.; F. Jeffries, F.R.A.S.; E. A. Chamberlain, F.R.A.S.; E. G. Martin, F.R.A.S.; G. W. Rickett; L. S. T. Symms; H. H. J. Barton, F.R.A.S.; H. H. Finch, B.Sc., F.R.A.S., £275 to £750
Secretary and Cashier, H. G. Barkcr, £430 to £525

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, John Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., £950 to £1,100

Chief Assist., R. H. Stoy, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., £600 to £950

Assistants, J. W. Jackson; J. H. Peirce; G. W. Reed, M.Sc., F.R.A.S., £275 to £750

SCOTLAND.

Royal Observatory.

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£3,194.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland (£650) and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh (£575), W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., £1,225

First Asst. Astronomer, E. A. Baker, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., £300 to £600

Asst. Astronomers (two vacancies) £250 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(Joint Department under the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

Hawkins House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 4477.)

For H.M. Trade Commissioners, see p. 604.

For Commercial Diplomatic Officers, see p. 864 and pp. 864-974 (Complete Edition).

Secretary, H. A. Marquand, M.P., £2,000

Private Secretary, C. C. J. Lambert.

Comptroller-General, A. Mullins, C.M.G., C.B.E., £1,953

Private Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Hill, £1,700

Deputy Comptroller-General, J. A. P. Edgcombe, C.M.G., C.B.E., £1,700

Principal Assistant Secretaries, *D. H. Lyal, C.M.G., M.B.E.; *C. S. Toseland, M.B.E., £1,700

Assistant Secretaries, Loid Fairer, O.B.E.; *J. W. Golsby, M.B.E.; *J. Ridler; *L. H. Leach, O.B.E.; *E. L. Mercier; *R. E. J. Moore, M.B.E.

Information Officer, G. V. Reed, £1,150 to £1,500

Principals, C. H. Davies, M.B.E., M.P.; *T. R. Ritchie; *E. J. Holford, Streets; *G. H. Jones; *J. H. Devine; *W. R. Over; *A. L. Williams; *R. G. Mercer; *E. Warren; *J. N. Goad; *F. Hollings, £800 to £1,100

First Secretary (Commercial), R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O., £800 to £1,000

Temporary Principals, J. L. Hunt; H. Osborne; A. G. Watson, £800 to £1,000

Temporary Administrative Officer, D. Widdowson £600 to £800

Second Secretaries (Commercial), J. H. O'Hagan; J. O. May; P. J. R. Wright, £250 to £625

Assistant Principals ("A" Trainees), Miss L. Fowles; Miss J. Alexander, £150 to £320

Head of Branch, *S. A. Deacon, £1,050 to £1,200

Heads of Sections, *F. Doy; *J. L. Butler, £900 to £1,050

Senior Executive Officer, *W. H. J. Gillham, £700 to £860

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PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY,

Head Office, London, E.C.3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman appointed by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1939, showed a surplus of £29,668, leaving a balance of £370,637 carried forward.

Chairman (April 1, 1943-46), Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.

Vice-Chairman (April 1, 1943-46), L. H. Bolton.

Appointed Members.

By the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Edgell, K.B.E., C.B., E.S.S.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. P. Blake, D.L., J.P.; J. T. Scoulding, J.P. (*Corporation of London*) A. Galloway, C.C., J.P.; Lord Rochester, C.M.G.; (L.C.C.) Reginald H. Pott;

T. W. Condon, O.B.E.; Sir Bertram Galer, D.L., J.P.; Adm. Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; (Trinity House) Captain A. H. Ryley.

Elected Members.

(Seventeen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft, and one by wharfingers.)

Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; L. H. Bolton; W. J. Clarke; Sir Arthur C. Cory-Wright, Bt., J.P.; Sir Charles Davis, D.L., J.P.; Sir Ronald Garrett; A. K. Graham; Geoffrey Hinton; C. W. Hodge; R. Kelso; W. Errington Keville; E. Aubrey Lloyd; H. Eric Miller; Owen H. Smith; W. C. Warwick; Percy Wharton; Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.; W. L. Wrightson, O.B.E.

Officers.

General Manager, Sir Douglas Ritchie, M.C.
Chief Engineer, W. P. Shepherd-Barron, M.C., T.D., M.Inst.C.
Secretary, *F. W. Nunneley.
Solicitor, Hubert Le Mesurier, M.C.
Chief Accountant and Treasurer, T. Haworth, F.S.A.A.
Dock and Traffic Manager, T. Williams.
River Superintendent and Chief Harbour Master, *Capt. A. M. Coleman, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
Chief Police Officer, W. H. Simmons.
Public Relations Officer, E. K. Holmes.
Establishment Officer, *H. C. Baker.
Medical Officer, F. Harris White, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Estate Officer, R. H. Pentleton, F.S.I.
Stores Officer, *A. C. Garrett.
Head of Salvage Dept., E. L. Stanley.

* Acting.

POST OFFICE,

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Post Office also pays Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions, and Naval, Military and Air Force Pensions and Allowances. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1799, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, &c., only) were estimated at £86,882,500 in 1945-46.

Post Office transactions with the public during 1943-44 exceeded £2,400,000,000, breaking all previous records. The highest pre-war total was £1,062,000,000. There are in Great Britain 24,000 Post Offices, 5,800 Telephone Exchanges, 52,200 Telephone Call Offices and 3,800,000 Telephones.

Postmaster-General, THE EARL OF LISTOWEL...£3,000
Principal Private Secretary, G. R. Parsons.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss P. M. James.
Assistant Postmaster-General, W. A. Burke, M.P.

Private Secretary, Mrs. D. E. Mitchell.

Director-General, Sir Thomas Gardiner, G.B.E., K.C.B., £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss C. Kennedy.
Deputy Director-General, Sir Raymond Birchall, K.B.E., C.B., £2,200
Private Secretary, Miss A. J. Wait.
Assistant Director-General, D. J. Lidbury, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir A. Stanley Angwin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; G. Ismay, C.B., £2,000

Post Office Board.

Chairman, The Earl of Listowel (H.M. Postmaster General).
Deputy Chairmen, W. A. Burke, M.P. (Assistant Postmaster-General); Sir Thomas Gardiner, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Director-General).
Members, Sir Raymond Birchall, K.B.E., C.B. (Deputy Director-General); D. J. Lidbury, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Assistant Director-General-Personnel); Col. Sir A. Stanley Angwin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (Assistant Director-General, Engineering); G. Ismay, C.B. (Assistant Director-General, Finance); H. Townshend (Director of Telecommunications); C. A. Taylor, C.B., M.C. (Regional Director, London Telecommunications Region); Col. F. C. G. Tinn, C.M.G. (Regional Director, S.H. Region); R. A. Little (Director of Post Services); J. Scholes, C.B., O.B.E. (Director of Personnel); Maj. P. B. W. Stanley (Regional Director, London Postal Reg.).
Secretary to the Board, G. R. Parsons.

Administrative Departments.

Directors of Postal Services £H. O'Halloran; R. A. Little...£1,700
Directors of Telecommunications, £J. Innes, C.B.; H. Townshend...£1,700
Director of Personnel, J. Scholes, C.B., O.B.E...£1,700
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. G. Smith; £H. G. G. Welch; W. H. Weightman; £G. E. G. Forbes; J. E. Yates, C.B.E.; C. J. Miles, M.B.E.; L. A. Jones; T. Daish, M.C.; F. J. Tickner; S. D. Sargent; E. B. Davies, M.C.; F. I. Ray; A. J. A. Gracie...£1,500 to £1,500
Principals, A. C. Belgrave; F. R. Radice; O. W. Baker; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; W. A. D. F. Smith; J. V. Roberts, M.C.; Mrs. E. M. Annot; E. P. Bell, O.B.E., D.C.M.; £J. F. Greenwood; W. A. Wolverson; C. R. Parsons; D. C. H. Abbott; A. A. E. Sulman; F. J. Ford; G. F. Saffery; G. W. Southerst; R. E. German; H. A. Norton; L. V. Lewis; £J. M. Newton; A. H. Ridge; W. J. Beale, M.M.; R. McGaw; T. A. Davies; J. F. A. Dimes; J. P. Ricks; Miss E. M. Anderson, M.D., B.S.; A. Murphy; F. W. Deans, M.C.; C. S. Earle; A. Kemp; A. Wolstencroft; N. A. Perkins

Men £800 to £1,100; Women £700 to £940
Assistant Principals, £J. L. A. Mad; £F. E. Wilkins; £R. J. S. Baker; £W. E. Phillips; £S. Horro; £J. V. Greenlaw; £H. A. Daniels; £J. T. Baldry; £M. W. Richardson; £G. R. Downes; £J. F. Parry; £J. Graham; Miss C. Kennedy

Men £275 to £625; Women £275 to £350
Senior Organisation Officer, F. W. Fox

£900 to £1,050
Senior Staff Officers, P. F. Apted; A. E. Reed; S. H. Knight...£700 to £860

Organisation Officers, H. W. Smart; E. H. Dowker...£700 to £860

Staff Officers (Senior Scale), C. R. Rickson; A. T. Williams; H. J. E. Smith; W. H. Jackson; F. J. Pearce; N. E. Wallis; W. H. Brown, M.S.M.; T. Shanks; A. Smith; B. K. Jones; C. O. C. Stanley; F. T. Dean; S. Moore; T. L. Drury; A. H. Mills; A. J. Ching; J. B. Low; D. W. L. Hughes; C. J. Lane; W. B. Cox; J. H. L. Price; G. W. Chandler; W. H. Wyles; W. Appleby

£650 to £750
Staff Officers, £D. Walker; £A. B. Nobbs; £H. Price; £T. E. Hanson; W. C. Brown; £N. Morris;

G. H. Banton; F. G. Birkett, M.B.E.; D. McLaren; T. E. Moore; S. J. Cahill, P.C.M.; G. C. C. Ackerman; F. H. Briant; G. P. Woolley; F. R. Allcroft; F. H. Brooks, M.M.; J. I. Benoy; S. Libgott; A. W. Wislen; J. W. D. Bell; J. A. Small; S. H. Goodman; S. W. J. Middleton; J. S. Hoare; J. B. Fleming; S. F. McGuinness; E. T. Thistlethwaite; A. B. Norton; S. A. Lightman; C. A. Hillook; Miss P. Bridger; A. C. Woodroffe; J. C. Dibben; W. R. Bosworth; T. E. Spiller; J. T. T. Pennock; B. J. Rose; F. E. Gates; V. J. L. Finn; H. G. R. Droste; H. C. Cooper; S. E. A. Harris; R. J. Border, M.B.E.; †H. A. Fricker; S. J. Bellow; W. H. P. Reeve; S. J. Jenkins; L. W. Addis; A. G. Hill; E. C. K. Argall; S. G. A. Campbell; †D. C. Balaam; S. H. Eaton; J. W. Carlisle; C. F. Payne; R. F. Nottage; G. B. Mickelburgh; E. J. Harris; Miss E. M. Perry; J. V. Gage; A. E. Green; Miss A. C. R. Bates

Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525
Inspector of Telephone Clerical Establishments, R. J. M. Parsons.....£700 to £860

Telecommunications Department.

Inspectors, †J. C. Rowe; W. F. Green; J. C. Craven; A. V. Leaver; S. J. Dean, M.B.E.; †L. Hill; †R. Maynard; A. G. Sutherland; R. R. Walker; W. J. T. Donovan; W. F. Pratt; H. C. Andrews; H. R. C. Hickish; E. W. Cross; F. Sugden; W. Millman; E. E. Neal; L. W. Craft

Men £500 to £750; Women £525 to £600

Postal Services Department.

Senior Inspectors, G. A. Moss; F. J. Clark; V. R. Sewell.....£750 to £950
Inspectors, E. J. Pierce; J. H. Arthur; †R. N. Roskell; C. H. Anderson; A. A. Brett.....£650 to £750
Assistant Inspectors, †D. F. Oliver; H. Gilmour; A. H. Lyon.....£500 to £600

Public Relations Department.

Public Relations Officer, Brigadier G. C. Wickins, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., D.L.....£1,200
Controller of Publicity, A. G. Hight, M.B.E., M.M.....£900 to £1,050
Controller of Sales, J. H. Richardson.....£900 to £1,050
Asst. Controller of Publicity, C. R. Clear.....£700 to £860
Press Officer, S. R. Campion.....£1,000

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, C. G. Roberts, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.....£1,200 to £1,500
Second Medical Officer, M. C. W. Long, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.....£900 to £1,100
Assistant Medical Officer, W. J. Parks, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (Eng.).....£500 to £800
Senior Woman Medical Officer, Miss J. V. Good, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.....£700 to £900
Assistant Women Medical Officers, E. C. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; I. Dixon, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.; O. S. May, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.....£500 to £700

Investigation Branch.

Director, E. H. Bourne, I.S.O.....£900 to £1,200
Senior Staff Officers, H. Firth; F. Dallimer; C. E. Boxall.....£700 to £860
Clerks (1st Class), A. M. Kay; W. E. Bowler; M.C.; T. J. Kelly; M. F. Allan; S. P. R. I. Marr; J. C. Mathison; F. G. Robertson; C. A. W. Plouvier; R. E. Roberts; J. A. Wilson; A. C. Hawksworth; †S. P. Wright; Z. C. Claro; F. J. C. Hoare; L. E. Cull; S. A. Hunnisett; W. G. Sharp; C. T. W. Read; S. F. Clark; C. G. Osmond; G. M. Walsh.....£600 to £700
Clerks (and Class), W. Goodrich; G. A. Harlow; F. Urquhart; J. Whiffen; E. H. Fleming; †R. J.

Mitchell; R. F. Yates; †W. H. C. Thomas; †W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; H. Lister-Goodall; D. Sutcliffe; †L. J. T. Marsh; J. I. H. Peebles; B. A. E. Evans; †G. Dennison; J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; W. Bowles; R. J. Lawrence; P. E. Whetter; H. Death; A. J. Foster; S. C. Vinson; J. B. Taylor; F. A. Carr; E. E. Herman; D. West; F. L. Wilkinson; L. W. Dixon; G. C. Molsom; J. M. Murray; J. Culbert; E. C. Comerford; E. R. Fisher; W. Barwick-Diver; A. A. Arnell; J. Thomas; W. S. Marsh; F. S. Upton; A. W. Bell; A. J. G. Shaw; A. W. Burley; W. C. Brudenell; W. I. Shaw; C. S. Smith; W. A. J. Etherington; H. G. Spencer; G. L. Jenkins; J. B. Plant; J. G. Jacquast; A. A. Darke; W. H. Armitage; J. P. Miller; A. C. J. Wood; W. H. Ward.....£275 to £575

Architectural Staff.

Assistant Architect and Surveyor-in-Charge, A. J. Garrett, A.R.I.B.A.....£340 to £600

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Col. A. H. Read, O.B.E.....£950 to £1,200
Deputy Inspector, A. U. B. Price.....£750 to £900
Asst. Inspectors, F. R. Yelland; H. S. Robertson; E. F. Greenland; R. J. Smith.....£500 to £700

Registry Branch.

Registrar, C. A. Joyce.....£650 to £750
Asst. Registrar, H. L. Woodthorpe.....£550 to £650

Accountant General's Department.

Assistant Director-General (Finance) and Comptroller and Accountant-General, G. Ismay, C.B., C.B.E.....£2,000
Deputy Comptroller and Accountant-General, G. T. Anstey.....£1,150 to £1,450
Assistant Accountants-General, F. J. Jacobs; S. W. G. Crossley; E. H. G. A. Kuhl; J. Clayton; A. L. Williams; F. E. Brown.....£1,050 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, C. Frampton; Miss W. E. Pollott, M.B.E.; Miss J. A. V. Adamson
Men £900 to £1,050; Women £740 to £890
Accountants, S. H. Hodges; Miss R. E. Mears; S. H. Warden; S. J. Tickle, O.B.E., M.M.; W. R. Carr; S. P. Davenport, M.C.; W. E. Mills; S. H. Yeoman; S. E. Trenaman; Miss L. M. Vokes; S. G. R. Brockman; H. L. Beck; Miss B. L. T. Mackie; E. H. V. Norman; J. G. Plester; R. W. Smart, M.B.E.; W. H. T. Porter; Miss C. Reynolds; H. C. Tubbs; W. A. Langton; C. L. Hayes; R. J. Lawson; H. S. Clapp; Miss A. I. Hustwitt; R. F. Howorth; B. Mitchell; C. H. Sharpe; E. T. Kelsey; Miss B. G. Horton; M. O. Goodman; E. F. Smith

Men £700 to £850; Women £590 to £700
Assistant Cashier, J. W. Brereton.....£700
Staff Officers, C. Higgins; S. A. E. Wilson, O.B.E.; A. Cooper; H. A. Gutter; H. E. McCann; S. W. J. I. Friend; E. G. C. Ward, M.M.; S. E. W. Booker; J. S. B. Millar; S. Capt. E. H. Scott; L. Michaels; S. W. Kemp; W. T. Cleobury; J. A. Smith; S. E. Gilsby; R. E. Fuller; S. A. Burall; Miss G. W. Matthews; M. R. Hussey; B. H. Griffith; A. A. Coombs; W. H. Smith; M. Caws; Miss M. W. Bradley; F. F. Cork; L. B. Baylis; Miss M. D. Stephens; A. J. Pettit; A. E. Ashby; Miss C. E. Brown; S. T. A. Cottrell; Miss K. Richmond; W. F. Goward; Miss F. M. Mears; J. Collens; F. E. Polkinhorn; Miss A. A. Crozier; A. Wilson; P. R. N. Crabbe; W. J. Coole; S. G. O. Henley; F. J. Chappell; L. H. Mitchell; A. F. Lambert; S. F. L. Sherburn; S. C. Loly; Miss D. M. Lake; S. T. Wilson, M.B.E.; D. H. King; J. Humphreys; C. P. Peel; A. G. Taylor; C. H. W. Russell; H. Fitchie; †C. E. Lovell; †H. W. Barnes; Miss A. A. G. Golding; Miss G. A. Davis; B. T. Philpott; †E. W. Shepherd; †N. F. Holman; A. R. Rowland; S. A. B. Ashford; S. G. R. Taylor; S. C. F. Mathias; T. G. Charnbury; Miss A. W. Baldy; Miss L. Jessep; Miss J. M. Suttley; S. J. H. Middleton;

S. Franklin; §G. W. R. Morgan; W. C. Tillcray; §S. S. Dodwell; R. Cawston; Miss A. E. Pring; §W. F. Fitzgerald; Miss M. J. Smith; H. A. Nye; §T. Meade; §H. W. Smart, M.M.; §C. E. Haynes; §B. E. Hearn; A. R. E. Moore; C. F. Perry; §W. J. Garner, M.M.; §W. G. Adams; Miss N. Chaplin; §A. W. Aylett; §G. T. M. Windsor; §E. C. Whincup; Miss H. C. Edwards; J. H. Outhwaite; Miss K. E. Morrison; R. R. Smith; §W. H. Hawks; §J. S. Mills; L. J. Roberts; Miss G. L. King; A. J. Vigurs; H. T. Davis; E. L. Woolston; Miss E. E. A. Langham; Miss F. M. Gratwicke; R. C. Gilham; F. W. Ray; W. Gillson; §H. V. Holden; B. Wallis; Miss O. H. Jones; L. A. Marsh; §E. C. Gill; §A. J. Levell; §J. S. Nightingale; §S. J. L. Sykes; Miss L. Phillips; §J. E. Parke; B. Tarrant; S. Davey; Miss H. E. Scutter; R. Field; Miss E. B. Pudney; E. G. Howett.
Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

Engineering Department.

Assistant Director-General (Engineering) and Engineer-in-Chief, Col. Sir A. Stanley Angwin, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. £2,000
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, A. J. Gill £1,500
Assists. Engineer-in-Chief, H. Faulkner; Capt. J. Legg £1,250 to £1,350
Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), F. C. Ford £900 to £1,050
Controller of Research, W. G. Radley, Ph.D., B.Sc., M.I.E.E. £1,250 to £1,350
Chief Regional Engineers: A. Speight; A. Morris; J. Morgan; W. D. Scott; H. A. Ashdowne; W. E. Hudson; A. C. Warren; C. A. Beer; H. C. Davis London £1,050 to £1,250
Provinces, £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), F. O. Barralet; F. E. Nancarrow, O.B.E.; §T. Walsley, Ph.D.; R. M. Chamney; P. B. Frost; A. H. Mumford; G. J. S. Little, G.M.; H. G. S. Peck; C. W. Brown; A. J. Aldridge; W. T. Gemmell London, £1,050 to £1,250
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), G. C. Andrews, M.M.; A. J. Baker; H. Dunster; C. J. Hamilton £700 to £850
Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), §A. E. Johnston; §H. Wager; §Capt. S. A. Weston, T.D.; §Capt. C. E. Price; H. J. Ost; §S. C. Aspdon; §A. J. Child, M.B.E.; S. R. Oliver; §J. F. Dummer; F. C. Food; A. E. Harrison; §A. D. Buxton, M.S.M.; G. Glover; §W. J. Manning; C. Maclean; G. S. Smith; §H. T. Knightbridge; Major W. D. Topley; N. Robertson; F. S. French; C. E. Murray; §C. R. Inskip; A. W. Ford; W. E. Scrivener; §P. B. Johnson; H. T. B. Bourn; §T. C. Goodway; A. B. Cross; A. G. Southgate; E. J. G. Hannaford; H. G. Granville; G. Daly; T. W. Bates; L. C. Collett £550 to £650
Chief Motor Transport Officer, Col. A. G. McDonald £1,000 to £1,250

Motor Transport Officers, Class I, L. D. Strachan; A. T. G. Unitt £750 to £900
Submarine Supt., E. W. Firmin £900 to £1,000
Commanders, W. H. Leech, D.S.C. (H.M.T.S. Iris); R. H. J. Wallis (H.M.T.S. Ariel); J. P. F. Betson £750 to £900
Regional Engineers, A. B. Morice; F. S. Hannaford; L. G. Jeary; Major R. J. Hines; F. E. Wallcroft; W. E. Smith; W. F. Boryer; Col. H. B. Somerville; H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E.; L. L. Tolley; F. B. Chapman; C. E. Moffatt; W. Strutch; Capt. W. T. Palmer; J. Stratton; W. W. B. Crompton; A. E. Stone; M. C. Cooper; L. E. Ryall, Ph.D. (Eng.); G. W. Hodge; H. F. Epps; §Lt.-Col. J. Baines; A. E. Morrill; W. H. Brent; T. F. Barlow; F. A. Ellison; §Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; D. E. Blake; A. E. Penney; J. G. Straw; C. W. Millard London, £750 to £950
Provinces, £700 to £900
Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. A. Smith; Capt. A. C. Timmis; E. S. Ritter; R. L. Bell; R. W. Harding; A. B. Eason; I. J.

Cohen; E. H. Jolley; §Lt.-Col. J. Reading, M.B.E.; S. Hanford; E. J. Barnes; H. Williams; R. W. Palmer; H. G. Beer; F. C. Carter; W. West; H. E. Morrish; §Lt.-Col. C. T. Evans; §J. S. Edwards; §J. S. Pymen; §F. Hollinghurst; H. S. Smith; §R. E. Swift; J. F. Doust; R. J. Halsey; D. A. Barron; H. R. Marr; C. F. Booth; E. Potts; §W. A. Hibberd; R. S. Phillips; W. W. M. Gibson; R. F. I. Jarvis, Ph.D. (Eng.); §Capt. R. H. Franklin; A. Hibbs; F. O. Morrell; L. F. Scantlebury; J. T. Flowers, M.B.E.; A. J. Jackman; E. F. H. Gould; C. E. Richards.
London, £750 to £950

London Postal Region.

Regional Director, Major P. B. W. Stanley £1,650
Deputy Regional Director, A. I. Ryan £1,350
Controllers, P. R. Mellors; H. G. Dorey; G. Nicol, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controller, J. Gardiner £1,000 to £1,200
Regional Finance Officer, H. E. Eckford £900 to £1,050

Divisional Controllers, A. B. Holland; H. J. Cunningham £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, W. F. Boryer (allowance £200); P. C. Ingram; E. T. Walker; A. G. Cockhill; W. Foister £750 to £950
Chief Supts., A. E. Baker; W. Pool; F. G. Fielder; §A. Progers; V. T. Mills £750 to £950
Principal Clerks, W. W. Mortimer (allowance £200); E. J. Robinson; A. E. Carter; G. R. Clegg; §D. Watson; J. Thomson; H. D. Perry (allowance £50); F. W. Knight £700 to £850
Executive Engineer, J. G. Beattall £650 to £750
Staff Officers, J. W. Stevenson; W. Pounder; H. S. Beaton, M.S.M.; Major B. S. Taylor, M.B.E.; T.D.; W. H. Jeffries; F. J. Macaulay; H. A. Coles; W. Green; §E. G. Hucker; H. A. Knight; R. R. Rutherford; C. F. S. Hearn; J. H. Griffiths; D. J. Evans; P. M. Selley; §O'Brien (allowance £55); W. J. Mann; F. L. Sanders; J. A. Jeffery; A. C. Vince; E. A. Mitchellmore; H. Hall; A. McBeath, M.S.M.; §H. R. Dennison; §W. A. Blake; E. B. Parker; P. B. Stone; Col. W. M. Mackenzie; C. H. Harding; §V. H. Child; §R. W. Hodgson; T. Doran; G. S. Pitman; W. V. Johnson; §H. Kearney; R. E. Hale; F. E. Hadley; H. V. Daniels; A. Vinn; §F. W. W. Legrand; W. J. Barnes; W. R. Oliver; W. B. Pinkney; P. L. Herapath; S. J. Collins; K. J. Harman; §R. S. Drummond; B. Wallis; A. G. Gradon; R. J. Salmon £550 to £650
Supt. (Telegraphs), C. R. J. Green £520 to £630
Supt. (Postal), P. B. Cooke (allowance £60) £520 to £630
Supt. (Travelling P.O.) £520 to £630
Court Postmaster £525

Circulation Office.

Superintendents (Higher Grade), V. G. A. Bird; S. H. Williams; W. T. Rapley; J. E. Bond; I. Clark; F. J. Shaw; J. H. Sharp; A. Craner; A. R. Davis; J. H. Andrews £645 to £720
Superintendents, T. Bryant; G. A. H. Howard; C. W. Draper; E. Audus; W. Craske; R. C. L. McFarland; J. L. Deasy; W. J. Martin; T. H. Brown; A. E. Duncombe; S. F. Johnson; J. H. Mason; J. Collison; S. J. A. Monger; W. O. Marlow; F. J. Nichols; E. S. Lefever; S. Fee; J. P. Churchman £520 to £630

North and South Postal Engineering Sections.

Executive Engineers, A. W. Bartlett; §S. I. Brett £650 to £750

Post Office (London) Railway.

Manager, A. A. Golding £650 to £750
Traffic Assistant, J. Hinxley £550 to £650
Engineering Assistant, W. J. Proctor £550 to £650

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

District Postmaster, R. Fuller £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, T. W. Holden £550 to £650
 Superintendents, W. Hearn; J. W. Small (allowance £36); G. A. Scott £520 to £630

Western, Wimpole Street, W.1.

District Postmaster, W. L. Davies £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, C. A. Forsdick £550 to £650
 Superintendents, M. R. Peck (allowance £36); W. H. Rickard; H. Taylor £520 to £630

Paddington, 19 London Street, W.2.

District Postmaster, A. H. Robinson (allowance £50) £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, C. V. McGregor (allowance £30) £550 to £650
 Superintendents, E. C. Petrie (allowance £60); J. C. Brims; J. M. Hennessy; W. S. Ray; H. R. Randall £520 to £630

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1.

District Postmaster, R. O. Chapman £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, A. E. Tarr £550 to £650
 Superintendents, E. J. Morgan; F. T. Blake; P. F. A. Brown; S. C. Oxlley (allowance £36) £530 to £630

South-Western, 9 Howick Place,

Victoria Street, S.W.1.

District Postmaster, W. McNee (allowance £90) £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, A. E. Wright (allowance £35) £550 to £650
 Superintendents, H. Maslin (allowance £60); T. J. Boniface; W. H. Jeffrey; H. Thorne; G. F. Coverdale; W. G. Norris £520 to £630
 P.M. House of Commons, D. W. White £520 to £630

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

Assist. District Postmaster, W. Shepherd (allowance £100) £550 to £650
 Superintendent, C. D. Hinman £520 to £630

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1.

District Postmaster, J. M. Richards (allowance £90) £750 to £950
 Assist. District Postmaster, W. E. Seddon (allowance £35) £550 to £650
 Superintendents, E. J. Cook; J. R. MacDonald; R. J. Smith; G. F. Gates; J. Mooney (allowance £60); W. J. Warren; G. B. Bailey £520 to £630

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1.

District Postmaster, C. E. Folds, M.M. £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, A. G. Simpson £550 to £650
 Superintendents, R. E. Dodds (allowance £30); E. E. West; C. F. Durrant; E. G. Sharratt £520 to £630

North-Western, Evershot Street, N.W.1.

District Postmaster, H. Hayward £700 to £860
 Assist. District Postmaster, F. E. Gaskin £550 to £650
 Superintendents, H. A. Jeffrey (allowance £36); A. H. Day; F. W. Eggleton; M. S. Davies; A. C. Mills £520 to £630

Post Office Savings Department.

Director of Savings, W. D. Waterfall £1,700
 Controllers, A. H. Wood; J. M. Shaw, O.B.E. (+ allowance £100) £1,050 to £1,200
 Assistant Controllers, S. C. J. Gibbons; A. R. Harman; Miss D. L. Hudson; F. Norgate; G. A. Crowfoot; J. D. Macnair; R. G. Bools; Miss M. J. Love; Miss N. M. A. Harbert

Men £900 to £1,050; Women £740 to £890

Principal Clerks, I. L. Scurlock; G. W. Curtis; J. H. Bannerman; Miss A. Fraser; Miss H. E. Daniels; H. Phillips; J. Tyrell; Miss G. K. Robinson; O. B. Jenkins; G. E. S. Smith; A. R. Milborne; A. E. Powell; Major N. A. Ester; Miss E. M. Shuffelbotham; T. Harrell; S.R. M. Phillimore; E. N. Wilkinson, D.C.M.; Miss A. S. Bell; H. Lawrence, M.M.; W. A. Luddy; Miss W. P. M. Rapley; C. F. Batchelor; B. J. Ashley; W. C. Charlton; P. A. Saunders; Miss D. M. Watson, M.B.E.; D. E. Ramsey; Miss M. O. Clark; T. G. Edwards; S. A. Fountain; Miss G. L. Dick; T. Muir; Miss V. M. Benham

Men £700 to £860; Women £590 to £700
 Staff Officers, S. Miss A. D. Blake; S. A. I. R. Burberry; Miss D. B. Anderson; Miss D. M. Phillips; S. G. E. Hughes; W. J. O'Donoghue; Miss G. Cohen; S. Miss M. G. Jones; T. A. Wherret; W. W. Henderson; S. C. Pidsley; Miss C. E. Cottle; C. M. Topham; S. J. H. Harris; W. H. Brown; S. E. F. Goodridge; T. J. Flynn; B. G. Anderson; A. H. Bulgin; F. Tyler; W. J. Chaldecott; E. Rider; W. Bennett; A. Kennedy; B. G. Labbett; Miss E. Woodall; P. A. Bargus; S. T. N. Gilmore; Miss J. T. Kerr; Miss E. M. M. Beagley; E. R. Starling; H. Southgate; M. Brown; Miss E. Hawkins; Miss M. A. Brown; J. W. Loynes; F. W. Rowe; Miss E. I. Allen; F. W. Weeks; A. W. Fleming; H. R. Robertson; S. W. A. James; S. E. H. Symons; L. D. Simpson; Miss H. Lowther; Miss E. M. Milliken; Miss E. E. M. Bache; A. G. Bird; Miss E. Watts; Miss H. F. Jones; C. E. R. Nobbs; Miss L. M. L. Pope; Miss E. H. Cooper; Miss E. L. Sibley; J. R. Paves; Miss M. I. Ward; F. D. Coglan; C. E. Hinkley; A. E. Barnes; H. C. W. Scovell; F. S. Penfold; Miss L. Collier; Miss E. M. Bradford; H. W. Speed; Miss G. H. Staples; A. T. Cannon; A. S. Baker; S. L. C. Hattersley; Miss G. N. Browne; T. J. Cahill; G. W. Robins; Miss R. Andersen; H. A. Widger; E. F. Sewell; C. H. Moody; Miss D. Everitt; F. J. Coomer; H. G. Palmer; Miss E. G. Dowdley; F. D. Kennedy; L. J. Wanford; S. F. T. Oliver; S. W. H. O'Neill; W. Matthews; J. B. Lacey; Miss E. R. Clark; Miss C. M. Cole; Miss E. A. Tree; J. H. Holgate; S. L. T. Norman; S. W. J. Gilmore; G. E. Peters; W. S. Roberts; H. E. Dunstach; J. W. Wilkinson; Miss A. E. Wilcox; S. Miss G. M. Tyrrell; Miss C. H. Hancock; C. L. Hunt; F. C. Baker; Miss A. E. Harrison; Miss E. F. Neish, M.B.E.; Miss M. Cronin; Miss M. A. Conaghten; Miss R. Saint; Miss E. V. Spencer; Miss L. M. Warrington; H. G. E. Slater; E. L. Warne; Miss N. B. Henderson; S. Miss H. D. Hartley; Miss E. M. Lathlean; Miss D. E. Day; Miss J. E. Williams; Miss E. A. Taylor; H. W. Garland; F. G. Lobb; Miss H. G. Cornwell; G. E. Blich; Miss V. S. Pritchard; Miss V. A. Waldoke; A. M. Butterfield; Miss A. E. Chivers; F. E. Bottom; Miss M. L. L. Grant; Miss M. Mantion; F. Milligan; R. T. Gurney; J. W. V. Folwell; J. Wiltshire; F. J. Harris

Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

Stores Department.

Controller, A. Wells £1,250 to £1,350
 Asst. Controllers, R. McGuffog; C. Hooper, M.S.M.; R. J. Lewis £1,050 to £1,200
 Senior Staff Officers, D. P. Dell; S. H. Gibb; S. S. Mason; V. L. Austin; A. S. L. Smith; H. S. Shipway; W. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.M.; A. W. Rathbone, D.S.M.; W. E. Eces; S. W. E. S. Harvey; P. J. Colman; E. Carr, D.C.M.
 London, £700 to £860; Birmingham and Edinburgh, £680 to £840
 Staff Officers, F. H. Brent; W. S. G. Calvert; A. R. Allen; O. J. Ford; S. J. McLeod; S. R. James; S. Freer; F. J. Elliott; A. L. Everitt; T. R. Allen; T. A. Berry; S. J. F. Mauger; S. Coultas; S. F. W. Wakely; F. M. Scagrove; H. T. Robbins; H. W. W. Collins; G. A. Brown; S. F. E. Jordan; H. S. Hodges; S. E. D. Bass; R. W.

Marsh; A. S. Flynn; S. C. A. James; S. F. G. Baron; C. H. Lyle; S. H. J. Harding; J. H. Bowes; W. A. Daniel; S. Miss E. V. Rees; L. L. Ellis; T. H. Davies; J. B. Fuller; F. M. Pearson; F. Walgate; P. J. N. Rich; J. H. Loop; S. W. Goldsby; G. R. Jewers; R. F. Walton; E. H. P. Farrow; T. Judeson; C. R. Stankey; A. M. Teare; R. H. Crathorn; F. Griffin; F. G. Welch; W. Perkins; H. Barrett; L. A. Bryant; P. J. M. Cockayne. London, £550 to £650; Birmingham and Edinburgh, £535 to £635

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, C. T. Hallam. £1,650
Assistant Solicitors, S. Johnson, LL.D.; W. N. Raymond; G. Fraser. £1,200 to £1,400
Senior Legal Assistants, J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook; F. Hesketh, LL.B.; L. C. Thomas. £900 to £1,100
Legal Assistants, E. V. Harrison; S. S. Pemberton, LL.B.; S. A. E. Normington, LL.B., B.C.L.; F. H. Plummer; W. Vaughan Williams, B.A.; J. A. R. Griffiths; J. H. Weston, LL.B.; F. M. Bevan (acting). £675 to £850
Junior Legal Assistants, J. B. C. Gould, LL.B.; P. Turner, LL.B.; W. H. M. Clifford, M.A.; J. A. T. Roberts. £375 to £650
Staff Officers, E. Edwards; H. Beagley, M.B.E.; H. C. Pratt; H. B. Stroud. £550 to £650

Factories Department.

Controller, A. Newsome. £1,250 to £1,350
Deputy Controller, F. Pinder. £900 to £1,050
Factory Engineer, W. A. Hibberd. £750 to £950
Assistant Factory Engineers, E. F. Newly, A. C. Hales. £650 to £750
Senior Staff Officer, C. H. Ford (Birmingham). £700 to £860
Factory Managers, Capt. W. Moss, D.S.O. (London), £1,000; P. Postle (Birmingham). £950
Assistant Factory Managers, G. S. Wilson, M.B.E. (London) (+ allowance £50), £550 to £650; W. E. Palmer (Birmingham), £550 to £650; £535 to £635; F. Peacock (Birmingham) (+ allowance £50), £535 to £635; W. A. Hilsdon (London) (+ allowance £50), £550 to £650; E. H. Brown (Birmingham) (+ allowance £50), £535 to £635; W. Laughlin (London) (+ allowance £50). £550 to £650
Staff Officers, A. E. Shelley (Birmingham); F. Peet (London); G. W. Birch (Birmingham); W. Cruse (Birmingham); J. G. Price (London), £550 to £650; J. V. Young (Birmingham), £535 to £635; F. W. Millett (Birmingham), £550 to £650

Contracts Department.

Director, R. G. Bennett. £1,450 to £1,650
Deputy Director, G. F. O'Dell, B.Sc., M.I.E.E. £1,250 to £1,450
Assistant Directors, A. G. Robertson, M.M.; L. J. Farries. £1,050 to £1,200
Principal Accountant, C. J. Sturt, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. £750 to £1,000
Principal Costs Officer, S. J. Husband, M.I.E.E. £750 to £1,000
Senior Staff Officers, L. D. Harkess; A. T. Smalley; A. La Croix; R. W. Mayhew; W. A. Edgson; E. E. Sturgess. £700 to £860
Senior Technical Costs Officer, S. D. Hull, A.M.I.E.E. £650 to £750
Executive Engineer, F. C. Halliburton, £650 to £750
Staff Officers, S. Capt. J. A. Johnson; C. T. Meredith; P. S. West; J. N. T. Wright; H. F. Sampson; T. H. Saddington; J. R. Turner; A. Cave; J. A. Latham; H. A. Vinal; M. H. Brown; J. E. Womack; S. V. Eagland; J. A. McCa; Thomson; A. H. Sheldrake; A. Dallas; F. V. Rhodes; S. D. Sheridan; C. H. Turney; Miss E. M. Foster; W. J. Thomas
Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525

Scottish Region.

Regional Director, Brigadier L. H. Harris, C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy Director, Col. H. Carter (T.D.). £1,300
Postal Controller, H. L. Sealey. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engineer, H. A. Ashdowne £1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, A. Wakely £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controller, H. W. Ross, D.C.M. £1,000 to £1,200
Regional Finance Officer, W. Galloway £870 to £1,010
Principal Clerks, T. A. Steven; J. W. Smith £680 to £840
Solicitor, J. Richardson, w.s.
Postmaster Surveyor (Glasgow), J. G. Bott.
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), H. N. McDowall; W. H. Penny; S. H. Bates; S. A. Crisswell; P. J. W. de Grouchy. £700 to £900
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class II), J. W. Park; J. E. T. Vallance; J. C. H. Rose; J. S. Baker, A.P. £275 to £575
Assistant Controller of Telecommunications (Class I), P. S. Simpson; G. H. Arterton. £700 to £900
Asst. Controller of Telecommunications (Class II), H. Scarborough; J. D. T. Gibbs; E. G. Crisp; H. Baird; S. H. A. Daniels, A.P.; W. Bunting (Traffic Supt., Class II). £275 to £575
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, (vacant) £635 to £730
Regional Training Officer, W. P. Humphreys. £600
Accountant, G. M. B. Tait. £850
Assistant Finance Officer, W. Taylor. £850
Assistant Accountants, H. S. Lothian; R. B. Fasken £680 to £840
Staff Officers, R. Paul; C. Sutherland; S. Claydon; Miss M. C. Montgomery; A. A. Crawford; T. B. Skinner; J. Elder; D. H. Craig; R. Murray; Miss M. J. I. Gow; Miss V. Smithies £535 to £635

Edinburgh Head Post Office.

Head Postmaster, A. G. Mackay. £1,100
Assistant Postmaster, E. G. Trinder. £730 to £930
Dundee, G. C. Dewar; Edinburgh, J. McIntosh; Glasgow, R. Teasdale; Scotland, West, J. H. T. W. Miller; A. H. Brown.

Northern Ireland Region.

Regional Director and Postal Controller, E. E. Harper £1,300
Telecommunications Controller, Captain H. A. Berry £950 to £1,100
Staff Controller, G. H. Bleas. £700 to £900
Principal Clerk, E. G. Trinder. £680 to £840
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I), H. S. M. Hall; Major M. C. Cooper £700 to £900
Assistant Controller of Telecommunications (Class II), S. J. Giffen £275 to £575
Staff Officers, D. H. Kernaghan; C. C. McNally £535 to £635

North-Eastern Region.

Regional Director, S. L. G. Semple—F. Reid, C.B.E.M.C. (Deputy Regional Director-in-Charge) £1,500
Deputy do., D. Mackenzie. £1,300
Postal Controller, W. H. Coutts. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engr., W. D. Scutt £1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, R. Keer £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controller, H. Hill. £870 to £1,010
Regional Finance Officer, W. Turnbull £870 to £1,010
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. Morton; S. H. Head; W. Scott; W. S. Roddis; C. McCarthy. £700 to £900

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class II), †F. J. Beacham; †T. Frankland.....£275 to £575
Principal Clerks, P. J. Brown; F. J. Caddy; J. L. Herlihy.....£680 to £840
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I)
 J. E. Shanahan; S. G. Watts.....£700 to £900
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class II)
 L. A. Cresswell; S. W. Dabbs.....£275 to £575
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, T. G. Halsall.....£635 to £730
Staff Officers, †G. H. Carrier; G. Y. Fryer; J. A. Nolan; C. J. Young; W. Kirkup; W. D. Evans; W. H. Blake; T. A. Gardiner; J. Tenant; †S. R. M. Cathro; †H. E. Gibbs; †E. H. Loyde.....£535 to £635
Telephone Managers:—Bradford, J. A. Matheson; Leeds, N. F. Septon; Lincoln, R. Towers; Middlesbrough, A. H. Gadd; Newcastle, A. E. Ryland; Sheffield, C. A. G. Salmon; York, F. Jones.

North-Western Region.

Regional Director, John Darke, C.B.E.....£1,500
Postal Controller, J. R. E. Aitken.....£1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, †F. E. A. Manning, M.C.; W. D. Sharp (+ allowance £100 for acting as Deputy Regional Director).....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engineer, †C. A. Beer; H. G. Davis.....£1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controller, J. Evans, O.B.E.....£1,000 to £1,200
Postmaster Surveyor, Manchester, A. E. Squirrel, O.B.E.....£1,300
Head Postmaster, Liverpool, W. H. Gardiner, O.B.E.....£1,200
Regional Finance Officer, C. H. Lockhart.....£870 to £1,010
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. H. Bloomfield; R. A. Weir; †F. W. Guenier, M.B.E.....£700 to £900
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class II), †O. R. Lewis; †L. G. Gage, M.B.E.; †W. G. Moore.....£275 to £575
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I), N. Greenwood; J. A. Beaver.....£700 to £900
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class II), R. J. Broadbent; R. J. Cook.....£275 to £575
Principal Clerks, T. H. Edmunds; C. S. Smith; D. Southcott.....£680 to £840
Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, †A. Burdett; R. B. Austin.....£635 to £730
Staff Officers, †W. B. Poultney; J. A. Hargraves; G. L. Passant; C. Combes; P. Booth; †L. Wilson; H. Shan; E. C. Bunker; P. W. Streetfield; †H. Broadhead.....£535 to £635
Telephone Managers:—Liverpool, H. C. Jones; Manchester, J. McA. Owen, £1,000; Blackburn, †A. T. J. Beard; W. R. Beach; Lancaster, (vacant); Preston, G. J. Millen.....£750 to £875

Home Counties Region.

Regional Director, B. L. Barnett, M.C.....£1,650
Deputy Regional Directors, †Col. W. R. Roberts, C.B.E.; R. P. Crum.....£1,350
Postal Controller, G. T. Cairncross.....£1,050 to £1,250
Telecommunications Controller, C. O. F. n.....£1,050 to £1,250
Chief Regional Engineer, W. E. Hudson.....£1,050 to £1,250
Staff Controller, F. Hardwick.....£1,050 to £1,250
Regional Finance Officer, A. J. Bayly.....£900 to £1,050
Assistant Postal Controller (Class I), †S. Evans; F. W. Lister; J. Johnstone; F. E. Pearson; †H. C. Potter; †S. Holmes.....£750 to £950
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class II), †H. Woodland; †W. C. Harvey; L. E. Nice; K. W. Mills; †R. G. Treagus; W. H. Blunt.....£295 to £600
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I), R. Upjohn; B. Luget; A. B. Hards.....£750 to £950

Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class II), C. H. Howard; V. T. Dodson; E. A. Thorogood; †B. Lloyd; P. E. Pritchard; S. G. Angood.....£295 to £600
Principal Clerks, A. F. Warner; R. G. Marsh; S. J. Bayliss; W. F. Hill.....£700 to £860
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, W. H. Schofield.....£635 to £730
Staff Officers, †Capt. F. R. Bolt; J. J. Griffiths; D. H. Shepherd; W. B. Green; G. Thrush; H. W. Jones; †J. T. Beddoe; C. H. Sleeman; P. Davies; G. P. Jones; H. E. Reed; O. Durbin.....£550 to £650
Telephone Managers:—Bedford, J. R. Hembrough, M.B.E., £750 to £875; Brighton, G. Edward, O.B.E., £750 to £875 (+ allowance £75); Cambridge, H. R. Jones; Canterbury, W. H. Scarborough; Colchester, T. Bagley; Guildford, G. H. Farnes; Norwich, J. W. K. Nichols; Oxford, A. D. V. Knowers; Portsmouth, Lt.-Col. A. Hemmsley, M.B.E., T.D.; Reading, C. R. Fright; Southend, G. D. Bateman; Tunbridge Wells, †W. E. Chinn; E. W. Gillett.....£750 to £875

Midland Region.

Regional Director, D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.....£1,500
Postal Controller, S. W. Campbell.....£1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, Col. J. F. Darby.....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engineer, A. Speight, M.B.E. (+ allowance).....£1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controller, Lt.-Col. H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.....£1,000 to £1,200
Head Postmaster, Birmingham, †Brigadier F. Lane (A. W. Langford, acting).....£1,200
Regional Finance Officer, B. V. Croal.....£870 to £1,010
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), †Lt.-Col. I. W. Nicholson, O.B.E.; F. E. Price; W. K. Mackenzie; Lt.-Col. S. Scott, M.C.; †Lt.-Col. H. N. Pickering; W. C. Forsyth.....£700 to £900
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I), C. Irving; E. A. Darby.....£750 to £900
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class II), T. A. Bateman; R. B. Lintell.....£275 to £575
Principal Clerks, S. G. King; E. F. Harbey.....£680 to £840
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments,.....£635 to £730
Staff Officers, †D. E. Davies; †R. P. L. Chew; F. F. Buckle; G. E. Smith; T. M. Woodyatt; F. Walker; L. J. Ronald; F. J. Tanner; E. Harrison.....£535 to £635
Telephone Managers:—Birmingham, T. A. Beck, £850 to £1,000; Nottingham, L. G. Allen, £750 to £875 (+ allowance £75); Coventry, W. Bewick; Stoke-on-Trent, M. E. Tufnail; Leicester,.....£535 to £635; Peterborough, †S. A. Manser; B. Knowlden.....£750 to £875

Welsh and Border Counties Region.

Regional Director, T. B. Braund.....£1,500
Postal Controller, G. P. Hall, O.B.E.....£1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, L. F. Masters.....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engineer, J. Morgan (+ allowance £100).....£1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controller, A. Hutcheon.....£1,000 to £1,200
Regional Finance Officer, S. Apple.....£870 to £1,010
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), H. F. Rodgers; J. S. Blake.....£700 to £900
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class II), †L. W. Higgins; †A. W. G. Ryland; †J. N. Drew, O.B.E.; †F. M. Ash, O.B.E.....£275 to £575
Assistant Controller of Telecommunications (Class I), B. R. Bailey.....£700 to £900
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class II), W. O. Vokins; L. W. Walby.....£275 to £575
Principal Clerks, P. A. Gating; J. Levick; W. A. Simester.....£680 to £840
Staff Officers, T. L. Peacock; H. N. Garland; E. Skelton; G. R. H. Frith; L. R. Thomas; J. T. Wells.....£535 to £635

Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, B. Lister, £750 to £875 (+ allowance £75); Swansea, F. R. Ferris; Chester, W. G. Luxton; Shrewsbury, F. E. Hale £750 to £875

South-Western Region.

Regional Director, Col. F. C. G. Twinn, C.M.G. £1,500
Postal Controller, F. N. Gossling, M.C. (+ allowance £100) £1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, J. F. Murray £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engineer, A. C. Warren £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Controllers, §R. H. Locke; T. L. Sturges £1,000 to £1,200
Finance Officers, §W. T. Newing; J. H. Burridge £870 to £1,010
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), §C. A. Blackmore; L. J. Taylor; C. J. Newman; G. A. Lascelles £700 to £900
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class II), §P. Dunn; §C. H. Isaac £750 to £975
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I), B. Bradley; F. R. Tyler £700 to £900
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class II), R. F. Bradburn; E. A. Figures; L. J. Glanfield £775 to £975
Principal Clerks, B. J. Craven; W. E. S. Brookes; J. Cramp £680 to £840
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, E. J. S. Roberts £635 to £730
Staff Officers, J. P. Scott; N. A. Smedley; P. Stimpson; A. G. Suggars; A. M. D. Donovan; C. W. Dickinson; E. S. Pritchard £535 to £635
Telephone Managers:—Bristol, J. E. Pidgeon (+ allowance £75), £750 to £875; Bournemouth, W. R. Tyson; Southampton, F. W. Friday; Taunton, J. Ardis; Exeter, C. Dean; Gloucester, W. Moseley; Plymouth, Capt. A. H. Gadd £750 to £875

London Telecommunications Region.

Regional Director, C. A. Taylor, C.B., M.C., £1,650
Deputy Regional Directors, R. G. de Wardt; G. H. Taylor £1,350 each
Controller (Telephones), W. C. Griffith £1,050 to £1,250
Controller (Telegraphs), D. H. Thomson £1,050 to £1,250
Chief Regional Engineer, A. Morris £1,050 to £1,250
Deputy Chief Regional Engineer, H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E. (+ allowance £100) £750 to £950
Staff Controller, H. A. Ashton £1,050 to £1,250
Deputy Staff Controller, A. C. Silby (+ allowance £100) £700 to £860
Finance Officer, F. H. Smalley £1,050 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers (Telephones), §W. B. Thwaites; J. Hinshelwood; W. H. Taylor; H. R. Moulton £850 to £950
Assistant Controllers (Telegraphs), D. D. Deadman; W. Fraser; M. H. Croker; J. Short £750 to £950

Principal Clerks, H. B. Taylor; W. Limbert; J. Penney; A. C. Silby; E. Jacob; Capt. T. F. Wingham; Col. R. S. Smart; A. R. Moody £700 to £860

Telephone Managers, H. E. Cox; C. Graham; J. N. Hill; §M. G. Holmes; J. F. McDonald; J. W. Shepherd; H. M. Turner; J. Lennox; G. P. Milton; A. Hudson £900 to £1,000
Traffic and Sales Managers, §W. Gregory; A. H. Morris; Capt. T. J. Bedford; G. L. Wolley; R. J. Niles; F. F. Meyer £650 to £750
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, H. E. Harris (+ allowance £50) £650 to £750
Chief Clerks, §W. S. Bazley, M.B.E.; Miss M. E. Jackson, M.B.E.; Miss M. E. Chandler; W. H. Warren; F. Oliver; T. R. Fletcher; B. Waters; Miss K. B. M. Stovell; E. E. P. Matthews. Men £650 to £750; Women £525 to £650

Staff Officers, E. G. Clackson; F. C. Deli; R. V. Poor; E. J. Bull; A. Ambrose; W. A. Catling; L. Clark; F. T. Rapps; J. Curry; Major G. H. Cole; P. G. Lawday; H. R. Cowdrey; Miss C. A. Deuchar; §Miss M. M. Herbert; Miss W. A. Horwood; Miss A. M. Abrey; Miss E. Carter; §W. Lee; §W. King; Miss M. J. Arnold; G. Lewis; Lt.-Col. J. T. North; J. W. F. Starr; A. W. Cross; N. McCrimmon; G. H. Wright; §W. G. Brown; G. K. Burgess; Miss G. I. M. Windridge; Miss M. Windridge; E. W. J. Head; Miss D. M. Paddon; Miss N. Kendall; Miss D. M. Little; C. C. Joily; W. T. Redman; Miss F. I. Clark; R. R. Poole; Miss C. D. Bliss; Miss D. Stokes; F. C. Williams; W. K. Scott; A. R. Hutchins

Men £550 to £650; Women £450 to £525
Sales Superintendent (Class I), J. A. Dickinson; G. O. Esdaile; W. S. Greig; §Syd. J. Smith; S. T. Faulkner; Capt. T. T. Archibald, M.C.; Lt.-Col. S. P. Wilson; J. S. Thomson; R. Cleland; A. J. Atkins; S. W. Swain; F. Peakes; L. Franks £550 to £650

Chief Superintendents of Traffic, F. B. Nichols; R. T. Gregory £700 to £800
Chief Traffic Superintendent, R. H. McGann £650 to £700

Traffic Superintendents (Class I), D. R. C. Atkins; T. S. Kern; T. A. Mason; J. D. Pettigrew; F. W. Searle; J. Walsh; H. W. Camp; H. M. Vincent; F. W. Baldry; E. H. Burt; W. F. Newland; T. H. Gibbs; E. W. Cherry; S. A. T. Payne; E. E. Hancock; A. Taylor; S. L. Holcombe; §E. W. G. Knight; H. M. De Borde; F. Baker; F. H. Mann; V. W. N. Bowles; A. L. S. Godden £550 to £650

Chief Supervisor, Miss F. M. White £450 to £525
Regional Engineers, F. B. Chapman; H. F. Epps; A. E. Stone; A. E. Penney £750 to £950

Executive Engineers, W. Bocock; §F. C. G. Greening; G. B. W. Harrison; A. H. C. Knox; C. W. Lemmey; §G. J. Millen; A. K. Robinson; W. A. B. Romain; P. J. Sard; W. H. Scarborough; G. Spears; W. J. E. Tobin; H. White; G. E. Wood; H. N. W. Akerman; §R. E. Jones; S. M. E. Russell; R. S. Salt; L. F. Worthy; J. A. Gunston; G. Elliott; C. A. R. Pearce; C. Turner; A. E. Hayward; §A. B. Harnden; E. W. Johnson; G. S. Berkley; F. V. Partridge; R. G. Devereux; G. E. Smith £650 to £750

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W. C. Vipan; C. J. Fallaize; A. W. C. Barty; F. W. Shaw £645 to £720
Superintendents (Lower Grade), T. S. English; A. Boyce; E. R. W. Knibbs; A. H. Garner; R. C. Whyte; A. E. Narborough; A. S. Mayhew; A. P. Brown; T. Bruce; J. H. H. Haywood; S. H. Brady; B. S. T. Wallace £530 to £630
Superintendent (Higher Grade—Cable Room), A. Bath £645 to £720
Chief Supervisor, Miss H. R. Roseberry £490 to £565

Supervisor (Higher Grade), Misses A. E. Atterbury; G. E. Mathison; E. J. Knock; G. S. Horrex; F. A. Roycroft £430 to £484

† Serving in H.M. Forces.

‡ On loan to another Government Department.

CENTRAL PRICE REGULATION COMMITTEE

Queen Anne's Chambers, 41-45, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 7910).

Local Price Regulation Committees.
 (Dealing with prices for non-food stuffs.)

ENGLAND.

Northern Region.

Watergate Buildings, Sandhill, Quayside, Newcastle on Tyne, 1.
 [Newcastle 23350 & 23359.]

Chairman, T. M. Harbottle, M.C.
Secretary, H. L. S. Hannah.

North-Eastern Region.

Britannia House, Wellington Street, Leeds, 1.

[Leeds 27354-5.]

Chairman, Malcolm Hill.

Secretary, C. Adcock.

North-Midland Region.

Prudential Buildings, Queen Street, Nottingham.

[Nottingham 3531.]

Secretary, J. Brown.

Eastern Region.

Corpus Christi College (Block Z—Rooms 3 and 4),

Cambridge.

[Cambridge 56474/5.]

Chairman, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E.,

K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Secretary, E. J. V. Standley.

London Region.

23 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

[Victoria 7503-6]

(The Metropolitan Police District.)

Chairman, Dingwall L. Bateson.

Secretary, L. E. Holmes.

South-Eastern Region.

1, Culverden Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.

(Tunbridge Wells 2848.)

Chairman: T. T. Blyth.

Secretary: A. W. Stamp.

Southern Region.

Oxford Street Chambers, Oxford Road, Reading.

[Reading 60340.]

Chairman, Prof. A. L. Goodhart, LL.D.

Secretary, S. T. Jones.

South-Western Region.

40, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol, 8.

[Bristol 38277/8.]

Chairman: Alderman R. F. Lync.

Secretary: C. Smith.

Midland Region.

Lombard House, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

[Birmingham Central 6677.]

Chairman, Roy Pinsent.

Secretary, A. E. C. Merefield.

North-Western Region.

Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens,

Manchester, 3.

[Manchester Deansgate 2474.]

Chairman, H. S. Kershaw., C.B.E.

Secretary, F. W. C. Godden.

*WALES.**South Wales Region.*

12, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

[Cardiff 627.]

Chairman, Sir Herbert Hiles, M.B.E., J.P.

Secretary, O. M. Williams.

North Wales Region.

39, Aquarium Street, Rhyl.

[Rhyl 1133.]

Chairman, Capt. A. Stanley Davies, J.P.

Secretary, F. Austin Williams.

*SCOTLAND.**Southern and South-Eastern Region.*

7, Meuse Lane, Edinburgh, 2.

[Edinburgh 31876.]

Chairman, J. A. Falconer, C.A.

Secretary, G. W. A. Berry.

South-Western Region.

Premier House, 197, Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

[Douglas 3743.]

Chairman: Col. H. B. Spens, D.S.O., T.D., T.L.

Secretary: A. H. Macdonald.

Northern Region.

Hotel Imperial, Inverness.

[Inverness 1597.]

Chairman, Provost Cattanaich.

Secretary, H. Burgess.

North-Eastern Region.

Amicable House, Union Street, Aberdeen.

[Aberdeen 7618.]

Chairman, Prof. T. M. Taylor.

Secretary, D. D. Mills.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

31, Lincenall Street, Belfast.

[Belfast 21212.]

Secretary, K. S. McKibbin.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

Great George Street and Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 252-253. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, THE RT. HON. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. A. R. Pimlott.

Asst. Private Sec., Miss E. M. Donald, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Major C. P. Mayhew,

M.P. unpaid

Permanent Under-Secretary, E. M. Nicholson

Clerk of the Council, E. C. E. Leadbitter, C.V.O.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, *F. J. Fernau, T.D. £1,700

Senior Clerk (vacant). £1,060

Staff Officer, T. R. T. Evans, M.B.E. . . £550 to £650

* Acting.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. In normal times the Public Search Rooms and a Museum are open daily.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy Keeper, C. T. Flower, C.B., M.A., F.S.A.,

Secretary and Principal Assistant Keeper, Hilary

Jenkinson, C.B.E., F.S.A. £1,550

Assistant Keepers (1st Class), M. C. B. Davies, F.S.A.;

R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; A. C. Wood, M.C.;

D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies,

F.S.A.; J. H. Collingridge; H. C. Johnson; F. H.

Slingsby, M.C.; H. N. Blakiston; C. Johnson,

F.S.A.; D. B. Wardle; C. E. S. Drew

£738 to £1,058

Assistant Keepers (and Class), L. C. Hector; R. H. Ellis; R. B. Pugh; R. E. Latham; T. H. Brooke; R. W. N. B. Gilling; J. J. O'Reilly.

Staff Officer, O. G. R. Fox, M.B.E.... £277 to £634
£550 to £650

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, C. T. Flower, C.B., M.A., F.S.A.

CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE,

55 to 61, Moorgate, E.C.2.

Contains charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1837; ancient customs; Horn, Dunthorne, Liber Custumarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus; Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. Regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.

Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones, LL.B., F.R.Hist.S. (acting).

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,

Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The Lord Elphinstone.

Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland, William Angus..... £1,350

Curator of Historical Records, H. M. Paton..... £975

Chief Assistant Keeper, John Sommerville..... £975

Assistant Keepers, W. Morrison; W. E. S. Brebner;

A. Dryden..... £700 to £860

Accountant, J. H. Leask..... £650 to £750

Chief Clerks, J. Duff, B.L.; W. R. Scott; J. McVie;

I. M. Houston; E. Bonner..... each £675

1st Class Clerks, G. Mackenzie; D. N. White;

C. T. McInnes; J. S. Binnie; J. M. McKenzie;

L. Ockrent, Ph.D.; D. Anderson; C. S. Scobie;

A. Penman; F. Y. Strachan; G. R. M. Jockell;

J. M. Robertson; James Maccabe; G. R. Murdoch; John Lambert; A. K. Falconer; J. S. C.

Gill; R. W. N. Evans; W. P. Armit

£475 to £625

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C.2.

(Temporary Address, 7 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.)

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1945, was £503,973,744.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, 7, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.3, or at any Post Office.

Public Trustee, Reginald Ramson Whitty, C.B.E.

*Assistant Public Trustees, *F. W. Hirst, O.B.E.; R. S.*

Shuckburgh, C.B.E..... £1,360 to £1,650

*Chief Administrative Officers, *A. S. Ellison; *A. G.*

Norris..... £1,000 to £1,300

*Acceptance Officer, *J. A. M. Spice..... £225 to £1,100*

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, H. B.

Worthington..... £625 to £1,000

Trust Officers, R. P. Baukwill; T. F. Bowman;

**R. C. L. Brandon; C. J. S. Cooke; *G. Cooper-*

*Willis; *S. E. W. Eldridge; A. R. Gale; R.*

*Higson; *J. Knowles; S. L. Leach; W. M. Limb;*

*A. G. Mears; N. D. Ouvry (temp.); *H. Pettitt;*

**L. L. Price; A. K. Speeden; C. J. Stenning*

(temp.); A. N. Suggett; G. E. Sykes; R. M.

*Thrupp; *G. W. Wallace; H. M. Wallace*

£625 to £1,000 and £625 to £1,100

Establishment Officer, J. S. Wilkes, M.B.E.

£800 to £900

Deputy Establishment Officer, Miss M. A. Russell

£525 to £650

Lady Visitor, Miss R. C. S. D. Harris

£300 to £450

Chief Accountant, A. F. Day, O.B.E.

£1,050 to £1,200

*Accountants, *W. H. Carter; *P. D. Lane; S. H.*

*Maunder; *S. V. Moon; F. W. Teare*

£700 to £860

Cashier, H. J. Curtis..... £550 to £700

Income Tax Officer, E. W. Hawkins..... £700 to £860

*Chief Investment Managers, *G. H. Porter; *F. G.*

Turner..... £1,000 to £1,200

*Investment Managers, *H. A. Barnett; A. H. Craig;*

**W. R. Gillett; *L. A. Rossiter*

£650 to £860 and £650 to £900

*Securities Officer, *C. McCallie..... £700 to £860*

Chief Property Adviser, C. Bowes, F.S.I.

£1,000 to £1,200

Senior Property Advisers, P. G. Crawley, F.A.I.;

B. M. Goodwin, F.S.I.; C. R. Harding (temp.);

J. H. Neale, F.S.I..... £550 to £850 and £900

Manchester Office,

Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester, 3.

Deputy Public Trustee, P. Archer, O.B.E.

£1,200 to £1,400

*Principal Clerk, *G. P. Seed..... £850 to £1,060*

*Trust Officers, *O. N. Sidebottom; A. G. Taylor*

£600 to £900

Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman..... £650 to £860

Accountant, W. R. Howrie..... £525 to £750

Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby..... £515 to £815

Investment Manager, T. F. Kingston..... £700 to £900

Staff Officer, R. Watson..... £450 to £750

* Acting.

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

32 Cornhill, E.C.2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1944-45 the Commissioners advanced loans amounting to £948,971. Of the total advanced out of the Local Loans Fund in that year the sum of £709,080 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was :—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 5 1% .. 1944-45	3 16 5% .. 1939-40
3 5 3% .. 1943-44	3 12 6% .. 1938-39
3 5 11% .. 1942-43	3 10 0% .. 1937-38
3 8 9% .. 1941-42	3 5 2% .. 1936-37
3 18 2% .. 1940-41	3 5 1% .. 1935-36

Chairman, Sir Albert C. Gladstone, Bt. unp.
Deputy-Chairman, W. B. Neville. unp.
Other Commissioners, Lord Clwyd; R. Abel Smith;
Lord Latham; Harrison Barrow; Lord Rennell;
B. F. G. Currie; Lord Aldenham; F. C. R. Douglas,
M.P.; H. C. R. Williamson; F. G. Bloxham unpaid
Secretary, D. F. Buckley. £1,360 to £1,650
Legal Adviser, J. Conway Morris, LL.M.

Assist. Secretary and Chief Clerk, S. Parkinson,
£950 to £1,200
£750 to £1,000

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the
Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor
Clergy.

Secretary, E. J. Hare.
Principal Asst. Secretary, C. S. Amsden.
Asst. Sec. and Finance Officer, M. L. Warren.
Establishment Officer, L. Young.
Solicitor, E. W. R. Peterson.
Legal Assistants, C. J. V. D. Edwards; D. K.
Benham.

Architect, A. P. Lay.
Heads of Divisions, S. B. Wood; C. Needell.
Asst. Heads of Divisions, S. C. Grimes; A. Fraser;
R. E. Darby; A. W. J. Savidge; G. Burgess.
Higher Executive Officers, F. W. Eatherley; R. G.
Williams; F. G. Brain; C. T. Tyrrell; A. J.
Pedder.

RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

5 Praed St., Paddington, W.2.

Established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928,
to set up and operate totalisators on approved
horse racecourses in Great Britain.

From the profits derived grants are made, with
the approval of the Home Secretary, for purposes
conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses,
the sport of horse racing and the advancement and
encouragement of veterinary science and education.

Members.

Appld. by the Home Secretary:—Sir Reginald Blair,
M.P. (Acting Chairman)—by the Chancellor of the
Exchequer:—Gen. Sir John Dri. Cane, G.C.B.—by
the Secretary of State for Scotland:—Col. Sir
Charles MacAndrew, M.P.—by the Minister of
Agriculture and Fisheries:—Hon. Alexander
Parker—by the Jockey Club:—the Lord Portal,
D.S.O., M.V.O.; the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell,
K.T., C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Loraine, Bt.,
G.C.M.G.—by the National Hunt Committee:—
E. L. Gosling; the Lord Stalbridge, M.C.—by
Tattersall's Committee:—W. E. Fry—by the Race-
course Association:—E. E. Robinson.
Secretary and Chief Accountant, G. S. B. Mc-
Naughton, C.A.

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

AND

ANGLO-SCOTTISH RAILWAYS ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY,

32 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

[Tel.: Whitehall 8838.]

Chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority and of
the Joint Authority, Sir Joshua Scholefield, K.C.
Clerk of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the
Joint Authority, F. L. Bristow, P.A.S.I. (acting).

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W. 7
[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a
permanent Commission after winding up the
affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for
its object the promotion of scientific and artistic
education by means of funds derived from its
Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left
over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the
Princess Royal.

Chairman, Board of Management, The Lord Mac-
millan, G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir
Robert Robinson, LL.D., F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, C.V.O.,
LL.D.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMISSIONER,

Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Establishment and Accounts Division,
11-12 Cornhill, E.C.3.

(See also p. 630.)

President, THE LORD KINDERSLEY, G.B.E.

Vice-Presidents, Maj.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Lord
Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Sir T.

Chambers, K.B.E.

Chairman, Sir Harold Mackintosh, Bt.

Vice-Chairmen, Major Sir Charles Mander, Bt.,
D.L.; George Gibson; Harold Parkinson, O.B.E.

Members, Col. W. H. Barrell, O.B.E.; R. Bennett,
M.B.E.; Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E.; R. H. Charles,
C.B.E. (Board of Education); P. Cheetham; G.

Chester, C.B.E. (T.U.C.); Field-Marshal Sir Cyril
Deverell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.L. (Savings in the Army
and Royal Air Force); Ald. E. G. Eddy, O.B.E.;

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 application of any sums of money provided by
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 mittee consists of the holders for the time being of

certain Ministerial offices. The Order in Council
 also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all
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 Charter dated November 23, 1916, amended by a
 supplemental Charter dated April 27, 1928, the
 members of the Committee of the Privy Council
 were created a Body Corporate under the name of
 "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of
 Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and
 dispose of money and other property for the pur-
 poses of the Committee. On December 25, 1916,
 a separate Department, having its own Parlia-
 mentary Vote, was created for the service of the
 Committee.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department
 in 1945-46 amounts to £1,405,271, an increase of
 £422,160 on the same estimate for 1944-45. The
 gross estimate amounts to £1,817,217; Head-
 quarters administration, £74,664; Grants for Re-
 search, £429,900; Research Work and Research
 Establishments (except Geological Survey and
 Museum), £1,217,706; Geological Survey of
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Senior Geologists, J. K. Allan; W. Anderson; S. Buchan, Ph.D.; G. A. Burnett; R. Crookall, D.Sc., Ph.D.; K. C. Dunham, Ph.D. (Petrographer); W. N. Edwards; A. Fowler; D. Haldane;

S. E. Hollingworth, D.Sc.; J. Knox; G. H. Mitchell, D.Sc., Ph.D.; S. W. C. Rose; J. V. Stephens; C. J. Stubblefield, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; D. A. Wray, Ph.D. £680 to £800

Geologists, S. F. W. Anderson; J. G. C. Anderson, Ph.D.; A. J. Butler; F. W. Cope; C. F. Davidson, D.Sc.; J. R. Earp, Ph.D.; S. C. A. Holmes; G. A. Kellaway; T. R. M. Lawrie; R. V. Melville;

J. A. Robbie; J. H. Taylor, Ph.D.; F. B. A. Welch, Ph.D.; V. Wilson, Ph.D.; A. W. Woodland, Ph.D.; £350 to £650; Miss E. M. Guppy

Temporary Geologists, J. Cameron; C. H. Dinham; J. E. Prentice; P. A. Sabine; J. Shirley

Assistants I., W. Manson; A. Templeman £400 to £515

Staff Officer, P. A. Frisby, £550 to £650

Higher Grade Clerk, F. W. P. Andrews £400 to £525

Superintendents of Maps, A. E. N. Haynes; £350 to £500; G. G. Torkington, £350 to £475

Museum of Practical Geology.

Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

The Museum was closed from the outbreak of hostilities. In Peace Time, it was open free on week-

days, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Curator and Librarian, J. Phenister, D.Sc.
Assistant Curator, A. F. Hallimond, Sc.D.
(allowance £200) £680 to £800

The National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex.

Chairman of the General Board, The President of the Royal Society,

Vice-Chairman of General Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Prof. A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sec.R.S.

Director, Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. (and free residence).....£1,750
Secretary, E. S. Hiscocks, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Assistant to the Secretary, J. W. Christelow
£1,050 to £1,250

Scientific Officers, W. J. Clenshaw; S. G. A. McMillan
£850 to £1,050

Accountant, Miss M. Robb.....£600 to £725
Staff Officers, E. C. Cook; A. May.....£550 to £650

Higher Grade Clerks, H. W. Atkinson; P. H. Durham; F. J. Richards.....£400 to £525

Aerodynamics Division.

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Principal Scientific Officers, L. W. Bryant; A. Page, F.R.S.; R. A. Frazier, D.Sc.; T. Lavender; C. N. H. Lock; J. L. Nayler; L. F. G. Simmons.....£850 to £1,050

Senior Scientific Officers, V. M. Falkner; R. Jones, D.Sc.; D. H. Williams; R. Warden, Ph.D.
£680 to £800

Scientific Officers, A. S. Batson; J. A. Bevan; J. B. Bratt; S. W. S. Brown; R. W. G. Gandy; A. S. Halliday, Ph.D.; W. F. Hilton, Ph.D.; W. P. Jones; A. E. Knowler, Ph.D.; R. C. Pankhurst, Ph.D.; C. Salter; C. Scruton.....£400 to £680

Temporary Scientific Officers, J. Williams; F. Cheers. Assistants I., T. H. Fewster; A. H. Bell, £400 to £560; L. J. Jones; H. L. Nixon; W. S. Walker
£400 to £575

Higher Grade Clerks, *A. C. Dalton, £400 to £525; *Miss D. Laxton.....£320 to £420

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Principal Scientific Officers, R. Davis; L. Harishorn, D.Sc.....£850 to £1,050

Senior Scientific Officers, A. H. M. Arnold, D.Eng., Ph.D.; G. W. Bowdler; T. I. Jones, Ph.D.; W. G. Standing; C. E. Webb.....£680 to £800

Scientific Officers, A. Felton; G. H. Rayner; E. Rushton.....£400 to £680

Assistants I., W. H. Eastland, £400 to £580; H. W. Leaver; E. F. Tomlin; W. Wilson, £400 to £575

Engineering Division.

Superintendent, G. A. Hankins, D.Sc.
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Principal Scientific Officers, H. L. Cox; D. G. Sopwith; H. J. Tapself.....£850 to £1,050

Senior Scientific Officers, F. Aughite, Ph.D.; S. L. Bradley; S. D. Clayton; W. F. Cope; A. Fogg; C. E. Phillips; L. E. Prosser.....£680 to £800

Scientific Officers, F. T. Barwell, Ph.D.; A. F. C. Brown; D. A. Harding; P. J. Higgins; A. E. Johnson; G. H. Lean; J. H. Preston, Ph.D.; H. E. Smith; N. D. G. Vincent.....£400 to £680

Temporary Scientific Officers, J. R. Bristow, Ph.D.; H. Conway.

Assistants I., H. V. Pollard, £400 to £580; H. E. Dingle; P. L. Thorpe.....£400 to £575

Higher Grade Clerk, H. O. Chaplin, £400 to £525

Light Division.

Superintendent, T. Smith, F.R.S.....£1,050 to £1,250

Principal Scientific Officers, J. S. Anderson, D.Sc., Ph.D.; J. Guild; J. W. T. Walsh, D.Sc.

Senior Scientific Officers, R. Donaldson; W. S. Siles, Ph.D.....£850 to £1,050

Scientific Officers, B. H. Crawford; H. G. W. Harding; T. H. Harrison, Ph.D.; S. L. H. McDermott; J. S. Preston.....£680 to £800

Assistants I., W. Barnett; W. J. Stockwell, £400 to £580; F. J. C. Brookes; L. C. Cordle; G. C. Cornford; G. R. King; H. F. Meacock
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Superintendent, J. R. Womersley, £1,050 to £1,250
Scientific Officer, M. R. Hopkins.....£400 to £680

Metallurgy Division.

Superintendent, N. Allen, D.Sc.....£1,050 to £1,250
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Senior Scientific Officers, J. D. Grogan; Mrs. M. L. V. Haughton, D.Sc.; C. H. M. Jenkins, D.Sc.; V. H. Stott, D.Sc.; H. A. Sloman; W. P. Rees; W. A. Wood, D.Sc.....£680 to £800

Temporary Senior Scientific Officer, F. W. Jones, Ph.D.....£680

Scientific Officers, C. A. Bristow; F. W. Cuckow; Miss I. H. Hadfield; G. A. Mellor; T. E. Rooney; T. H. Schofield; C. Wainwright; P. G. Ward
£400 to £680

Assistants I., G. C. H. Jenkins; S. A. L. Thorogood
£400 to £575

Higher Grade Clerk, W. W. Michael, £400 to £525

Metrology Division.

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Senior Scientific Officers, I. Backhurst; J. S. Clark; L. J. Collier; S. J. C. Evans, Ph.D.; S. G. G. Sherratt
£680 to £800

Scientific Officers, G. P. Barnard, Ph.D.; P. H. Bigg; S. H. P. Bloxam; A. M. P. Brookes; S. C. Dunbar; C. A. Gladman; C. J. W. Grieveson; W. H. Johnson; L. W. Nickols; W. G. Ridge; C. Timms; N. P. Tucker.....£400 to £680

Temporary Scientific Officer, R. J. Garrod.

Assistants I., C. O. Taylerson; A. Turner, £400 to £580; C. H. Bone; F. H. Burch; H. A. Dear; W. O. Jennings; L. O. C. Johnson; W. Lee; C. W. Wells.....£400 to £575

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Senior Scientific Officers, S. J. H. Awbery; W. Binks; R. S. Dadson; R. W. Powell, D.Sc., Ph.D.
£680 to £800

Scientific Officers, G. H. Aston, Ph.D.; C. R. Barber; S. G. E. Bell, Ph.D.; E. G. Butcher; E. J. Evans; W. E. T. Perry; S. M. de Selincourt; E. E. Smith; S. J. Thewlis, D.Sc.....£400 to £680

Assistants I., J. G. Durham; R. R. Strand, M.B.E., £400 to £580; A. R. Challoner; S. F. Hathaway
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£680 to £800

Scientific Officers, W. J. G. Beynon, Ph.D.; R. E. Burgess; L. Essen, Ph.D.; S. R. A. Fereday, Ph.D.; L. H. Ford; S. G. F. Gainsborough; H. G.

Hopkins, Ph.D.; S.J. E. M. Johnston, Ph.D.; R. Naismith; R. R. Pearce, Ph.D.; S.D. S. Perfect, D.Phil.; W. R. Piggett; B. G. Pressey; W. Ross; S.J. A. Saxton; S.W. H. Ward

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 Scientific Officer, A. Emerson, £400 to £680
 Temporary Scientific Officer, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.N.A., £650
 Assistants I., A. W. Riddle, £400 to £580; R. S. Cutland, M.Inst.N.A.; L. W. Berry; J. Weedon, £400 to £515

* Acting.

† On loan from another Government Department.

‡ On loan to other Government Departments.

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 Assistant Private Secretaries, R. P. Fraser; A. B. Hume.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, (vacant).
 Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, G.C.B., £3,000
 Private Secretary, T. McL. Martin.
 Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, G. Buchanan, M.P.; T. Fraser, M.P., £1,500
 Private Secretaries, (to Mr. Buchanan) R. P. Fraser; (to Mr. Fraser) A. B. Hume.
 Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E., £1,700

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 Assistant Secretaries, W. Bakels; M. Campbell; H. Crow, O.B.E.; L. G. Davidson, £1,100 to £1,450
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 Settlement Officers (Land), F. L. Darby (allowance £110); G. A. Macleod, £680 to £840
 Finance Officer and Accountant, I. D. Gemmell, I.S.O., £1,060 (personal)
 Deputy Finance Officer and Accountant, J. Stewart, £870 to £1,010
 Accountant, J. I. Logan, £680 to £840
 Senior Executive Officer, W. B. Niven, £680 to £840
 Senior Staff Officers, C. G. Donald; F. Macfarlane; W. J. Mortimer; J. W. Reid; W. Wright, £635 to £730

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, J. A. Symon, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., M.A., B.Sc. (Agric.), £900 to £1,100
 Senior Inspectors, W. Craib, B.Sc. (Agric.); A. S.

Fortune, T.D., B.Sc. (Agric.); A. Millar, B.Sc. (Agric.); J. T. Steele, M.A., B.Sc. (Agric.)
 († allowance £100) £635 to £830
 General Inspectors, A. M. Calder, B.Sc. (Agric.); J. Dean; W. K. Macfarlane, B.Sc. (Agric.) († allowance £100); Miss M. M. MacLeod, N.D.D., C.D.D.; F. M. Parker, B.Sc. (Agric.); A. N. Petrie, C.D.A.; R. J. Scott, B.Sc. (Agric.), B.Sc. (Pure Science); W. M. Sinclair; A. N. Thomson
 Men £525 to £635; Women £420 to £515
 Seed Testing and Plant Registration Station and Plant Pathology Service.
 Director, T. P. McIntosh, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Agr.), £635 to £850
 Plant Pathologist, C. E. Foister, B.A., Ph.D., £525 to £700

Land Technical Staff.

Chief Land Officer, T. B. Maudon, B.Sc. (Agr.), F.S.I., £900 to £1,100
 Divisional Land Officers, M. A. M. Dickie, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.); A. Paton, B.Sc. (Agr.); A. F. Wilson, M.B.E., C.D.A., £850 to £1,000
 Land Officers, A. J. Bean, B.Sc. (Agric.); J. Bett, N.D.A., C.D.A.; A. N. Black, B.Sc. (Agr.); G. D. Davidson, B.Sc. (Agr.); J. S. Gibson, C.D.A.; A. T. Gourlay, F.S.I.; P. C. Jack, N.D.A.; A. MacArthur, C.D.A., N.D.A.; M. MacAulay; A. MacCallum, M.C.; R. G. McClymont, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.); T. B. Macdonald, C.D.A., N.D.A., P.A.S.I.; D. Miller, C.D.A.; A. Nicolson († allowance £25); A. W. Renfrew, C.D.A., N.D.A., C.D.D., N.D.D.; J. Rose, B.Sc. (Agr.) († allowance £50); G. F. Ross, U.D.A., N.D.D., C.D.D.; J. S. Weddell, C.D.A., £500 to £700

Engineering and Surveying Staff.

Chief Engineer and Surveyor, A. G. Ingham, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.San.I., £900 to £1,100
 Principal Surveyors, W. F. Lowrie, F.I.A.S. (also Asst. Chief Engineer and Surveyor with allowance of £150); A. Scott, A.M.I.C.E. († allowance £100); J. C. Cruickshank, A.M.I. Water E., L.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I. († allowance £100) £625 to £725
 Plant Manager, J. A. Riddoch, £400 to £550

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander, £850 to £1,100
 Senior Assistant Solicitor, J. S. McGlashan, £750 to £850
 Assistant Solicitor, K. J. A. Greig, £550 to £750

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Advisory Officer on Farm Economics, W. E. Heath, B.Sc. (Agr.), £700 to £850
 Labour Advisory Officer, J. White, C.D.A., £635 to £850
 Marketing Officer, A. F. Smith, M.B.E., N.D.A., N.D.D., C.D.D. († allowance £115) £456 to £635
 Director of the West Highland Survey, F. Fraser Darling, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. († allowance £60) £600
 Technical Adviser (Supplies), A. Main, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), £457 to £578
 Technical Adviser (Destructive Animals), A. D. Campbell, £457 to £578 († allowance £100) £500

* Assigned for Departmental Duties in London.
 † Seconded to another Government Department.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, London, S.W.1.

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 Private Secretaries, W. A. Williams; Miss L. M. Collinson.
 Second Secretary, J. W. Parker, C.B., £1,700
 Principal Assistant Secretary, J. Jardine, O.B.E., M.D., £1,650

Assistant Secretaries, T. Grainger Stewart, M.C., T.D., A.D.C.; R. T. Hawkins (*Establishment Officer*); J. Macdonald; W. F. Arbuckle; R. M. Allardice, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D.; A. G. Rodger, O.B.E.

Principals, W. F. Burton; S. A. Alderman; H. W. S. Biden, M.B.E. (*Asst. Establishment Officer*); H. S. Hardy; D. M. Ogilvie, M.B.E.; G. Boyd; A. E. Macdonald; P. G. Brewer, M.B.E.

Principal Staff Officers, I. Murdoch (*Accountant*), £700 to £925; T. J. Mackenzie; C. W. Turner; A. Tosio; E. G. Bell; R. S. Stewart

Architect, J. F. Ford, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. (*and fecs*)

Development Officer for Youth Service (Temporary) C. H. Dand. £890

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, G. Watson. £1,500
Chief Inspectors, W. A. Munro, D.Litt.; D. D. Anderson, M.C.; A. B. Grieve, D.Sc.; G. T. Pringle. £1,400

Inspectors, J. Lambie; J. Ferguson; J. S. W. Boyle, Ph.D.; G. D. C. Stokes, D.Sc.; R. MacDonald; R. Forbes, D.S.O., M.C.; J. W. M. Gunn, £1,050 to £1,200; G. McNary, M.C., D.Litt.; Miss M. Ramsay Ewan; J. S. Brunton; J. I. Davidson; Miss C. G. O'Connor; Miss H. G. Leitch; Miss E. I. Young; J. G. Lamb; A. S. Kelly; D. R. Bremner; K. J. Cuthbertson; A. Law; S. A. B. Taylor, D.Litt.; M. S. C. M. Kennedy; D. Dickson, Ph.D.; A. Logan; J. D. MacGregor; E. W. Thomas, Ph.D.; J. A. Ramsay; M. Murray; S. J. Stevenson; J. G. Strachan, Ph.D.; Miss I. S. Gibson; J. D. Nisbet; R. Macleod; W. Macdonald; J. Maclean; P. M. Gillan; W. R. Humphries; Miss I. N. MacGlasnan; G. B. Cruickshank; J. C. Holmes; K. E. Miller; Miss J. T. Duncanson; Miss L. Boyd, D.Sc.; W. S. Gray; T. L. Taylor; J. Dryburgh; J. J. Reid; I. D. Stewart; J. W. Baxter; D. G. Biggar, Ph.D.; W. H. May

Men £625 to £1,100; *Women* £510 to £940
Medical Officer and Inspector of Physiotherapy, G. W. Simpson, M.D., D.P.H. £625 to £1,200

† At Fielden House.

‡ Part-time employment.

§ Loaned to another Government Department.

¶ On loan from another Government Department.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh.

Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, London, S.W.1.

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Private Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Steer
Chief Medical Officer, A. Davidson, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., R.H.P. £1,750
Deputy Secretary, Craig Mitchell. £1,650
Principal Assistant Secretaries, M. M. Dobbie; C. S. Sharp. £1,650
Assistant Secretaries, G. Crow; N. W. Graham; T. D. Haddow; E. A. Hogan; R. Howat; G. H. Kimpton; J. G. Kyd, C.B.E. (*also Registrar-General for Scotland*); J. Mackenzie; G. MacRobbie; H. R. Smith; J. Y. Sutherland

Principals, T. Bell; J. E. Cochran; H. V. De Lorey; J. L. Graham; T. A. Greig; E. W. Hancock; G. Hawley; J. Hogarth; T. V. Hughson; P. T. S. Jeffrey; J. B. Kirkwood; F. H. Korner; J. H. McGuinness; D. M. McPhail; J. K. Murray; G. I. Price-Jones; G. Ross; A. B. Taylor; M. T. Wilson, £775 to £1,060; Miss L. C. Watson. £700 to £940
Housing Progressing Officer (Temporary), D. Turpie
Administrative Officers (Temporary), A. Cassells; J. Callan Wilson.

Heads of Branch, A. H. Duncan; R. Loudon

Statistical Officer, W. Grossart, D.F.C. £680 to £840

Senior Staff Officers, J. A. B. Auckland; D. N. Braid; W. W. Crabbe; W. C. Gillon; W. O. Hayburn; J. D. Macmillan; J. Mercer; A. J. Purves
£635 to £730, £650 to £750

Finance.

Chief Accountant, J. Stirling, A.S.A.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant, A. Johnston, C.A. £1,100 to £1,400

Accountants, G. C. Cogman; W. W. Hatley; J. Mackenzie, C.A. £870 to £1,010

Accountant (Temporary), H. J. Nalin. £680 to £840

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. Thomson, W.S. £1,050 to £1,350
Assistant Solicitors, J. S. Dalgetty, LL.B. £750 to £1,000; J. A. Beaton, B.L. £550 to £750

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, A. Davidson, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., R.H.P. £1,750
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. J. Peters, M.D. £1,650

Senior Medical Officers, W. D. Hood, M.B., Ch.B.; J. M. Johnston, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. £1,350 to £1,550

Medical Officers, T. D. Kennedy, M.B., Ch.B., £1,000 to £1,400; J. L. Halliday, M.D.; J. M. MacPherson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.; A. J. Muirhead, M.D., £1,000 to £1,200; Charlotte A. Douglas, M.D., F.R.C.O.G.; J. A. G. Keddie, M.D.; *P. L. McKinlay, M.D., F.R. Stat. Soc.; I. N. Sutherland, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E.; J. S. Westwater, M.D., £750 to £1,200; *W. J. Hogg, L.M., M.D. £800 to £1,000

Medical Officer (Temporary), Ida M. Seymour, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Hospital Officers—

Edinburgh, J. L. M. Symms, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £1,000 to £1,400

Glasgow, A. B. Walker, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P., £1,000 to £1,200; A. K. Bowman, M.B., Ch.B. £800 to £1,100

Aberdeen, T. W. Buchan, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.P.S.G. £800 to £1,200

Dundee, C. M. Fleming, M.D., £1,000 to £1,200

Inverness, R. D. Martin, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers, T. H. J. Douglas, L.R.C.P. & S.E., F.R.F.P.S.G., L.D.S. (*Personal*) £800 to £1,100; A. W. Hart, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S. £750 to £850

Dental Officer (Temporary), *A. J. Ritchie, L.R.C.P.S., L.D.S.

Technical Staff.

Chief Engineer, J. C. O. Burns, M.Inst.C.E. £1,200 to £1,400

Deputy Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster, M.Inst.C.E. £1,000 to £1,150

Chief Architect and Chief Planning Officer, R. H. Matthew, A.R.I.B.A. £1,200 to £1,400

Deputy Chief Architect, J. A. Bent, A.R.I.B.A. £1,000 to £1,150

Deputy Chief Planning Officer, T. A. Jeffries, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. £1,000 to £1,150

Inspectorate.

General Inspectors, W. Birrell; F. S. Lumbard; J. Macfarlane, D.C.M.; W. T. Mercer; W. C. M. Thirld. £700 to £1,000

Chief Inspector, Alkali, etc. Works (Temporary), E. A. B. Birse, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Inspector of Public Cleansing and Salvage, T. B. Crookes, F.Inst.C.S. £455 to £700

* Serving with H.M. Forces.

† On loan to another Department

‡ At Fielden House.

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT.

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (Tel. 33433);
 Fielden House, 20 Great College Street, London,
 S.W.1 (Tel. Whitehall 7464).

Secretary, D. Milne, C.B. £2,000
 Private Secretary, Miss M. K. Macdonald.
 Deputy Secretary, C. C. Cunningham, C.V.O.

Assistant Secretaries, *A. J. Aglen; J. Anderson;
 A. F. C. Clark; J. L. de Watteville (Fisheries
 Secretary); T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C.; W. Hans-
 ford; Lt.-Col. W. Keith-Ross, M.C. (Director of
 Scottish Prison and Borstal Services); W. Lewis;
 F. O. Stewart; T. McQueen Walker

Edinburgh £1,100 to £1,405
 (London) £1,750 to £1,500
 Principals, W. C. Barnes; *H. J. Cheale; H. J.
 Crowe, O.B.E.; K. M. Hancock; W. C. Hedge;
 C. G. R. H. Jacques; †R. E. C. Johnson; C.
 Macrae; W. Muir; G. H. McConnell; J. S.
 Munro; H. M. Rowe; A. C. Sheldrake; *P. J.
 Spratt, M.B.E.; †J. E. Stark; J. Stevenson; W. D.
 Watson, M.B.E.

(Edinburgh) £775 to £1,060
 (London) £800 to £1,100
 Administrative Officers, A. J. Betts; A. R. Morris
 (Temporary); †W. Park
 Senior Executive Officers, †D. Calder; R. M. Fraser;
 †W. A. Henderson; J. London; G. H. Perry;
 H. G. Whiles; R. E. C. Whipp

(Edinburgh) £580 to £840
 Intelligence and Public Relations Officer, W. M.
 Ballantine £900 to £1,200
 Chief Accountant, R. S. Nixon £1,100 to £1,400
 Deputy Chief Accountant, R. S. M. Gray; †D. W.
 Thomson; †W. L. Walker £870 to £1,010
 Senior Accountants, E. C. Hodges; †W. S. Kerr;
 †C. H. Law; G. F. Skinner; A. M. Swanson;
 G. N. Watson £680 to £840
 Senior Staff Officers, G. H. Clark (Personal), £650
 to £750; W. H. A. Thrower £635 to £730

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, J. C. G. Wood
 £650 to £800
 Inspector of Sea Fisheries (Aberdeen), G. McGee
 £525 to £650

Inspector of Fish Distribution, (vacant).
 Scientific Superintendent (Aberdeen), R. S. Clark,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £850 to £1,200
 Senior Naturalists (Aberdeen), †J. B. Tait, D.Sc.,
 Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; H. Wood, Ph.D. £680 to £800
 Marine Superintendent, Capt. C. H. Champness,
 D.S.O., R.N. £650
 Engineer Superintendent (vacant) £515 to £650
 Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, †W. J. M. Menzies,
 F.R.S.E. (Personal) £650 to £825
 Consulting Engineer (Harbours), A. H. Roberts,
 O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. (Part time)

Inspector of Prisons (vacant).
 Industrial Adviser (Prisons), J. Lamb, A.M.I.Mech.E.,
 M.I.A.E.

Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser (Prisons),
 R. A. Fleming, LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P.E. £200
 Surveyor (Prisons), R. Reid Mill, M.B.E., L.R.I.B.A.,
 F.R.I.A.S. £525 to £750 (+£100)
 H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St.
 Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1, Brigadier-
 General R. M. Dudgeon, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 (Personal) £1,250

Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, S. A. Kinnear
 (Personal) £750

Welfare and After-care.

22 Manor Place, Edinburgh, 3. (Tel. 30014.)
 2 Richmond Street, Glasgow, C.1.
 (Tel. Bell 1605.)

Chairman of the Scottish Central After-care Council,
 Rev. George F. MacLeod, M.C., D.D.
 Inspector, W. Hewitson Brown £775 to £900

Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under
 Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1939
 (9, Parliament Square, Edinburgh), Counsel,
 M. G. Fisher, K.C., £600; M. R. McLarty,
 Advocate £400

* At 11, John House.

† Serving with H.M. Forces

‡ On loan from other Government Departments.

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

New Register House, Edinburgh.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for
 Scotland, J. G. Kvd, C.B.E. £1,100 to £1,450
 Secretary, H. A. Scott £870 to £1,010
 Central National Registration Officer, J. C. Young
 £680 to £810

Senior Staff Officers, H. Johnson; A. M. McKinlay
 £630 to £730
 Staff Officers, J. Steven; J. Tupman; A. D. Michie;
 J. Ross £535 to £635
 Higher Grade Clerks, A. Gibb; D. M. Skinner;
 A. Sked; W. Adam; J. Bayne; J. A. Cormack;
 T. Gardiner £385 to £520
 Registration Examiners, J. J. Blyth; D. B. Gardner;
 C. F. Robertson; R. M. Bruce; R. Peacock
 £385 to £520

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL.

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.

York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.
 Commissioners, Sir John Jeffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Chair-
 man), £500; Dr. John Jardine, O.B.E.; John A.
 Lillie, K.C., £250; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt.; Sir
 Robert Bryce Walker, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Edward
 W. Watt, D.L., T.D., N.A., J.P. unpaid
 Medical Commissioners, Kate Fraser, M.D. (and 1
 vacancy) £1,361
 Deputy Commissioners, Laura M. D. Mill, M.B.,
 Ch.B.; Francis Sutherland, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.;
 J. McLaughlin Johnston, M.B., Ch.B.; R. P. J.
 McBroom, M.B., Ch.B. £1,013
 Secretary, J. A. W. Stone, O.B.E. £1,000

SOCIAL SECURITY.

The Ministry of Social Insurance Bill was read a
 third time in the House of Commons on Nov. 14,
 1944, the Government accepting an amendment of
 the title of the new Ministry, which is now known
 as the Ministry of National Insurance (see p. 387).
 On April 1, 1945, the new Ministry took over
 certain duties hitherto administered by other
 ministries in England, Wales and Scotland, and
 (pending the erection of permanent premises at
 Newcastle on Tyne) is temporarily housed at
 No 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.
 Telephone No. Whitehall, 4342.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

429 Oxford Street, W.1.; Gorse Street, Holthwaite,
 Lancs.; 125 George Street, Edinburgh 2; 1 St.
 Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 3-9 Exchange Place,
 Donegal St., Belfast; All Saints' Street, Bristol 1.

Publications Sale Offices:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2; 39/41
 King Street, Manchester 2; 132 Castle Street,
 Edinburgh 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
 Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street,
 S.E.1; 132 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; Custom
 House, Belfast.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786,
 and among its duties are the supply of books and
 stationery to Government Departments, and the
 superintendence and control of Government

printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The amount estimated to pay the salaries, wages, &c., in 1944-5 was £1,170,830.

Controller, Lt.-Col. Sir Norman Scorgie, C.V.O., C.B.E.	£1,950
Private Sec., W. A. Beck	
Deputy Controller, S. E. Lovatt, O.B.E.	£1,400
Personal Clerk, Mrs. G. J. Bromley	
Assistant Controller and Establishment Officer, L. C. Dashfield, O.B.E.	£1,050 to £1,200
Director Seconded for Special Duties Abroad, E. H. Chapman, I.S.O., M.B.E.	(+alt.) £1,300
Director of Accounts, J. A. Wright, B.Sc., LL.B.	£900 to £1,050
Director of Publications, C. F. S. Plumbly	£900 to £1,050
Director of Supplies, B. S. Baker, A.S.A.A.	£900 to £1,050
Director of Printing and Binding, W. J. T. Archer	£900 to £1,050
General Manager of Printing Works, C. J. Bruce	£900 to £1,050
Director of Duplicating and Distributing, E. Philipps	£900 to £1,050
Director of Inspection and Transport, E. C. Briggs, M.C.	£750 to £1,000
Government Cinematograph Adviser, I. G. Hughes-Roberts, M.V.O.	£1,000
Security Control Officer, H. G. Pearce	£700 to £860
Registrar, W. J. Milner	£550 to £650
Superintendent Northern Area Branch, Capt. A. Hammond, Assoc. Inst. T.	£900 to £1,050
Supl. Edinburgh Branch, T. C. D. Evans	£700 to £860
Supl. Belfast Branch, D. C. Glen	£700 to £860
Supl. Western Area Branch, †H. J. Blewett; A. Ryder	£700 to £860
Supl. Cardiff Branch, T. E. Pickles	£400 to £525
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c., C. Lawton; P. H. J. Dover; †G. P. Thomson; A. E. W. Rumbold; M. W. Womack; G. Allard, M.B.E.; W. Cox, B.Sc. (Econ.); H. G. Smith; R. P. Roberts; F. H. Nunn, M.Inst.T.; C. H. Legg; C. A. J. Argent, £700 to £860; (Technical) C. A. G. Biggs; E. W. Auty; W. C. Petley; E. R. J. Brimmell; J. Jackson	£700 to £860
Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, T. Brimelow	£700 to £860
Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, L. A. Haylett	£650 to £750
Higher Executive and Staff Officers, J. W. E. Bates; J. L. Batstone; W. A. Beck; W. J. Brown; A. C. Brown; W. H. Browne; ††B. C. S. Cornes; W. J. Crapp; P. Dawson; C. S. Dey; G. Dowdall; R. Edwards; W. N. Forrest; J. H. Francis; W. H. Glasscock; W. R. Griffiths; E. Halson, B.Sc., A.I.C.; P. T. Hann; W. C. Head; F. T. Hillman; J. H. Hinson; A. W. Leddington; A. J. Long; G. Mann; P. McGrath; J. R. McKay; S. H. R. Martin; W. J. Milner; †B. J. Mitchell, B.Sc.; S. H. Packer; H. Pontin; F. Riley; L. G. Robinson; W. S. Slater; S. L. G. Smith; A. C. A. Taylor; W. L. Tibbals; A. L. Turner; C. S. Walker; G. Wight; R. A. Williams; J. W. Wilson	£550 to £650
Technical Staff Officers, L. V. Bourton; W. Broadbent; A. S. Brown; A. E. Chorlton; J. O. Farrow; W. S. Fox; S. Gardiner; S. R. B. Gillespie; E. W. Hallam; E. W. Holland; F. R. D. Horn; S. Kershaw; F. S. S. Lefevre; F. C. Marsh; A. Palmer; H. I. Phillips; H. Pickford; ††F. Ranger; R. W. Robertson, M.B.E.; E. E. Sewell; T. Smith; A. E. Watts; W. T. Wells; E. V. Williams; O. G. Williams, M.B.E.	£550 to £650

- ‡ On loan to Admiralty.
 § On loan to Ministry of Aircraft Production.
 ¶ On loan to Ministry of Information.
 †† On loan to War Office.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY,

Shell Mex House, Gerrard 6933.
 Telegrams: "Splymin, London."

Minister of Supply, THE RT. HON. JOHN WILMOT, M.P. (also Minister of Aircraft Production)	£5,000
Private Secretary, R. B. Tippetts	
(+ allowance £200)	£800 to £1,100
Assistant Private Secretary, T. Channing-Pearce	
Parliamentary Secretary, W. Leonard, M.P.	
Permanent Secretary, Sir William S. Douglas, K.C.B., K.B.E.	£3,000
Chief Executive and Controller-General of Munitions Productions, Sir Graham Cunningham	unpaid
Senior Supply Officer and Chairman, Armament Development Board, Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Harold A. Brown, C.B.E., K.C.B.	
(+retired pay)	£2,500
Chairman of Ammunition Board, John Rogers, O.B.E.	unpaid

Secretariat.

Second Secretary (Supply), Sir George W. Turner, K.B.E., C.B.	£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, D. W. Bartington; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman; V. P. Harries; A. R. McBain, O.B.E., £1,700; Lt.-Col. F. B. Webb	
(+retired pay)	£1,500
Assistant Secretaries, W. L. Dale; A. J. Manson, M.B.E.; T. W. Nevard, M.B.E.; E. G. Penman; Miss B. M. le P. Power; W. H. Schlich; H. E. Thatcher	
Men £1,150 to £1,500; Women £1,000 to £1,325	
Temporary Assistant Secretaries, Miss H. E. Clinkard, £1,000; Sir Alan M. Green, C.I.E., £1,150 to £1,350; E. R. Wood	
Chief Medical Officer, A. J. Amor, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	£1,400
Controller of Canteens, J. G. Girdwood	£1,000
Surplus Stores Division, Chief Administrative Officer, F. Stephenson	£1,150 to £1,450
Central Statistics Department, Director, K. A. Usherwood	£1,450
Chief Security Officer, Lt.-Col. M. Muirhead-Murray, D.S.O.	Military pay
Passive Air Defence, Director, Brig. P. W. L. Broke-Smith, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.	(+retired pay) £850
Public Relations, Director, S. E. R. Wynne	£1,300
Establishments, Director, D. C. V. Perrott	£1,700
Assistant Secretaries, H. Dunster; R. G. Elkington; D. G. Hooper	£1,150 to £1,500
Technical Administration, Director, Major A. T. Sumner, M.C., B.Sc., T.R.I.C.	£1,150 to £1,450
Organisation and Methods Division, Temporary Assistant Secretary, J. B. L. Munro	£1,350

Department of Senior Military Adviser.

Senior Military Adviser, Lt.-Gen. J. F. Evetts, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.	Military pay
Director, Brigadier O. F. G. Hogg, C.B.E.	Military pay

Principal Representatives, Overseas.

U.S.A.—British Supply Mission:—	
Director-General, General Sir Walter King Venning, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.	£3,600
Secretary-General, J. H. Penson, C.M.G., M.C.	£1,900
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. D. H. Pratt, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Military pay
Canada—Brigadier A. W. A. Harker, C.B.E.	Military pay
India—F. H. Harrison	£1,500

Finance.

Under-Secretary (Finance), H. C. Gordon, C.B.	
Directors of Finance, A. F. Barnes; L. H. Robinson, £1,700; E. de Stein	unpaid
Director of Accounts, J. A. Williams, C.B.E.	£1,500
Controller of Raw Materials Accountancy, A. B. Barrie	£1,400

Controller of Ordnance and Agency Factory Audits,
C. V. Bailey unpaid
Assistant Secretaries, T. C. Cadwgan; J. L. Gray;
D. W. W. Keech, I.S.O.; F. T. May
£1,150 to £1,500

Contracts.

Under-Secretary (Contracts), L. B. Hutchinson £1,700
Directors of Contracts, W. Bradley, O.B.E., £1,100 to
£1,450; A. P. Cruickshank, £1,500; G. C. R.
Eley, £1,400; A. Gibb, O.B.E., £1,500; H. J. G.
Pearman £1,500

Directorate-General of Supply Services.

Director-General, Gilbert S. Szlumper, C.B.E., unpaid
Military Adviser, Lt.-Col. C. E. W. Beddoes, O.B.E.
Military pay

Transport Division.

Deputy Director-General of Supply Services (Trans-
port), A. Forbes Smith £1,650
Controllers, Mrs. A. I. Clegg, unpaid; R. L. Drage;
C. B. Gerrard; F. G. Thompson; S. G. Wood,
£1,200 to £1,300; Lt.-Col. H. M. Lawrence
Military pay

Storage and Distribution Division.

Chief Storage and Distribution Officer, W. M. Hill
(+ allee, £200) £1,150 to £1,500
Controllers, Paymaster Rear-Admiral W. D. T.
Morrish, C.B.E. (+ retired pay) £700; Colonel A.
Monkhouse Military pay

Second Secretary (Raw Materials).

Second Secretary (Raw Materials), O. S. Franks,
C.B.E. £2,200
Senior Economy Officer, Sir Vyvyan Board, D.S.O.,
M.C. unpaid
Under-Secretary, H. J. Hutchinson, C.B., C.B.E. £1,900

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. H. Beer; R. F.
Bretherton; J. C. Carr; C. I. Pyke £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, E. G. Fairburn (+ allowance
£175) £800 to £1,000; W. G. Ferguson; P.
Goldberg; H. J. Gray; C. M. Jones, O.B.E.;
D. Kerr, M.B.E.; A. E. Lee; H. G. Lindsay;
A. W. McKenzie; T. Stanes; H. A. Wilkinson,
M.C. £1,150 to £1,500
Temporary Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Hall; R. S.
Sayers; J. A. Shillidy, C.S.I.; E. T. Casdagli
£1,150 to £1,350

Director of Sundry Materials, F. S. Fairfield £1,200
Director of Paint Materials, C. A. F. Hastlow, unpaid

Controllers.

Abrasives, Graphite and Asbestos, C. J. Brockbank
£1,000 to £1,200
Coir, Hemp and Kapok, A. M. Landauer, C.B.E. unpaid

Cork, W. Skinner £1,000 to £1,200
Cotton, R. W. Lacey £1,500
Diamond Dies and Quartz Crystals, R. L. Prain
unpaid

Fertilizers, H. U. Cunningham £1,350
Flax and Ramie, J. S. Ferrier unpaid
Industrial Ammonia, F. C. O. Speyer unpaid
Iron and Steel, C. R. Wheeler unpaid
Jute, H. V. Bonar unpaid
Leather, Dr. E. C. Snow, C.B.E. £1,500
Mica, G. F. A. Burgess unpaid
Molasses and Industrial Alcohol, T. F. A. Board
unpaid

Non-Ferrous Metals, A. M. Baer; W. Mure, unpaid
Non-Ferrous Mineral Development, Sir William J.
Larke, K.B.E. unpaid
Paper, Sir Ralph Reed unpaid
Plastics, L. P. B. Merriam, M.C. unpaid
Rubber, (vacant)
Silk and Rayon, H. O. Hambleton £1,200
Sulphuric Acid, R. N. Garrod Thomas unpaid
Timber, Major Sir Archibald I. Harris unpaid
Wool, Sir Harry Shackleton unpaid

Home Timber Production Department, Director, C.
Lenanton unpaid
Home Flax Production Department, Director, Earl de
la Warr unpaid

Salvage and Recovery.

Directors, H. G. Judd, C.B.E., unpaid; J. C. Davies,
O.B.E. £515 to £1,200

Chemical Supplies.

Director-Gen., J. M. Weir
Principal Director, A. Davidson £1,600

Directorate-General of Weapons and Instrument
Production.

Director-General, Maj.-Gen. F. G. Wrisberg, C.B.,
C.B.E. Military pay
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. J. S. Crawford,
C.B., C.B.E. Military pay
Director, Brig. H. P. Maltby, O.B.E. Military pay

Directorate-General of Ammunition Production.

Director-General, A. J. G. Smout unpaid
Principal Director, A. T. Barnard £1,600
Directors, E. S. Jones; L. King, £1,400; Brig.-Gen.
L. C. P. Millman, C.M.G. (+ retired pay) £1,200

Directorate-General of Mechanical Equipment.

Director-General, Sir Geoffrey D. Burton unpaid
Senior Telecommunications Officer, Sir George Lee,
C.B.E., M.C. £1,200

Signals Equipment.

Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. St. J. D.
Arcedeckne-Butler Military pay
Cable Planning Officer, R. C. Pilsbury £1,200
Directors, Brigadier C. M. Simpson, M.C.; Brigadier
J. A. S. Tillard, O.B.E., M.C. Military pay

Royal Engineer Equipment.

Deputy Director-General, R. A. Davis, M.B.E. £1,700
Directors, Brigadier F. E. Fowle, M.C., military pay;
Brigadier A. W. Griffin, military pay £1,200

Directorate-General of Equipment and Stores.

Director-General, Sir Cecil M. Weir, K.B.E., M.C. unpaid
Deputy Directors-General, Sir John W. L. Oliver,
C.B., C.B.E. (+ retired pay) £800

Clothing and Textiles.

Director, W. Lemkin unpaid

Cordage Production.

Director, D. Frost unpaid

General Stores.

Director, H. A. Thomas £1,500

Hand Tools.

Director, H. A. Pendergast £1,050 to £1,200

Medical Stores.

Director, F. Warburton £1,500

Narrow Fabrics.

Director, A. G. Southern, M.C. unpaid

Penicillin Production.

Controller, T. B. Keep £1,650

Provision and Co-ordination.

Director, A. C. Clackson £1,200

Supplies (Special).

Director, H. N. Butler £1,300

Surplus Equipment and Stores.

Director, The Lord Templetown.....£1,400

Woodworking.

Director, R. H. Hall.....unpaid

Progress and Inspection.

Director, Col. D. R. Smith (ret.).....£1,050

Directorate-General of Production Services.

Director-General, H. W. L. Kearns, C.B.E.....unpaid
 Directors, G. N. Critchley, unpaid; B. Farley,
 £1,200; C. S. Goad.....£1,150 to £1,450

Baring Control.

Controller, Major E. W. Senior.....unpaid

Building Construction.

Controller, Sir George Trimmer.....£1,000

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Factories.*

Director-General, Sir Charles N. McLaren, K.C.B.,
 £2,500
 Deputy Directors-General, T. E. Harris, M.I.E.E.,
 M.I.M.E., £1,850; W. G. Hiscock, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.,
 Ph.D., F.I.A., £1,750
 Directors, W. J. Allitt, unpaid; R. C. Bowden,
 O.B.E., Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., M.I.C.E.,
 £1,400; V. A. G. Lambert, O.B.E., M.I.M.E.,
 M.I.P.E.; G. F. Masters, O.B.E., M.I.M.E.,
 £1,500 to £1,600

Directorate-General of Filling Factories.

Principal Director, C. Hinton.....unpaid
 Directors, S. J. Smith, unpaid; P. E. Masters, £1,600;
 W. L. Owen, unpaid; A. R. V. Steele, A.R.I.C.,
 M.I.Chem.E.....£1,600

Inspection Administration.

Controller, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert F. Lock, K.B.E., C.B.
 (+ retired pay) £1,200

Directorate-General of Artillery.

Director-General, Maj.-Gen. E. M. C. Clarke, C.B.,
 C.B.E.....Military pay,
 Directors, Brigadier F. Barry; Brigadier F. M. S.
 Gibson, M.B.E.....Military pay

Scientific Research and Development.

Chief Scientific Officer, Prof. J. E. Lennard-Jones,
 Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemical Defence Development.

Officer in Charge, A. E. Childs, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
 (+ allowance £150) £1,050 to £1,250

Projectile Development.

Director, W. H. Wheeler, B.A., Ph.D., D.I.C.....£1,400

Guided Projectiles.

Director, Sir Alwyn D. Crow, C.B.E., Sc.B., F.Inst.P.
 £1,800

Physical Research and Signals Development.

Controller, E. T. Paris, D.Sc., F.Inst.P.....£1,700

Chemical Research and Development.

Controller, (vacant).

Advisory Service on Welding.

Director, A. Ramsay Moon, B.A., B.C.E., M.I.Struc.E.
 unpaid

Ordnance Board.

President, Air Vice-Marshal G. A. H. Pidcock.

Directorate M.D.x.

Director, Brigadier M. R. Jefferis, C.B.E., M.C.
 Military pay

*Directorate-General of Armoured Fighting
Vehicles.*

Director-General, Sir Claude Gibb, C.B.E.....£1,650
 Deputy Director-Generals, Brigadier W. M. Blagden,
 C.B.I.; Maj.-Gen. C. A. L. Dunphie, C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.; A. R. Code.....Military pay
 Chief Administration Officer, A. S. King (Secretary
 to Tank Board).....£1,600
 Directors, A. E. Masters; A. Robertson, £1,450;
 Brigadier F. Pocock, O.B.E., M.C.....military pay

Mechanisation.

Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. M. S. Branden,
 C.B., O.B.E., M.I.M.E.....(+ retired pay) £800
 Director, Brigadier K. M. F. Hedges, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
 M.I.A.E.....military pay

Directorate General of Machine Tools.

Director-General, S. F. Steward.....unpaid
 Temporary Assistant Secretary, H. C. Trouncer
 £1,150
 Technical Controller, S. J. Harley.....unpaid
 Directors, J. G. Petter; F. H. Rolt, M.B.E.....unpaid

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. In 1932 the various Acts relating to the Conservators were repealed and a consolidating Act (The Thames Conservancy Act, 1932) was passed. The Conservators are also the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area.

Chairman, Captain Jocelyn Bray, D.L. J.P.
 Vice-Chairman, Maj. W. R. D. Mackenzie.
 Secretary and Solicitor, G. E. Walker, M.A., LL.B.
 Chief Engineer, R. V. W. Stock, M.C., B.A., B.Sc.,
 M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

TITHE REDEMPTION COMMISSION,

Finsbury Square House, 33/37 Finsbury Square,
 London, E.C.2.

The Tithe Redemption Commission was constituted pursuant to the Tithe Act, 1936 (26 Geo. V and 1 Edw. VIII). Estimates (1945-46) £292,760.

Chairman, Sir Gerald Canny, K.C.B., K.B.E.....£1,000
 Other Members, William Allen, K.C.; Russell
 Kettle, F.C.A.; Edwin Fisher; Sir Norman
 Vernon, Bt.

Secretary, H. G. Richardson.....£1,700
 Principal Finance and Establishment Officer, S. A. Piggott, O.B.E.....£1,400

Heads of Divisions, A. G. Cant, O.B.E., £1,050 to
 £1,200; D. A. Edcn; *D. F. Herring

£900 to £1,050
 Heads of Branches, *A. S. Allen, M.B.E.; *C. P. P. Almond, M.M.; W. P. Blisken; J. R. Brumfit,
 M.B.E.; H. A. Cox; *C. G. Harris; *F. R. Evans;
 L. Parnwell; *H. L. Raybould; W. E. Tickner;
 W. J. Weightman; *H. Whitaker; *G. H. R. Whybrow.....£700 to £860

Staff Officers, *A. R. G. Ashworth; R. H. Benson;
 E. A. Bourchier; A. H. Cobbett; F. O. Dougan;
 C. Y. Fawcett; J. W. Fisher; P. H. Garrett;
 C. F. Gill; L. Gregory; *M. Innes; *W. J. F. Mawdwell; W. Mitchell; *J. T. Scurlough; C.
 Solomon; A. Wade, £550 to £650; Miss F. B.
 Wilkinson.....£450 to £525

Principal Surveyor, G. G. Seconde.....£525 to £635

* Seconded to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING,

32, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.
 Minister of Town and Country Planning, THE RT. HON. LEWIS SILKIN, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretary, Miss A. M. Jenkins.
 Assistant Private Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Horner.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, Ronald Chamberlain, M.P. unpaid
 Parliamentary Secretary, Fred Marshall, M.P. £1,500
 Private Secretary, R. L. Hasberry, M.B.E.
 Permanent Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £3,000
 Private Secretary, Mrs. E. M. May. £2,200
 Deputy Secretary, Lawrence E. Neal. £2,200
 Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. S. Hill; Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.; A. B. Valentine, M.A. £1,700
 Chief Technical Adviser, G. L. Pepler, C.B., F.S.I., F.P.T.P.I. £1,700
 Director of Research, Professor W. G. Holford, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. £1,650
 Assistant Secretaries, S. L. G. Beaufoy, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., A.I.M. & C.Y.E.; F. G. Downing; H. E. C. Gatfield; F. B. Gillic, M.A.; F. Schaffer; E. H. T. Wiltshire (Establishment Officer) £1,150 to £1,500
 Principals, L. F. Boden; V. I. Gaster; H. G. B. Guthrie; H. Heady; R. E. H. Rodda; F. E. C. Scharme, M.C.; E. R. Thompson £800 to £1,100; Miss H. Champ; Miss W. M. Fox; Miss A. M. Jenkins, M.P. £700 to £900
 Temporary Administrative Officers, H. M. Abrahams, M.A.; H. E. Bird, B.A.; J. B. Blowers, B.A.; C. Cameron; Miss J. F. Figgis, B.A.; P. T. Mansfield, C.S.I., C.I.E.; S. W. C. Phillips; H. M. Wright, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
 Senior Executive Officer, S. G. Hansford, M.B.E. £700 to £860
 Senior Staff Officer, H. W. Fricker. £650 to £750
 Senior Research Officer, G. Stephenson, B.Archit., F.R.I.B.A.
 Research Officers, S. H. Beaver, M.A.; A. A. L. Casar, M.A.; Miss J. E. M. Campbell, B.A.; T. C. Coote, B.Sc., M.T.P.I.; Dr. G. H. Daniel, D.Phil., B.Sc.; K. C. Edwards, M.A.; Miss M. Forsyth; E. M. Hugh-Jones, M.A.; R. K. Kelsall, M.A.; R. T. Kennedy, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; F. J. McCulloch, B.A.; Dr. E. H. Rutland, Ph.D., M.A.; Dr. H. W. Singer, Ph.D.; Dr. H. Thomas, Ph.D., M.A.; D. T. Williams, M.A.
 Maps Officer, Dr. E. C. Willatts, Ph.D., B.Sc.
 Chief Regional Planning Officer, K. S. Dodd, M.C., M.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I. £1,100 to £1,300
 Senior Technical Officer, L. P. Ellicott, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
 Chief Estate Officer, H. W. Wells, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 Regional Planning Officers, E. H. Doubleday, P.A.S.I., H. W. J. Heck, M.T.P.I.; R. A. Hudson, M.T.P.I.; P. L. Hughes, A.M.T.P.I.; R. D. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; M. E. Telford, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; E. R. Voyce, M.T.P.I.; W. L. Waide, A.M.T.P.I.; R. B. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; H. R. Wardill, F.S.I., M.T.P.I.
 Planning Inspectors, A. W. H. Brown, F.S.I., M.T.P.I., W. N. Cortis, M.A.; A. R. Dent, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; S. E. Dykes-Bower, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; E. Fitzgibbon, B.A.; L. Henshaw, M.C., F.S.I.; J. D. Hossack, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; W. D. Lockhart, M.T.P.I.; A. Morris, M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.; J. H. Pashen, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., F.S.I.; R. T. Pound, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.; T. Ritchie, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; S. T. Roberts, M.I.M., C.Y.L., M.R. Sanli, R. T. Russell, C.I.E., D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.; A. G. Shosmith, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; H. J. A. Spence-Saunders, A.M.T.P.I.; H. S. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., F.S.I.; J. A. Stewart, M.I.C.E.; A. C. Todd, B.Archit., A.R.I.B.A.; H. G. Warren, A.R.I.B.A.
 Estate Officers, D. L. Brocklesby, A.A.I.; P. Heydon, F.S.I.; J. R. Hodgson, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.; D. M. Lawrence, B.Sc., F.S.I., F.A.I.; G. S. Wheldon, F.S.I., F.A.I., F.V.I.
 Press Officer, T. C. Stephenson.

BOARD OF TRADE,

Millbank, S.W.1. [Tel. Whitehall, 5140.]
 (See also Department of Overseas Trade, and Patent Office.)
 President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON. SIR STAUFORD CRIPPS, K.C., M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretaries, G. B. Blaker; Mrs. A. G. Newton; J. D. Fay; Miss J. M. Gordon.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. Fraser, M.P. unpaid
 Parliamentary Secretary, Elva Smith, M.P. £1,500
 Private Secretary, Mrs. K. E. Saunders.
 Parliamentary Clerk, S. N. Fieldhouse. £550 to £650
 Permanent Secretary, Sir J. H. E. Woods, K.C.B., M.V.O. £3,000
 Private Secretary, Miss J. E. Johnson.
 Principal Industrial Adviser, Sir William Palmer, K.B.E., C.E. £2,200
 Private Secretary, Miss M. K. Henry.
 Second Secretary, Sir Edward Hodgson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
 Private Secretary, Miss J. D. Cross.
 Second Secretary, Sir Percival Liesching, K.C.M.G. £2,200
 Private Secretary, Miss M. L. Dalgleish.
 Under-Secretaries, R. C. G. Somervell, C.B.; G. L. Watkinson, C.B., M.C. £1,900
 Chief Executive for Industrial Re-Conversion, Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, Bt.
 Private Secretary, Miss D. M. Warwick.
 Chief Executive, Sir Robert J. Sinclair, K.B.E., unpaid
 Private Secretary, Miss B. R. Doney.
 Assistant Chief Executive, Viscount Moore. £1,150
 Department of Overseas Trade.
 Parliamentary Secretary, H. A. Marquand, M.P. £2,200
 Private Secretary, C. C. I. Lambert.
 Heads of Departments.
 Overseas Trade.
 (Development and Intelligence.)
 Comptroller-General, A. Mulhins, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,953
 Export Credits Guarantee.
 Comptroller-General, E. C. Adams, C.B.E. £1,850
 Industrial and Export Council.
 Business Members, Sir Samuel R. Beale, K.B.E.; Sir Nigel Campbell; The Lord Forres; Sir Kenneth Lee, Bt.; Sir Cecil Weir, K.B.E., M.C.; Hon. G. Cunliffe; Sir Thomas D. Barlow, K.B.E.; R. S. Edwards; Capt. B. H. Peter, C.B.E.; Capt. S. Freeman, C.B.E. unpaid
 Adviser, Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.L. unpaid
 Secretary to the Council, H. G. Button.
 Patent Office and Industrial Property.
 Comptroller-General Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, H. L. Saunders, B.Sc. £1,750
 Commercial Relations and Treaties.
 Principal Assistant Secretaries, J. R. C. Helmore; R. J. Shackie, C.M.G. £1,700
 Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Willis, M.C.; A. E. Welch (+ £100 allowance); J. A. Stirling, C.M.G., O.B.E.; W. Hughes £1,150 to £1,500; H. Tout, £1,100 to £1,350; J. Leckie; R. Burns £1,150 to £1,500
 Import Licensing
 Controller, W. H. L. Patterson. £1,150 to £1,500
 Export Licensing.
 Assistant Secretary, E. W. Reardon. £1,150 to £1,500
 Industries and Manufactures I.
 Principal Assistant Secretary, Miss A. H. M. Kilroy. £1,525

Assistant Secretaries, A. G. White; A. C. Hill, £1,150 to £1,500; W. E. Parker, £1,000 to £1,350; R. H. King; G. H. Andrew £1,150 to £1,500

Central Price Regulation Committee.

Chairman, Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £800
Secretary, S. Golt £1,150 to £1,350

Industries and Manufactures II.

Director-General of Civilian Clothing, Sir Thomas Barlow, K.B.L. unpaid
Principal Assistant Secretary, R. M. Nowell, £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, G. J. MacMahon, £1,150 to £1,500; M. Ord-Johnstone, £1,000 to £1,350; Miss E. Evans, £1,000 to £1,200; R. W. Baldwin, £1,150 to £1,500

Industries and Manufacture III.

Assistant Secretary, A. S. Hoskin (+ £100) £1,150 to £1,500
Adviser on Consumer Needs, F. Meynell unpaid

Industries and Manufactures IV.

Matches Controller, Sir Gerald Canny, K.C.B., K.B.E. unpaid
Principal Assistant Secretary, C. F. Monier-Williams, M.B.E. £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, J. G. Henderson, C.B.E., M.C.; A. E. Percival; J. G. M. Richards £1,150 to £1,500

Industries and Manufactures (Engineering)

Assistant Secretary, H. A. R. Binney (+ £100) £1,150 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, R. C. Bryant; R. Halsall; G. Roberts; C. W. Sanders, £1,150 to £1,500
Director of Housing Finances, J. Shaw £1,200
Technical Adviser, J. Chilton 1,200

Industries and Manufactures (General)

Principal Assistant Secretary, Miss A. H. M. Kilroy £1,525
Assistant Secretaries, W. H. L. Patterson; C. H. Carruthers £1,150 to £1,500
Economic Adviser, Sir Charles Innes unpaid

Office Machinery.

Director, The Lord Forres unpaid

Priorities.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. Parcs, C.B.E. £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Cohen, £1,150 to £1,500; Miss L. S. Sutherland, £1,000 to £1,200; G. E. Preston, £1,150 to £1,500

Control of Factory and Storage Premises.

Controller-General and Director of Laundry and Dyeing and Cleaning Services, Sir Philip Warter unpaid
Principal Assistant Secretary, D. P. T. Jay £1,700
Storage Controller, C. R. B. Park £1,500
Factory Controllers, J. E. Peppercorn (Disposals); Commander R. W. Broadhead, R.N.V.R., (Location) £1,250
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. W. Stacy, £1,150 to £1,500; G. Bowen £1,150 to £1,350

Standards.

Controller (vacant).

Insurance and Companies.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. S. Marker £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, C. S. Sledmere; C. W. Jardine, £1,150 to £1,500; A. R. C. Fleming £1,150 to £1,350

Bankruptcy.

Inspector-General, A. H. Ward, O.B.E. (+ £300), £1,150 to £1,350

Solicitor.

Solicitor to the Board of Trade, Sir Stephen Low £1,650 to £1,953

Public Relations.

Director, C. C. J. Simmonds £1,500

Statistics.

Assistant Secretary, H. Leak, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,500

Finance.

Assistant Secretary, S. J. Camppling, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,500
Principal Accountant, F. Middleton, M.B.E. £900 to £1,050

Establishment.

Principal Assistant Secretary and Principal Establishment Officer, H. J. B. Lintott £1,700
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. D. Kennedy £1,000 to £1,200

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

For England and Wales, R. R. Whitty, C.B.E. (Public Trustee), Public Trustee Office, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.
For Scotland, E. E. Parker, M.B.E. (Accountant of Court), New Register House, Edinburgh 2.
For Ireland, Maj. F. G. Hill, O.B.E. (Official Assignee in Bankruptcy), Royal Courts of Justice, Belfast, Ulster.

Trading with the Enemy Department.

(Treasury and Board of Trade),

24 Kingsway, W.C.2. [Tel. Holborn 4300.]

Controller-General, H. S. Gregory, C.B. (Prin. Asst. Sec.) £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, P. J. Mantle; D. Carter; F. W. W. McCombe (Washington D.C.) £1,150 to £1,500
Principals, G. S. Bailey, O.B.E.; A. J. Campbell; A. P. L. Gordon; W. L. B. Fairweather; J. O. Strong; J. Howgate £800 to £1,100
Administrative Officers, E. G. C. Wright; R. M. Goldberg £600 to £800
Chief Staff Officer, A. S. Tolhurst, M.B.E. £700 to £860
Senior Staff Officers, H. W. Reynolds; A. R. Dowdall £650 to £750

TREASURY,

Great George Street, S.W.1.

The office of Lord High Treasurer has for the past two hundred years been in commission. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury consist of the Prime Minister and First Lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and five Junior Lords. Attached to the Commissioners are a Parliamentary Secretaries, a Financial Secretary, and a Permanent Secretary and staff of officials. In the distribution of duties among the Commissioners, the Prime Minister and First Lord is mainly concerned with the political aspect of public business and the Chancellor of the Exchequer mainly with the financial, though there is no hard and fast distinction between the two aspects. The Parliamentary Secretaries and the Junior Lords perform the duties of Government Whips and the Financial Secretary assists the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial duties.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister of Defence, THE RT. HON. C. R. ATTLEE, C.B., M.P. £10,000
Principal Private Secretary, T. L. Rowan.
Private Secretaries, Anthony Bevir, C.B.E.; J. H. Peck; J. T. A. Burke; P. F. R. Beards; J. M. Addis.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Geoffrey de Freitas, M.P. unpaid
Adviser on Public Relations, Francis Williams, C.B.E.
Personal Assistant dealing with economic matters, Douglas Jay.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Prime Minister (First Lord); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† Junior Lords of the Treasury.

R. J. Taylor, M.P.; J. Henderson, M.P.; Frank Collindridge, M.P.; Captain Arthur Blenkinsop, M.P.; R. M. M. Stewart, M.P. each £1,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer, RT. HON. HUGH DALTON, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Sec., B. F. St. J. Trend.

Asst. Private Sec., Miss P. C. Shaw.

Parliamentary Private Sec., E. F. M. Durbin, M.P.

{ Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, RT. Hon. W. Whiteley, M.P. £3,000

Private Sec., C. J. Harris, C.B.E.

Financial Secretary, W. Glenvil Hall, M.P. . . . £2,000

Private Sec., J. L. Rampton.

Permanent Secretary and Official Head of H.M. Civil Service, *Sir Edward Bridges, G.C.B., M.C. £3,500

Permanent Secretary's Personal Staff:—

Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, I. Montgomery.

Second Secretaries, Sir Alan Barlow, K.C.B., K.B.E.; Sir Wilfrid Eady, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.; Sir Bernard Gilbert, K.B.L., C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary to Sir Alan Barlow and Sir Wilfrid Eady, Miss E. M. Church.

Private Secretary to Sir Bernard Gilbert, Miss I. D. Brown.

Under-Secretaries, Sir David Waley, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.; Sir Herbert Britain, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir Henry Wilson Smith, K.B.E.; Sir Thomas Sheepshanks, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. Hale, C.B.; E. Rowe Dutton, C.M.G.; P. D. Proctor; G. H. S. Pinsent, C.M.G.; D. F. B. Blunt; J. R. Simpson (on loan) (Director of Organisation and Methods); T. Padmore; A. P. Sinker (temporary) (Director of Training and Education) £1,700

Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Hawtrey, C.B.; N. E. Young, M.C.; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; R. J. P. Harvey, L. L. H. Thompson; E. G. Compton; G. S. Dunnett; T. L. Rowan; E. W. Playfair; C. R. J. Whetmath (on loan); G. P. Humphrey-Davies; C. H. M. Wilcox; W. L. Gorell-Barnes (on loan); A. J. D. Winniffrith; H. Ellis-Rees, C.M.G. (on loan); T. D. Kingdom (on loan); C. E. I. Jones (on loan); H. E. Brooks; B. D. Fraser; D. B. Pitblado (on loan); E. A. Shillito; J. A. C. Robertson, £1,750 to £1,500; C. J. Hatty (temporary) (Deputy Director of Organisation and Methods); L. N. Helsby (temporary); I. D. Davidson (temporary); A. T. K. Grant (temporary); R. W. B. Clarke (temporary).

(Seconded for other duties: D. J. Wardley, M.C.)
Treasury Medical Adviser, W. E. Chiesman, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Treasury Public Relations Officer, E. C. Lester.

Principals, A. E. Banham, H. Biggs; J. Cairncross; E. C. Cleary; A. H. Clough; E. R. Copleston (on loan); F. Cosell (on loan); G. H. Curtis (on loan); S. W. Green, M.B.E.; Miss D. C. L. Hackett (on loan), £700 to £940; A. H. M. Hillis (on loan); L. W. N. Homan (on loan); R. L. M. James (on loan); I. Montgomery; F. C. Newton; J. M. Newton (on loan); H. J. Oram, M.B.E.; J. G. Owen; L. Petch (on loan); W. E. Phillips (on loan); J. D. Rae; T. H. Sinclair (on loan); D. Stephens; R. C. Sugars, M.B.E., D.C.M.

* Is also for the time being Secretary of the Cabinet.

† Government Whips.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury and the Junior Lords, together with the—

Treasurer of the Household, George Mathers, M.P.

Comptroller of the Household, Arthur Pearson, M.P.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Captain J. W. Snow, M.P. £1,000

constitute the "Government Whips."

(Estimate Clerk); S. A. Sydney-Turner; H. H. Thomas (on loan); B. F. St. J. Trend; K. S. Weston (on loan); O. L. Williams; T. M. Wilson (on loan); S. H. Wright; H. M. Young, M.B.E.

£800 to £1,100

Assistant Principal, A. E. L. Parnis. £275 to £625

Temporary Administrative Officers, F. Bath; J. H. Cahan; D. D. M. Cohen; D. S. Cook; J. R. Culpin; W. R. Edmunds; H. H. Eggers; Miss D. V. Eyre Evans; W. H. Fisher; A. W. France; F. Greenwood; Miss G. M. Jennings; E. Jones; C. S. Kelly; Miss F. M. Loughane; A. Mackay; J. S. Miller; P. S. Milner-Barry; I. M. Penton; Lt.-Col. C. H. Phillips; Miss N. E. Rees; Miss C. A. Sandberg; D. R. Serpell; W. Simon; C. G. Thorley; N. W. G. Tucker; F. P. R. Vinter; H. W. R. Wade.

Temporary Administrative Assistants, A. M. Allen; Miss M. E. Ashe; Mrs. R. Board; Miss J. Ching; Mrs. L. M. Cox; L. J. Davies; Miss E. C. Elliott; Miss J. M. Forsyth; Miss R. V. T. Grey; Miss M. M. Harrison; Mrs. M. Horn; Miss A. E. Hunt; H. L. Jenkins; Miss H. I. McCorkindale; Miss J. C. Martin; Miss E. M. Mills; J. A. Nasmyth; J. A. F. Pickford; T. S. Pilling; Miss A. M. Pullen; J. L. Rampton; C. W. H. Rawlins; Miss A. D. Richardson; N. J. Robson; Miss D. M. Rogerson; Miss G. H. Ross; Mrs. P. M. Rossiter; J. C. Saunders; Miss P. Shaw; Miss G. G. Thomas; Miss B. S. Travis; Miss D. J. Turner; Miss K. Whalley.

Treasury Officers of Accounts, Sir Herbert Brittain, K.B.E., C.B.; C. E. I. Jones (see above).

Assistant to Treasury Officers of Accounts, C. S. Smallman (on loan). £700 to £860

Accountant, T. Chadwick, C.V.O., O.B.E. . . . £1,350

Deputy Accountant, F. Beaumont, O.B.E.

£900 to £1,050

Assistant Accountant, G. C. Brown. £700 to £860

Estimate Clerk, R. C. Sugars, M.B.E., D.C.M.

Treasury Welfare Liaison Officer, Rosalind Culhane, M.V.O. £650 to £750

Chief Executive Officers, R. H. Burden, M.B.E., D.C.M.; C. Elton. £900 to £1,050

Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Abbott (on loan); J. D. K. Beighton (on loan); H. G. Brookman, M.B.E.; M. F. Clapp (on loan); J. Hyman (on loan); P. F. Jupe (Chief Clerk); W. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; P. L. Smith. £700 to £860

Senior Organisation Officers, L. H. Bunker; J. E. Dunkley; James W. Foster; L. S. Thomas.

Organisation Officers, E. P. Allen; A. S. Bassous; E. J. Casterton; W. B. Cowie; J. H. N. Dove; C. C. Hutton; M. A. Ireland; K. S. Jefferies; M. D. Lomas; L. G. S. Mason; H. J. Mercer; G. E. Milward; D. Redman; E. C. Shanks.

Assistant Organisation Officers, R. Anderson; C. G. Brooks; G. B. Crichton; J. W. Foster; A. Fonutain; Miss M. Garton; H. F. Hewett; T. S. Horgan; J. G. Palfrey; Miss A. C. Tennant; Miss E. M. Warrell.

Regional Liaison Officers, A. J. Claydon; L. E. Holman; R. G. C. Nisbet, M.B.E.; J. Periam; W. S. Polley; H. C. Potter; J. W. Roberts; W. S. Warwick.

Senior Staff Officers, H. R. Jones (Parliamentary Clerk); E. C. H. Scott (on loan). £650 to £750

Staff Officers, C. E. Adair; P. C. Blatch; B. E. Browne; D. Chapman; F. I. B. Craighill; C. E. Eales (on loan); A. S. Gambling; Miss M. C. Gibson (on loan); W. A. Goddard (on loan); A. Harnett (on loan); L. Harrington; G. S. Herlihy, M.V.O.; H. E. Hodgson; S. G. Innes; R. H. Jarvis; H. T. Jupe; W. Kees; Miss G. King, M.B.E.; Miss E. M. Kirk (on loan); Miss K. J. Madell; T. Marrick; T. A. Odell; Miss M. J. Pryer (on loan); A. C. Reeve; A. A. Ring; G. G. Sanster (on loan); E. C. Shee; Mrs. A. G. Thomas, M.B.E.; N. A. Tinkler (on loan); F. J. Williams.

Men, £550 to £650; Women, £450 to £525

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Deputy, F. G. Lee; Temporary Administrative
Officers, A. Christelow; P. Barcau; H. K.
Goschen.
Establishments, E. N. R. Trentham, C.M.G.;
Inspector of Staff, J. R. Owen.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir Granville Ram, K.C.B., K.C. £3,000
Private Sec., F. J. Heritage, M.B.E.
Second Counsel, Sir John Stainton, K.B.E. £2,500
Counsel, A. E. Ellis, C.B.; J. Rowlatt, C.B.; H. S.
Kent; S. B. R. Cooke; N. K. Hutton
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Vice-Chairman, Sir Cecil T. Carr, K.C., LL.D.
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See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 432.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and
of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

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Telegrams: "Proctorex, London."

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† Serving in H.M. Forces.

TRINITY HOUSE,

Tower Hill, E.C.3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls over 60 lighthouses and 43 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Light-house Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

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 Deputy Master, Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E., D.L., J.P. Elder Brethren, H.M. The King; the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.B., F.R.S., M.P.; H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. S. Mackay, R.D.; The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, K.G.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, G.B.E.; Capt. Gerald Curteis, M.V.O., R.N.; The Viscount Templewood, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G.; The Viscount Runciman; Capt. R. L. F. Hubbard, R.D.; Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, C.H., M.P.; Capt. T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D.; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, Bt., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D.

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 Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., E. P. Stapleton.

* Acting.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,

84 George St., Edinburgh, 2.

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorised the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 88 first-class Lighthouses, 1 Manned Lightvessel, 72 Minor Lights, and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Steam and Motor Vessels.

Commissioners.

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Elders of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Elders of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Bute; Argyll; Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfries and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan.

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 Deputy Secretary, John Simpson.
 Engineer, John Oswald, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.
 Accountant, George W. Campbell.
 Higher Executive Officer, William Renwick.
 Executive Officers, Alex. R. Stewart; Allan R. Malcolm; Ernest P. Webster.
 Superintendent, Charles E. Cadger.
 Assistant Superintendent, David MacLachlan.

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137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

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 Clerk, D. Stanley Dickson, LL.B.
 Engineers, Messrs. A. & C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Chairman, William Cuthbert.
 General Manager and Secretary, John Wilson.
 Engineer, Archibald Thomson.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1922, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.
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 Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy, W.S., 14 Princes Street, Falkirk.
 Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A George St., Edinburgh.
 Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon-Jones, R.N.

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS,

Carlisle Buildings, D'Olier St., Dublin.

Chairman, R. N. Guinness.
 Secretary, E. A. M. Leggett.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

28½, S. Kforde St., Clerkenwell, E.C.2.

(See also p. 630.)

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1862, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and account of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, G. R. Freeman, F.C.A.

Vice-Chairman, Col. H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Other Members, Digby L. F. Koc; Sir J. William Forrest, O.B.E., J.P.; M. F. Headlam, C.B., C.M.G.; R. C. Greig, C.A.; Sir G. Stanley Pott.

Secretary, C. Bindley Erlebach, A.C.A.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

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The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

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Other Members, Dr. E. A. Benians; Professor W. E. Collinson; Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.; Miss Margery Fry; Sir Robert Greig, M.C.; Sir Peter Innes, C.B.E.; Sir Frederic Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Professor F. S. Noble; Professor G. W. Pickering, M.B., F.R.C.P.; Professor Andrew Robertson, F.R.S.; Dr. E. J. Salisbury, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor J. C. Spence, M.C., M.D.; Professor R. H. Tawney; Sir Henry Tizard, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Secretary, H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E. £1,700

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT
STANDING COMMITTEE,

3, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

The Voluntary Aid Detachment Council was dissolved and replaced by the V.A.D. Standing Committee formed Jan. 28, 1944, whose function is to administer the V.A.D. scheme and to form the official link between the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, and the Services to which V.A.D. Members are mobilised.

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Deputy Chairman, The Lady Louis Mountbatten, C.B.E.

British Red Cross Society, Dame Beryl Oliver, D.B.E., R.R.C.; Mrs. Benyon; Capt. H. Ward, J.P.; Miss Crane; and (Scotland) Capt. J. C. Stewart, D.L., J.P.

Order of St. John, Maj. P. G. Darvil-Smith, C.B.E.; Hon. John Bruce; Hon. Mrs. Copland-Griffiths; Miss Virginia Cunard.

Territorial Army, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir William Coates, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Ex-officio, The Secretary British Red Cross Society; the Secretary-General, The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Secretary, Mrs. Young.

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION,

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Telephone: MAYfair 8866; Telegraphic Address: "Wardacom, Piccy, London."

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27th, 1947, to administer Part I. of the War Damage Act, 1947, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, Ch. 12, which had received the Royal Assent on the previous day. The 1947 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, have now been consolidated in the War Damage Act, 1943, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, Ch. 27. Its operations are related only to war damage to

land and buildings, those parts of the Act which are concerned with goods and chattels being administered through the Board of Trade. In addition to the Headquarters in London the Commission has four Regional Offices in the London Civil Defence Region, one in each of the eleven remaining Civil Defence Regions, and one in Northern Ireland. These Regional Offices deal with claims arising in their respective areas.

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Secretary, Sir W. Robert Fraser, K.B.E., C.B., £2,200

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Deputy Director, T. Roberts

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Technical Advisers, C. J. Curtis, F.S.I., £800; C. J. Dunham, F.S.I. £800

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Telephone: Jesmond 2030.

Regional Manager, P. H. Chinnery, M.C.
Technical Adviser, E. D. Reid, F.S.I.

North Eastern Region,

36, York Place, Leeds.

Telephone: Leeds 3209r.

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Assistant Regional Manager, R. F. Duvern.
Technical Adviser, C. Sunderland, F.R.I.B.A.

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Magdala House, Lucknow Road, Nottingham.

Telephone: Nottingham 6072.

Regional Manager, A. Woods.
Technical Adviser, W. G. Thoms, A.R.I.B.A.

Eastern Region,

County Bowling Club, Brookland Avenue, Cambridge.

Telephone: Cambridge 55493.

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Assistant Regional Manager, A. M. Hammond.
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London North West Region,

Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3.

Telephone: Shepherds Bush 5555.

Regional Manager, R. G. Townsend.
Assistant Regional Manager (vacant).
Technical Adviser, W. J. W. Westlake, F.S.I.

London North East Region,

Bankside House, 107-112, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

Telephone: Avenue 569r.

Regional Manager, V. P. O'Connor.
Assistant Regional Managers, L. E. Latchford;
P. S. L. Sutcliffe.
Technical Adviser, L. P. Rees, A.R.I.B.A.

London South East Region,

Clifton House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Telephone: Euston 620r.

Regional Manager, H. E. Gibbs.
Assistant Regional Managers, J. Bolger, M.B.E.; W. Goldsby.
Technical Adviser, T. J. Rushton, F.R.I.B.A.

London South West Region,

55, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

Telephone: Kingston 721r.

Regional Manager, A. R. Farlam.
Assistant Regional Managers, J. Ray, O.B.E.; T. C. R. Willis.
Technical Adviser, S. H. Kent, F.S.I.

Southern Region,

Coley Park, Reading.

Telephone: Reading 4827.

Regional Manager, J. T. Young, O.B.E.
Assistant Regional Manager, P. F. Lincs.
Technical Adviser, G. Burtwell, F.R.S.A., F.I.A.S., F.I.Arb.

South West Region,

4, Worcester Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Telephone: Bristol 34096.

Regional Manager, W. C. Osmond, O.B.E.
Assistant Regional Manager, R. Snook.
Technical Adviser, S. J. B. Morrison-Storey, F.I.A.A.

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88, Lake Road East, Cardiff.

Telephone: Cardiff 9050.

Regional Manager, W. Jones.

Assistant Regional Manager, A. W. Paisey.

Technical Adviser, E. E. Edmunds, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.A.A.

Midland Region,

Block 2, Victoria Close, Bristol Road, Birmingham 5.

Telephone: Birmingham Cuthorpe 3161-6.

Regional Manager, A. W. Arundale.

Assistant Regional Manager, G. Phillips.

Technical Adviser, E. J. Armstrong, A.R.I.B.A.

North West Region,

Lancaster House, Whitworth Street (entrance, 80 Princess Street), Manchester.

Telephone: Manchester Central 5657.

Regional Manager, J. L. Moffat.

Assistant Regional Manager, A. F. Reynolds.

Technical Adviser, A. F. Hope, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.S.A.

Scottish Region,

Dunedin House, 100, George Street, Edinburgh.

Telephone: Edinburgh 3390r.

Regional Manager, J. Mason Allan, F.S.O.

Assistant Regional Manager, J. L. Eadie.

Technical Adviser, C. J. Phillips, F.S.I.

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Sanitary Engineers, H. St. G. Burge, M.I.San.E.; H. E.
Gooding, M.R.San.I., M.I.San.E.; W. H. Sharp,
A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.L., M.R.San.I.; N. J. Tatman,
M.Inst.C.E. £900 to £1,025

Regional Site Control Section.

Superintending Progress Engineers (Civil), E. E. H.
Bate, M.C., M.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. (+*allce.*
£100) £1,200; H. A. Nash, L.R.I.B.A., A.F.A.S.
£1,200
Progress Engineer, G. L. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £800
Labour Officer, W. T. Lewis, £900 to £1,025
Welfare Officer, Miss F. M. Johnson, £780

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division.

Assistant Director of Works, A. G. Ramsey, O.B.E.,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E. £1,450
Superintending Engineers, S. W. Field, A.M.I.E.E.,
A.M.I.Mech.E.; A. B. Mann, B.Sc. (Eng.),
A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.; G. Smith, M.B.E.,
A.M.I.E.E.; N. Sizer, M.B.T., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.
(+£100 allowance) £1,050 to £1,200
Senior Engineers, J. W. Arnot, M.B.E.; P. T. Fletcher,
B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E.; H. S. Hine, M.B.E.;
T. R. Keeley, A.M.I.C.E.; S. M. Mitchell,
M.I.Mech.E.; E. H. Nash, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.E.,
A.M.I.E.E.; R. C. Nash, A.M.I.E.E.; G. Neilson,
A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. C. Pallot, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.),
Wh.Ex., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.H.V.E., F.R.Stat.Soc.; J.
Wilson, £1,050 to £1,200
Engineers, R. F. Aldis, M.I.Mech.E., M.B.E.; E. C.
Barber, M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E.; W. P. Bingham,
A.M.I.E.E.; K. Bolton, M. (Eng.); W. J. Bull; H. B.
Carver; A. B. Chappell, A.M.I.E.E.; H. C. Dann,
A.M.I.Mech.E.; T. W. Franks, A.I.E.E.; D. A.
Grant, B.Sc.; E. W. Herrington, A.M.I.E.E.;
J. K. J. Jarvis, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.; P.
Lister, M.I.E.E.; A. MacLeod, A.M.I.E.E.; J.
McKearney, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.; D. C. A.
Parsons, A.M.I.E.E.; J. M. Phillips, M.I.Mech.E.;
E. W. Stanley; E. Vickers, M.I.M.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.;
H. R. H. Ward, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.,

M.Inst.Fuel., M.I.B.A.; E. H. Williams, B.Sc., F.I.C.
F. J. H. Wilson, M.I.E.E.; W. L. Wilson, B.Sc.
£900 to £1,025

Maintenance Division.

Assistant Director of Works, T. R. Eltringham, M.B.E.,
L.R.I.B.A. £1,450
Superintending Maintenance Surveyors, M. C.
Glover, M.C.; D. Morrell
(—*allce.* £100) £1,500 to £1,200
Senior Surveyors, W. Abbott, M.Inst.R.A.; J. J. R.
Aithur; E. E. Bridge, L.R.I.B.A.; T. P. Fish,
M.B.E.; J. H. Petch, A.R.I.B.A.; B. D. Watt,
L.R.I.B.A.; O. P. D. Williams, P.A.S.I.
£1,050 to £1,200
Surveyors, H. L. Charles; J. S. Cree; I. F. Cunliffe;
S. R. Driver, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; J. I. Elliott;
C. G. G. Fortune, L.R.I.B.A.; C. F. Fox, A.R.I.B.A.;
P. P. Henderson, A.R.I.B.A.; N. C. Hughes,
A.R.I.B.A.; R. E. V. Knights; H. E. A. Larkin;
J. Litchfield; W. E. L. Pollard; H. P. Sanders;
P. Skelding, A.R.I.B.A.; R. G. Tee, A.R.I.B.A.;
C. Whitaker; P. A. Woolams; C. F. Wright
£900 to £1,025

Civil Building Control Section.

Architects, P. M. Andrew, F.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Green-
wood, A.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,025

Quantity Surveyors Division.

Assistant Director of Works, J. A. Hamlyn, F.S.I.
(+*allce.* £150) £1,300
Senior Superintending Quantity Surveyor, A. Silvester,
I.S.O., F.S.I.; H. C. Hunt, F.S.I.
(—*allce.* £250) £900 to £1,025
Superintending Quantity Surveyors, G. J. Cima,
F.S.I.; H. J. Crossley, F.A.S.; M. D. Mattinson;
F. W. Shiner, F.S.I.; E. A. Skeen, F.S.I.; W. G.
Young, F.S.I. (+*allce.* £150) £900 to £1,025
Senior Quantity Surveyors, J. T. A. Brooks, F.S.I.;
S. J. Bruzard, F.S.I.; W. C. Chappell, F.A.S.;
Edwards; B. O. Fricker; E. J. W. Gigg;
R. A. Marriott, P.A.S.I.; R. Menzies, F.S.I.;
T. M. Merrett; A. M. Murray, P.A.S.I.; E. A.
Nutchey, P.A.S.I., T. H. Stobie; J. M. Tyrer,
F.I.O.S. £900 to £1,025
Building Costs Research Officer, D. W. Nunn, P.A.S.I.
£900

Purchasing and Materials Division.

Assistant Director of Works, E. G. Fuller, £1,450
Deputy Assistant Director of Works, E. R. Vose
£1,200
Senior Purchasing Officer, W. J. R. Horsburgh
£1,050 to £1,200
Asst. Senior Purchasing Officer, W. G. Eaton
£900 to £1,050
Senior Engineer, A. Young, £1,050 to £1,200
Building Supplies Officer, C. E. Ball, £930

Works General Branch.

Head of Branch, (vacant) £1,050 to £1,200
Assistant Heads of Branch, W. J. Fletcher; T. F.
Pearcey, £900 to £1,050

Directorate of Aircraft Production Factories.

Directors, W. C. Andrews, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
M.I.Struct.E.; J. D. McFarlane, M.I.P.E., M.I.H.V.E.
Salaries varying between £1,200 to £1,300
Deputy Director, C. B. Brown, M.Inst.C.E.
£1,000 to £1,100
Assistant Directors, H. S. Badenoch; C. A. Cheyne;
E. J. Edwards; L. R. Foreman; J. N. McFeters;
O. W. M. Law, F.R.I.B.A.; E. Munro, B.Sc.;
A. Orr, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
Salaries varying between £800 to £1,000

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Chief Property Agent (to act also as Deputy Director),
W. J. Hewkley, O.B.E., F.A.I. £1,300
Chief Compensation Surveyor, N. Sutton, M.B.E.,
F.A.I. £1,300

Chief Estate Surveyor, N. Black, M.B.E., F.A.I., £1,300
Assistant Directors, G. C. Chalmers, M.B.E.; J. B. D. Dutton, F.A.I.; W. J. Eves; J. A. Hartley, M.B.E., F.A.I.; H. P. Hinde; A. I. Richards; R. C. Rose, F.S.I.; F. W. Wright, F.A.I., £1,050 to £1,200
Superintending Estate Surveyors, G. W. Bacon, F.F.S.; W. N. Bailey, A.A.I.; G. H. Dowell; E. R. Dunn, F.A.I.; F. W. Fouracre, P.A.S.I.; J. D. I. Gotch, M.C.; P.A.S.I.; A. H. Healy, F.S.I.; H. S. Healy, F.A.I.; W. J. Hector; R. J. Norman; J. T. O'Brien; W. M. Reaney; R. K. Smerdon, P.A.S.I.; A. E. Waller, F.A.I.; T. Wills, I.S.I., F.A.I., M.R.San.I.; R. C. Williams; W. E. R. Woods, F.V.A., £800 to £1,000

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Controller of Supplies, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E., £1,450
Deputy Controller of Supplies, J. G. Chester, M.B.E., (+ altce. £50) £1,050 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers of Supplies, A. L. Barclay; E. Hinrich; H. L. Raybould; G. V. Strudwick £1,050 to £1,200

Directorate of Temporary Housing.

Director, Capt. F. H. P. Maurice, R.N., £2,000
Deputy Director, Col. J. L. Lishman, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., £1,650
Assistant Directors, W. R. Good, A.C.G.I., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.A.E.; C. A. Holbeach; E. A. F. Johnston, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; R. S. Simpson
Salaries varying between £1,200 to £1,450

Directorate of Permanent Housing (Prefabricated).

Director, Col. K. G. Post, C.B.E., £1,650
Deputy Directors, R. H. Stein, £1,450; Lt.-Col. N. Tweddell.
Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. G. Hamilton.
Architectural Adviser on Hostels, J. Emberton, F.R.I.B.A., £1,200
Superintending Architect (vacant) (+ £100 altce.) £1,050 to £1,200
Architects, C. R. Fowkes, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.E.I., A.L.B.D.; J. Heald, A.R.I.B.A., £900 to £1,025
Senior Structural Engineer, P. O. Reece, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struc.E., A.M.I.M. & Cy.E., £1,200
Structural Engineer, J. B. Kershaw; A. C. Oatley, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struc.E., £1,000
Principal, W. A. Procter, £800 to £1,100

Directorate of Mobile Labour Services.

Director, W. T. Jackson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., £1,100
Assistant Directors, L. A. Chacket, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; W. Valder, £1,000

Directorate of Emergency Works and Recovery.

Deputy Directors, D. F. Cox; M. W. Hudson, F.S.I., £1,200
Assistant Directors, S. R. Campbell; A. R. Drowley; C. W. Hamann; G. A. Maltby; H. Newton.
Salaries varying between £900 to £1,000

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Parks, F. E. Carter, O.B.E., £797 to £935

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, B. H. St. J. O'Neill, M.A., F.S.A., £953 to £1,200

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, G. L. Jordan, £1,300
Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, W. Stoddard, M.B.E., A.C.I.S., (+ £50 allowance) £900 to £1,050
Chief Accountant, F. R. Stewart, A.S.A.A., £900 to £1,050

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122, George Street, Edinburgh.

Administration.

Principal Assistant Secretary, D. L. MacIntyre, J.C., £1,650
Director (Works and Services), W. A. Ross, F.R.I.B.A., £1,400
Principal, D. M. Watson, £800 to £1,100
Temporary Principal, F. Gent, O.B.E.
Regional Licensing Officer (Civil Building Control), Sir Alexander Brebner, C.I.E., £800

Plant and Organisation.

Regional Adviser, E. H. MacMillen, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struc.E. (Edinburgh), £900
Plant Adviser, T. Anderson (Edinburgh), £800
Regional (Payment by Results) Adviser, A. A. McIntock, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.A.M.Soc.C.E. (Edinburgh), £800

Directorate of Works.

Architects' Division.

Senior Architects, J. E. R. G. Kean, A.R.I.B.A.; J. W. Paterson, C.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.(Scot.); J. Robb, £1,050 to £1,200
Architects, S. Sim; T. S. M. Terrace £900 to £1,025
Structural Engineer, A. E. Hewitt, A.M.I.Struc.E., £900 to £1,025
Regional Works Engineer (Site Control), A. K. McKean (Edinburgh), £900

Maintenance Surveyor's Division.

Senior Surveyor, W. G. Watling, M.B.E., £1,050 to £1,200
Surveyors, J. Hough, L.R.I.B.A.; G. I. Hunter, A.R.I.B.A.; H. Lewis, £900 to £1,025

Engineering Division.

Senior Engineer, J. L. MacGregor, M.B.E., £1,050 to £1,200
Engineer, D. Wilkie, B.Sc., £900 to £1,025

Quantity Surveyor's Division.

Senior Surveyor, J. F. Storie, F.S.I., £900 to £1,025

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation.

Assistant Director, T. B. MacLean £800 to £1,000

Supplies Division.

Chief Technical Officer, J. C. S. Aberdeen £700 to £860

Directorate of Temporary Housing.

Assistant Director, D. J. Stitt, £1,400

Directorate of Emergency Works and Recovery.

Assistant Director, J. A. Wotherspoon, M.B.E., £1,000

Building Materials and Costs.

Area Director of Bricks, J. M. Honeyman (Glasgow) £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Inspector, J. S. Richardson, F.S.A.(Scot.), £575 to £797

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor Sir Wm. Wright Smith, M.A., D. Sc. Sc., I.R.S.E., F.L.S., £700

† Serving with H.M. Forces.

Law Courts and Offices

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

THE Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see col. 2), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Hailsham, Viscount Sankey, Viscount Maugham, Lord Atkes, Lord Roche and Lord Clauson. Sir Sydney Abrahams is a member by virtue of §1 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, and Sir Madhavan Nair and Sir John William Fisher Beaumont by virtue of §1 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929; and the following Judges from India and the Dominions beyond the Seas (various Acts, 1833-1928):—Sir Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada*); Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*); Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers (*N.Z.*); Chief Justice Sir John Greig Latham (*Australia*); Sir George Edward Rich (*Australia*); James Stratford (*S. Africa*); N. J. de Wet (*S. Africa*); H. V. Evatt (*Australia*); and Chief Justice F. E. Watermeyer (*S. Africa*).

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes), J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
£1,650

Chief Clerk (Judicial), A. J. N. Paterson.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. William Allen, LORD JOWITT, b. 1885 (*apptd.* 1945), (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords).....£10,000

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	Apptd.	Age
Rt. Hon. Lord Thankerton	1929	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen ..	1929	78
Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, G.C.V.O. . .	1930	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Wright	1937	76
Rt. Hon. Lord Porter	1938	68
Rt. Hon. Lord Simonds	1944	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Goddard	1944	68

LAW SITTINGS, ENG. & W., 1946.

Hilary Term—January 11 to April 17.

Easter Term—April 30 to June 7.

Trinity Term—June 18 to July 31.

Michaelmas Term—October 12 to December 21.

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Arthur, LORD GREENE, O.B.E., M.C., born 1883 (*apptd.* 1937).

Secretary, W. J. K. Diplock.

Clerk, T. C. Briggs.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £5,000)— Apptd. Age

Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Frederic Scott. . . 1935 76

Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Douglas Mac-

Kinnon

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert du Parc. . . 1937 75

Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, . . 1938 65

D.S.O.

Rt. Hon. Sir Fergus Dunlop Morton, . 1944 65

M.C.

Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick James Tucker . 1944 58

Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick James Tucker . 1945 57

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Judges, Chancery Division (each £5,000) Apptd. Age

Hon. Sir Augustus Andrewes Uthwatt 1941 66

Hon. Sir Lionel Leonard Cohen . . . 1943 57

Hon. Sir Harry Bevir Vaisey 1944 68

Hon. Sir Francis Raymond Evershed . 1944 46

Hon. Sir Charles Romer, O.B.E. 1944 48

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England—

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Walker Hobart, VISCOUNT CALDECOTE, C.B.E. (b. 1876, *apptd.* 1940) £8,000

Secretary, P. Stephenson.

Clerk, William Skelton.

Judges, K.B.D. (each £5,000)— Apptd. Age

Hon. Sir Ernest Bruce Charles, C.B.E. 1928 74

Hon. Sir Travers Humphreys. 1928 78

Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, 1928 76

K.B.E.

Hon. Sir Cyril Atkinson

Hon. Sir John Edward Singleton. . . 1934 60

Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery

Hon. Sir Wilfrid Herbert Poyer . . . 1935 62

Lewis, O.B.E.

Hon. Sir Frederic John Wrottesley. . 1935 64

Hon. Sir Cyril Asquith

Hon. Sir Roland Giffard Oliver, M.C. 1938 55

Hon. Sir Reginald Powell Croom- . . 1938 66

Johnson

Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton . . . 1938 57

Stable, M.C.

Hon. Sir James Dale Cassels. 1939 68

Hon. Sir Hugh Imbert Periam Hallett, . 1939 59

M.C.

Hon. Sir (William) Norman Birkett. . 1941 62

Hon. Sir George Justin Lynskey. . . . 1944 57

Hon. Sir Alfred Thompson Denning . 1944 46

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the King's Bench Division Judges.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, Lord Merriman,
O.B.E., LL.D. (born, 1880, *apptd.* 1933) ... £5,000
Secretary, Miss N. Denman.

Clerk, A. Y. Fearn.

Judges (each £5,000)— *Apptd. Age*

Hon. Sir Alfred Townsend Bucknill,
O.B.E. 1935 65

Hon. Sir Stephen Ogle Henn Collins,
C.B.E. 1937 70

Hon. Sir Francis Lord Charlton Hod-
son, M.C. 1937 50

Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair Pilcher, M.C. 1942 55

Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph Wallington. 1944 70

Hon. Sir Henry William Barnard .. 1944 54

Hon. Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd Jones,
M.C. 1945 61

CROWN OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE COURT.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, J. Lind Pratt.
King's Proctor, Sir Thomas James Barnes, K.C.B.,
C.B.E.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords, S.W.1.

Permanent Sec., Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B.

Asst. Sec., G. P. Coldstream.

Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Major L. P. Haviland.

*Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Per-
manent Secretary and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms*,
F. Mayell, O.B.E.

Supt. of County Courts, E. C. Martin, C.B.E.

Sec. of Commissioners of the Peace, Sir Rupert

Howorth, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, J. W. Macarree,
M.B.E.

Crown Office in Chancery, House of Lords, S.W.1.

Clerk of the Crown, Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B.

Deputy Clerk, G. P. Coldstream.

Staff Clerk, L. C. Ridley, M.B.E.

VOTE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Room 66, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Accounting Officer, Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B.

Clerk of Accounts, B. C. Gray, M.B.E.

Deputy Do., W. H. Green.

Chancery Courts.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Uthwatt: Group A:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Cohen and the Hon. Mr.

Justice Vaisey; Group B:—The Hon. Mr. Justice

Evershed and the Hon. Mr. Justice Romer.

Chancery Judges' Chambers,

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Chief Master, attached to all the Judges: Alfred

Herbert Holland.

Secretary to Chief Master, L. O. C. Hathaway.

Asst. Sec., J. Bizley.

GROUP A.

At Chambers.—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, A to D,

Leonard Cloudesley Holloway; E to K, Maurice

Gordon Willmott, M.C.; L to R, John Frederick

Woodthorpe; S to Z, Frank William Trehearne

£1,360 to £1,650

GROUP B.

At Chambers.—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, A to D,

Trevor Clyde Newman; E to K, Alfred Herbert

Holland £1,850; L to R, William Francis

Spencer Hawkins; S to Z, Robert Lee Mosse

£1,360 to £1,650

First Class Clerks, H. W. F. Blake; J. E. Watts;

P. H. White; C. T. Fry; L. O. Lewin; B. R.

Young; R. J. Turner; W. D. Verrall

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Second Class Clerks, W. G. L. Smith; W. J. Pap-

worth; E. A. Clack; G. E. Nicholls

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PATENTS APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Evershed.

Registry—Room 174, Royal Courts of Justice,
W.C.2.

Registrar—L. O. C. Hathaway.

Asst. Registrar—J. Bizley.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Registrars, R. N. R. Blaker, M.C., £1,750; A. G.

Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay;

V. E. Farr £1,100 to £1,650

Principal Clerks, A. F. Adams; J. B. H. Wyman;

D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd; P. Halliday

£350 to £850

Secretary to Chief Registrar, J. Bizley.

Petition and Entry Clerk, A. E. Trickley.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE SUPREME COURT.

J. M. Lightwood; F. E. Farrer; J. C. Nesbitt.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in

all Divisions of the High Court.)

C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; L. Mead; J. J.

Roberts; D. W. E. Ncligan.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court.

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Hls Hon. Tom Eastham, K.C.; Hls Hon. John

Graham Trapnall, K.C.; Hls Hon. Herbert David

Samuels, K.C. each £2,000

Official Solicitor's Department.

Room 697—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, Alexander

Gilchrist £1,360 to £1,650

Asst. do., J. B. Finch £850 to £1,100

Legal Assis., J. M. L. Evans, R. W. D. Auld;

A. G. David £125 to £650

First Class Clerks, A. Costa; H. L. Graves; W. H.

Lynch; H. G. Witt; G. J. Humphreys; A. W. D.

Holtham; A. W. Bird; H. Folkard, £650 to £750

Second Class Clerks, C. T. Davies; H. R. Wilson;

C. W. Vickery; P. W. Harries; K. A. Scollay;

J. L. Haggart; J. P. A. Donaghy; H. M. Lewis;

L. A. Richardson; F. R. Blott; E. G. Deane;

R. F. Dunn; C. W. Baker; T. S. Porter; F. A.

Clarke; C. W. Stevenson; R. G. Goddard;

F. A. Kent £350 to £525

Supreme Court Pay Office.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Accountant-General, Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B.

Chief Accountant, P. Miller £900 to £1,050

Principal Clerks, L. W. Picknett; J. S. Jenkins

£700 to £860

Staff Officers, F. A. O. Keep; C. L. Muddiman;

H. Skinner; G. Gilchrist; G. Webster; G. T.

Biddle; C. D. G. Cook £550 to £650

Higher Clerical Officers, D. O. Brain; H. F. Bennett;

B. A. Few; W. A. Adams; W. F. Freshwater;

F. Yeomans; H. Reader; E. F. G. McAuliffe;

W. F. Miller; E. R. Wethersett; P. C. Palmer

£400 to £525

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son. £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E. (*Senior Master of the*

Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer) £2,200;

Percy Reginald Simner, C.B., D.S.O., D.L.; F. S.

Arnold Baker; Geoffrey Moseley; R. F.

Burnand, O.B.E.; Carrol Romer, M.C. (a) (*King's*

Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown

Office); John Horridge, each £1,700 to £2,000

Masters' Secretary, D. Boland.

(a) Carrol Romer is Registrar of the Court of

Criminal Appeal.

ACTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, A. J. MacClymont.

*With Appearance in Judgment Section**

Chief Clerk, A. Morrill. Clerks, G. Gardiner; R. R. May; B. J. B. Asa; R. D. Macbeth; E. S. Davis; R. C. Newman; W. N. Lee; A. S. Ellis; A. G. Keats; H. R. Richards; W. Forster; W. F. Mayo; H. N. Collinson; R. Ellis; A. L. Edwards; J. J. Wright; E. J. Carpenter; N. F. Phillips.

Summons and Order Section.

Chief Clerk, G. Meyer. Clerks, A. E. Smith; F. W. Player; W. G. Burton; H. B. Hinton; N. A. Sales; C. W. Kentish; B. M. Spicer

FILING DEPARTMENT.*

Chief Clerk, J. Martiu.

Clerks, W. S. N. Grant; E. W. Butler; H. W. Hills; V. W. Judd; J. G. Mitchell; A. H. Page†

MASTERS' SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.*

Secretary to the Masters, D. Boland. Clerks, W. H. Redman; E. J. Fraser; J. F. Mason.

KING'S REMEMBRANCE DEPARTMENT.*

King's Remembrancer, W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E. (Senior Master).

Chief Clerk, A. L. Woodcock
Clerk, E. S. Hill†

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATE DEPT.‡

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Carrol Romer, M.C.

*Chief Associate, B. Darwall.**Head Clerk, (Crown Office), J. O. Griffiths.**Clerk of the Lists (K.B.D.), G. W. Townesend, I.S.O.*

Clerks, E. G. Jacobs; W. Bradley; E. C. Freeman; G. L. Warren; R. Pawsey; T. E. Roberts; A. C. Elliott; W. J. Fell; T. W. Jones; F. G. Fuller; C. R. Hunt; S. E. Lloyd; L. R. Beckett; B. H. Sayer†

CRIMINAL APPEAL OFFICE.

*Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal, Carrol**Romer, M.C. (Master of the Crown Office).**Assist. Registrar, Anthony Highmore King.**Chief Clerk, W. E. Stone.**Clerk, M. C. Hewitt.*

SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.**Assistant Superintendent, H. G. Rabson.*

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

*Masters of the Supreme Court, Douglas Stuart**Gibbon, M.C. (Chief Master), £1,850; Lt.-Col.**Thomas Henry Walker, D.S.O., I.D.; S. A. H.**Trumpler; William Henry Hooper; H. S.**Pearce, C.B.E.£1,360 to £1,650**Assistant to the Masters, A. W. Porter, O.B.F., £1,000**Clerks (Principal Clerks), A. W. Pinder; J. M. Cole;**M. H. Spicer; J. J. Ramsay; C. B. Cooper;**(Clerks), W. P. Hunt; A. E. Bishop; B. Treagus;**G. N. H. Harris; J. R. Smith; W. J. Milton;**H. E. Pritchard; E. W. Pinder; R. S. Stanton;**A. G. Warren; E. P. A. Jack; H. J. C. Rainbird;**H. E. White; A. J. Hancock; G. H. R. Scales;**R. W. E. Ranger.**Rota Clerk, ¶R. W. E. Ranger.*

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2;

Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The basic salaries of clerks in the Central

Office range from £150 to £860.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30

to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.

§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 11 to 2;

Saturdays, 10.30 to 1 (Vacations, 11 to 1).

¶ Acting.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House;

W.C.2, and Llandudno.

*Registrars, Sir Henry F. O. Norbury, B.C.L. (Senior),**£1,650; H. A. de C. Perera; Lt.-Col. C. P.**Hawkes; B. Lorg, M.C.; C. T. A. Wilkinson.**Acting Registrar, H. H. Crotes, £1,360 to £1,650**Principal Clerks, D. P. Rees; C. H. G. Forbes,**O.B.E.; L. H. Kinsky; A. W. L. Peacock; H. A.**Darling; I. C. M. Kearns; L. E. Eggleston;**W. R. Ralph; J. P. Kinsley.**Assistant Principal Clerks, A. G. Widdicombe;**S. C. W. Isaac; E. J. B. Harris; W. J. Salmon;**E. C. D. Ward; D. A. Newton; F. Barton;**H. A. Gurney; W. A. Worrall; F. J. Taylor;**H. R. Wicks; M. V. Ashforth; F. C. Outway;**F. W. Lockstone.**Clerk of Rules and Orders, J. L. Truscott.*

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S CHIEF.

Room 738—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

*Registrar, L. F. C. Darby£1,650**Assistant Registrar, G. H. Main Thompson**£350 to £1,200**Marshal and Chief Clerk, J. D. McIlwraith.**Clerks, C. S. Roscoe (Deputy Marshal); R. D.**Lamb; L. B. Tidy; E. H. Scott; V. H. Ingram**£150 to £750*

Bankruptcy Department.

Offices: Carey Street, W.C.2.

*Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Cohen, the Hon. Mr.**Justice Evershed and the Hon. Mr. Justice Romer.**Senior and Chief Registrar, Sir Arthur Stiebel £1,750**Registrars, Oscar Kean; Cyril John Parton**£1,360 to £1,650**Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department),**H. J. Carr.**First Class Clerks, F. W. Bailey; F. L. White.**£650 to £750*

TAXING OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

*Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme**Court.**Principal Clerk, T. G. Thomas£650 to £860**and Class Clerks, H. C. Aiton and S. J. Toney**£350 to £525*

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT.

*Senior Official Receiver, L. A. West**£1,200 to £1,400**Official Receiver, F. H. Langmaid.**Assistant do., V. Armstrong; C. T. Newman.*

Companies Court.

*Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Uthwatt; the Hon.**Mr. Justice Cohen; and the Hon. Mr. Justice**Vaisey.**Registrar, Sir Arthur Stiebel£1,750**Principal Clerks, J. T. P. Wilson, £960; W. G.**Venton£650 to £860**First Class Clerk, E. L. Russell,£650 to £750**Second do., J. G. Usher£350 to £525**Senior Official Receiver (Companies (Winding-up)**Department), H. P. Naunton, D.S.O.*

Railway and Canal Commission.

(Rooms 772, 773 and 774—Royal Courts.)

*Ex-officio Commissioners, The Hon. Mr. Justice**Wrottesley (England); Hon. Lord Carmont (Scot-**land); The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews**(Northern Ireland).**Commissioners, Hon. Sir William Francis Kyffin**Taylor, G.B.E., K.C.; Sir R. Francis Dunnell, Bt.,**K.C.B.**Registrar, R. F. C. Roach. †*

Lunacy.

Management and Administration Department.

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Master, R. W. Poyer, C.B.E. £2,700
Assistant Master, F. L. Ratto, M.C., £1,200 to £1,400
Assistants to the Master, C. G. Rudley, C.B.E.;
 T. C. S. Keely; A. J. Johnston, £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, R. H. French, M.C., £847 to £953
Assist. Chief Clerk, A. Costa, Jr., £650 to £860
Principal Clerk, H. Hinton, M.B.E., £650 to £800
1st Class Clerks, L. T. Threadgill; T. W. Will-
 bourne, M.M.; A. E. Watson, M.M.; E. C.
 Foote; G. E. Phipps; W. J. Funnell; P. Jones;
 F. J. Osborn; W. J. K. McDonald; P. V. Bullen;
 *E. F. Atkinson; *D. R. Penny; *A. R. Ellis;
 *F. W. Nelson; *W. E. Cane, . . . £650 to £750
Lord Chancellor's Visitors, H. C. Meysey-Thompson
 (Legal); Dr. A. E. Evans; Dr. E. O. Lewis
 (Medical) each £1,650
Secretary to Visitors, H. Macdonald.

Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff.

(Room 466—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Superintendent, Captain K. B. Millar, R.N. (ret.)
Deputy Superintendent, F. Couchor, I.S.O., J.P.
Assistant Superintendents, R. Shears; E. A. Oldfield.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Room 122—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Committee, The Lord Chief Justice of England, the
 Master of the Rolls, and the President of the
 Chartered Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, A. L. Woodcock.

Official Arbitrators.

[Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation)
Act, 1919.]

Arthur Lloyd Thomas, M.B.E., F.S.I., Barclays Bank
 Chambers, Pontypool; Frank Hunt, C.V.O., F.S.I.,
 274 Norbury Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27.

(Room 552—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Chairman, Francis Edmond Bray, K.C.
Registrar, J. K. F. Cleave.

Coal Mines (Reference) Committee.

(Room 773—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Committee, The Lord Chief Justice of England; The
 President of the Court of Session; Edmund L.
 Hann.

Secretary, R. F. C. Roach.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Room 265—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

President, A. B. Ashby.
Secretary, H. J. Knapman, M.B.E.

Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.

GENERAL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Appointed by the Lord Chancellor:—

Chairman, Sir Arthur Moon, K.C.
Members, Hon. Mr. Justice Lewis; Hon. Mr.
 Justice Cohen; Sir Ernest Harvey, Bt., K.B.E.;
 Professor Ian W. Macdonald; Brian Manning,
 D.L., J.P.; G. T. Hutchinson, M.C.

Appointed by the Lord President of the Court of
 Session:—

The Hon. Lord Patrick.

Appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern
 Ireland:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Black.
Registrar, R. J. Reeves.

* Acting.

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice MacKinnon.
Members, H. C. Gutteridge, K.C.; G. R. Rudolf.
Registrar, R. J. Reeves.

Parliamentary and Municipal Election
Petitions Office.

Room 120—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Judges on the Rota for the Trial of Election Petitions
 (1946)—The Hon. Mr. Justice Stoble; The Hon.
 Mr. Justice Cassels; The Hon. Mr. Justice Hallett.

Prescribed Officer, W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E. (Senior
 Master of the Supreme Court).
Clerk to do., A. J. MacClymont.

Director of Public Prosecutions.

Devonshire House, Mayfair Place (East
 Entrance), Piccadilly, W.1.

Director, Theobald Mathew, M.C. £2,500
Asst. Directors, L. N. Vincent-Evans, C.B., £1,400 to
 £1,650; G. R. Paling; E. Clayton

Senior Legal Assistants, H. A. K. Morgan, M.C.;
 H. J. Parham; A. Lawson-Walton; E. G.

Robey; R. L. Jackson. £900 to £1,100
Legal Assistants, W. M. E. Crump; F. D. Barry;

J. F. Claxton; E. C. J. Jones. £650 to £850
Junior Legal Assistant, £315 to £625

Temporary Professional Officers, G. J. Ball, C.B.E.;
 A. A. G. Clark; P. D. Cussen; R. L. D. Thomas;

W. E. J. McDonnell; K. S. Lewis; W. Lewis
 £450 to £650

Establishment Officer, G. R. Paling. £650 to £750
Senior Staff Officer, A. J. Parker, M.B.E.

Staff Officer, V. M. Wood. £550 to £650
Clerk (Higher Grade), W. T. E. Rowe

Executive Officers, H. C. King; D. W. Ratcliffe
 £400 to £525

£350 to £525

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for
 holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the
 Central Criminal Court, for:—

1946.	8th January.	1946.	21st May.
..	5th February.	..	25th June.
..	26th February.	..	16th July.
..	19th March.	..	10th September.
..	30th April.	..	15th October.

Clerk of the Court, Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B.

Deputy, Wilfrid Duke Coleridge.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any
 person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge
 of the High Court, and the present Judges of the
 High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common
 Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of
 London Court for time being.

CITY OF LONDON QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.	Southwark.
1946.	2nd January.
..	13th March.
..	19th June.
..	9th October.
1946.	4th January.
..	15th March.
..	21st June.
..	11th October.

Clerk of the Peace, Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B.

Deputy, Wilfrid Duke Coleridge.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs (1945-46), Ralph Metcalf, C.C., 8
 Princes Street, S.W.1; Maj. T. G. F. Richardson,
 C.C., 9 Southampton Place, High Holborn,
 W.C.2.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South-Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds 1945).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maldstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Harold S. Stowe.....£915
Associate, Frank T. Vachell.....£258 to £372
Clerk of Indictments, E. Farley Oaten. £258 to £372
Office, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit).

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft....£915
Clerk of Arraigns, R. A. Dalzell....£258 to £372
Associate, H. C. Naldrett.....£258 to £372
Office, 8 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, W. J. H. Graham, Preston....£1,120
Associate, B. H. Newman, Preston.....£486

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Radcliffe, 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.....£915
Associate and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. L. Prince, 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4
£258 to £372

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.), Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at the Winter and Summer Assizes and at the Autumn Assizes at Gloucester, Newport,

Shrewsbury and Stafford; criminal business at every town each circuit.

Clerk of Assize, Joseph Tumim.....£915
Associate, John Frederic Milward. £258 to £372
Clerk of Indictments, George Frederick Pearce
£258 to £372
Temporary Office, Shire Hall, Reading.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1945 *Devizes*; *Dorset* (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1945 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, W. T. Snell, 3 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.....£915
Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.....£260 to £300
Associate, F. D. Yeatman.....£300

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merioneth (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Prestige)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan
£915
Associate and Deputy Clerk of Assize, C. Elton Jones
£373
Clerk of Indictments, R. E. Gorton...£286 to £372
Office, Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.]
Master, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Clerk, Chief, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General & Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Apparitor General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, Innes N. Warc, O.B.E.
OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and of the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. & Chancellor, Walter Somerville Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar, Innes N. Warc, O.B.E.

Diocesan Consistory Courts.

There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches. Outside the London area can be obtained.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, J. P. Ashworth, M.A.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.

RECORDERS.

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others, as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
Andover, William Thomas Snell (1928).
Banbury, C. Erskine Simes, K.C. (1938).
Barnstable and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday (1925).
Bath, Edward Anthony Hawke (1938).
Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, O.B.E. (1926).
Berwick-on-Tweed, George Raymond Hinchcliffe (1939).
Bideford, William Barnard Faraday (1925).
Birkenhead, John Pascoe Eidsen (1943).
Birmingham, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O.B.E., K.C. (1944).
Blackburn, Wilfred Clothier, K.C. (1944).
Bolton, Frederick Aled Sellers, K.C. (1938).
Bournemouth, Norman R. Fox-Andrews, K.C. (1945).
Bradford, Frank Beverley, M.C. (1926).
Bridgnorth, William Field Hunt (1941).
Bridgewater, Norman John Skelhorn (1945).
Brighton, Sir Charles Doughty, K.C. (1939).
Bristol, Ferdinand P. M. Schiller, K.C. (1935).
Burnley, Neville Jonas Laski, K.C. (1935).
Burton-on-Trent, Hy. Hollingdrake Maddocks (1938).

Bury St. Edmunds, Stephen C. Howard (1942).
Cambridge, Roland Burrows, K.C. (1928).
Canterbury, Eric Nave, K.C. (1937).
Cardiff, Hilditch Glyn-Jones, K.C. (1945).
Cathle, Edward Woolf, O.B.E., K.C. (1929).
Carmarthen, Hubert Llewelyn Williams, K.C. (1941).
Chaster, Robert M. Montgomery, K.C. (1927).
Chichester, Cecil Robert Havers, K.C. (1939).
Colchester, Sir George Jones, K.C., (1937).
Coventry, Arthur Samuel Waid, K.C. (1943).
Croydon, G. R. Blanco White, F.C. (1940).
Deal, Travers Chittmas Humphreys (1942).
Debby, Richard O'Sullivan, K.C. (1938).
Devizes, Hon. Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu, K.C. (1944).
Doncaster, Christian Bedford Fenwick, K.C. (1933).
Dover, Sir A. H. Bodkin, K.C.B., K.C. (1901-1920 and 1931).
Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
Durham, James Keaneth Hope (1942).
Exeter, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., K.C. (1933).
Faversham, Archibald Safford, M.C. (1934).
Folkestone, Tristram Berceford, I.C. (1939).
Gloucester, Raglan H. E. H. Somerset (1937).
Grantham, Theodore Norman Winning (1943).
Gravesend, Montagu Berryman (1945).
Great Grimsby, Abraham M. Lyons, K.C. (1936).
Guildford, Derek Curtis Bennett, K.C. (1942).
Halifax, William Alston Macfarlane (1930).
Hartlepool, The, W. Maurice Meli (1937).
Hastings, Major Gerald Alfred Thesiger (1942).
Hereford, Robert Francis Lyne (1935).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raftery (1940).
Huddersfield, Major H. B. H. Hyllton Foster (1944).
Hull, Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streatfield, K.C. (1943).
Hythe, Colin Hargreaves Pearson (1937).
Ipswich, Grafton Deen Pryor, I.D. (1937).
King's Lynn, Gilbert Granville Sharp (1943).
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Somervell, O.B.E., K.C. (1940).
Leeds, Charles Paley Scott, K.C. (1943).
Leicester, Gilbert James Paul, K.C. (1944).
Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth (1939).
Lincoln, Reginald Charles Vaughan, M.C. (1941).
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
London, Sir Gerald Dodson (1937).
Ludlow, George Thomas Meredith (1945).
Maidstone, Lt.-Col. Thomas Walter Colby Carthew, D.S.O., K.C. (1936).
Maldon, Linton Thorp, K.C. (1932).
Manchester, Sir Noel Barré Goldie, K.C. (1935).
Margate, Bentley Herbert Waddy (1944).
Merthyr Tydfil, Carey Evans (1945).
Middlesbrough, Sir Joshua Schofield, K.C. (1929).
Newark, T. R. Fitzwalter Butler (1945).
Newbury, Edward Terrell (1935).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, (vacant) (1945).
Newcastle upon Tyne, Godfrey Russell Vick, K.C. (1939).
Northampton, Charles Bertrand Marriott, K.C. (1928).
Norwich, Frederick William Beney, K.C.
Nottingham, Sir Albion Richardson, C.B.E., K.C. (1936).
Oldham, Major Patrick Redmond Barry, M.C., K.C. (1942).
Oswestry, Robert Crompton Hutton (1937).
Oxford, John Galway Foster (1938).
Penzance, H. B. Durlay Grazebrook, K.C. (1941).
Plymouth, John Cyril Maude, K.C. (1944).
Pontefract, John Charlesworth (1935).
Poole, Henry Elam (1941).
Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, K.C. (1945).
Preston, John Catterall Jolly, K.C. (1938).
Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait, K.C. (1923).
Richmond, Yorks, Norman Harper (1944).

Rochester, Laurence Austin Byrne (1939).
Rotherham, Ernest Russell Gurney (1935).
Rye, Aubrey Melford Stead Stevenson, K.C. (1944).
Saffron Walden, Linton Thorp, K.C. (1932).
Salford, A. Denis Gerrard, K.C. (1945).
Saltbury, Francis Seward Lasky, M.C. (1942).
Sandwich (and Ramsgate), Stanley George Turner, O.B.E., K.C. (1942).
Scarborough, Sir Herbert Brent Grotian, B., K.C. (1948).
Sheffield, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie, K.C. (1941).
Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
Southwick, Kenneth Spencer Wood (1939).
Southampton, Joshua David Casswell, K.C. (1941).
Southend, John Flowers, K.C. (1937).
South Molton, W. R. Hornby Steer (1936).
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1905).
Stoke-on-Trent, Eric Sachs, K.C. (1943).
Sturbury, Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, K.C. (1927).
Sunderland, Maj. Sir Ronald Ross, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1936).
Swansea, Major Herbert Edmund Davies, K.C. (1942).
Tenterden, Gerald Osborne Slade, K.C. (1942).
Tewkesbury, Wilfrid Price (1931).
Thetford, Arthur Lombe Taylor (1927).
Tipton, John Kyrie Frederick Cleave (1932).
Walsall, William Monro Andrew (1936).
Warwick, Charles Lamond Henderson, K.C. (1945).
Wells (vacant).
Wenlock, Guy Patrick Bernard Lailey (1928).
West Bromwich, Alfred James Long, K.C. (1939).
West Ham, John Percy Eddy, K.C. (1936).
Wigan, William Gorman, K.C. (1934).
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills, O.B.E., K.C. (1925).
Windsor, New, Norman Alexander Carr (1945).
Wolverhampton, Wm. Hy. Cartwright Sharp, K.C.
Worcester, Eric Ronald Guest, K.C. (1941).
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elliston, T.D. (1931).
York, Geoffrey Walter Wrangham (1941).

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Birmingham, Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkerton (1910).
Bradford, Fitzherbert John Osbourne Coddington (1934).
Cadiff, William Hugh Jones, K.C. (1931).
East Ham, William Elliott Batt, C.M.G. (1939).
Huddersfield, Waldo Raven Briggs (1931).
Kingston upon Hull, John Rbt. MacDonald (1925).
Leeds, Ronald Sykes (1944).
Liverpool, Stuart Deacon (1910).
Manchester, John Wellesley Orr (1927).
Meithy Tydhi, Joshua David Davies, K.C. (1944).
Middlesbrough, A. P. Peaker (1939).
Pontypridd, Stanley Evans (1938).
Salford, F. Bancroft Turner (1933).
Stoke, Randolph Norman McGregor Clarkson (1939).
Swansea, Sir Edward Marlay Samson, K.B.E., K.C. (1923).
West Ham, William Elliott Batt, C.M.G. (1943).
Wolverhampton, Bertram Griffiths Grimley (1923).

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1944 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 242,954 (as against 201,253 for the year 1943). The number of debtors imprisoned was 367 (1943) and 273 (1944) and of the last number 177 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Courts Branch.

Millbank House, 2 Gt. Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.
 (Hours for searching, 11 to 4; Saturday, 11 to 12.)
Superintendent, E. C. Martin, C.B.L.
Asst. Supt. and Head of Estab. Section, S. H. J. Dunn £1,150 to £1,500
Clerk of Accounts, A. J. Cole £700 to £960
Senior Establishment Inspector, F. G. Aumann £700 to £860
Junior Establishment Inspector, J. W. Twiss £650 to £750
Auditors, P. J. Darby; M. M. Pullen; H. Hulme; E. Burn; A. C. Barker; F. A. J. Kemp; J. Rees; E. M. Newling; G. Barton; G. Graham; A. M. Thompson; E. H. R. Ezard; S. A. Mottram; T. Tabernack; G. H. Singleton; W. W. White; H. E. Patterson; W. L. Wright; E. T. Foster; J. E. Woodhouse; W. E. Hoile; R. Morgan; C. H. Myers £460 to £725
Higher Executive Officer, A. H. Law £550 to £650
Higher Clerical Officer, W. H. Hornby; W. A. Charles, £400 to £525; Miss A. M. Hart £320 to £420

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C.2.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen; The Recorder; The Common Serjeant.
George Buchanan McClure £2,500
Aubrey Ralph Thomas, B.C.L., M.A. £2,000
Registrar, High Bailiff and Clerk of the Seal (vacant) £1,750
Asst. Registrar and Serjeant-at-Law, E. E. Stammers £1,700
Chief Clerk, F. Lacey £882

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £2,000).

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour".]

Alchin, Gordon, A.R.C. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Alsebrook, George Clarence (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Archer, Francis Kendray, K.C. (50), Brighton, etc.
Armstrong, John Warneford Scobell, C.B.E. (59) Cornwall, etc.
Batt, Francis Raleigh (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.
Burgis, Edwin Cooper (7), Birkenhead, etc.
Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire, etc.
Caporn, Arthur Cecil (18) Notts.
Cave, Edward Watkins, K.C. (55), Wilts, Dorset.
Clements, Arthur Frederick (49), East Kent.
Collingswood, Charles Arthur (42), Bloomsbury.
Crosthwaite, Arthur Tinsley, O.B.E. (6), Liverpool, Southport, etc.
Dill, Edgar Thorniley (21), Birmingham.
Davies, David, K.C. (42), Bloomsbury.
Done, W. E. P., M.C. (34 & 48), Uxbridge.
Drucquer, Maurice Nathaniel (46), Willesden and Brentford.
Earengy, William George, K.C. (41), Clerkenwell.
Engelbach, Archibald Frank (39), Shoreditch.
Essenhigh, Reginald Clare (13), Sheffield, etc.
Evans, Ernest, K.C. (29), North Wales.
Field, Henry St. John, K.C. (20), Leicestershire.
Finnemore, Donald Leslie (25), Wolverhampton.
Forbes, Arthur Harold (21), Coventry, etc.
Gamon, Hugh Reece Percival (2), Middlesbrough.
Griffith, Frank Kingsley, M.C. (16), Hull, Maiton.
Hancock, Ernest, M.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.
Hargreaves, Sir Gerald de la Pryme (37), West London, etc.
Harrison, James Fraser (5), Bolton, Bury, etc.
Hildesley, Alfred, K.C. (33), Essex and Suffolk.
Hunter, Trevor Flavard, K.C. (58), Ilford, etc.
Hurst, Sir Gerald, K.C. (56), Kent, etc.
Hurst, James Henry Donald (56), Oxford, Reading.

Jenkins, George Kirkhouse, K.C. (52), Bath, Devizes.
 Jones, Benjamin William Rice- (40), Bow.
 Langman, Thomas Witheridge, O.B.E. (22), Worcester, etc.
 Morris, Temple, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, etc.
 Neal, John, M.C. (12), Bradford, Halifax, etc.
 Ormerod, Benjamin (14), Leeds, York, etc.
 Peel, Robert, O.B.E., K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn.
 Procter, Sir William (6), Liverpool, etc.
 Pugh, John Alun (32), Norfolk and Suffolk.
 Rees, John Tudor (34), (39) and (40), Uxbridge.
 Rhodes, Harold (8), Manchester, etc.
 Richardson, Thomas, O.B.E. (1), Newcastle, etc.
 Samuel, Howel Walter, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.
 Shove, Ralph Samuel (17), Lincolnshire.
 Stewart, William (14), Leeds, etc.
 Thesiger, Arthur Lionel Bruce (57), Exeter, etc.
 Thomas, Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, etc.
 Topham, Alfred Frank, K.C. (51), Hampshire.
 Tucker, Howard Archibald (26 & 21), North Staffs.
 Wells, Henry Bensley, M.B.E. (47) and (48), Woolwich, etc.
 Wethered, Ernest Handel Cosham, O.B.E. (54), Bristol, etc.
 Willes, Richard Augustus (19), Derby, etc.
 Williams, George Clark, K.C. (30), Glamorgan.
 Vacancy (44), Westminster.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE,

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, LT.-COL. SIR HUGH TURNBULL, K.C.V.O., K.B.E. £2,200
 Assistant Commissioner, Capt. H. P. Griffiths £1,000 to £1,300
 Surgeon of the Force, D. R. Crabb, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Dental Surgeon, do., F. B. Yonge, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
 Chief Superintendent and Chief Clerk, George D. Hayes, M.B.E. £820 to £900.
 Superintendent, Detective Dept., C. Hayward £650 to £800
 Superintendent, Executive Dept., J. Lucas £650 to £800
 Chief Inspectors, R. Wainwright (B); T. Davis (C); H. Burt (D).

CITY OF LONDON SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

39 King St., Cheapside, E.C.2.

Commandant, William Penman, M.B.E.
 Chief Staff Officer, H. V. Brown.

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
 Chief Clerk, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £1,500
 Assistant Clerk, C. G. Peyton, LL.B. £900
 Affidavit Clerk and Cashier, Harold P. Jacob. £600
 GUILDHALL.
 Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
 Clerk to the Sitting Justices, S. E. Longbottom. £950
 Assistant Clerk, C. W. Burman. £675
 Clerk of Special Sessions, S. E. Longbottom. £200
 Clerk and Cashier, William A. Crowe. £600

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Commissioner, SIR HAROLD SCOTT, K.C.B., K.B.E.

£3,000
 Deputy Commissioner, Colonel The Hon. Sir Maurice Drummond, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,200
 Assistant Commissioners, Sir Alker Tripp, C.B.E.; Sir George Abbiss, O.B.E.; SJ. R. Nott-Bower, C.V.O.; R. M. Howe, M.C.; Major J. F. Ferguson £1,750

Secretary, H. M. Howgrave-Graham, C.B.E. £1,650
 Deputy Assistant Commissioners, A. Canning, M.V.O., O.B.E.; H. Young £1,150 to £1,350
 Senior Assistant Secretaries, C. R. D. Pulling; G. Carmichael, O.B.E. £1,200
 Assistant Secretaries, G. R. Sharpe; G. A. Scoley, O.B.E.; S. W. Richards, O.B.E. £900 to £1,050
 Principal Executive Officers, E. R. Hooper; S. J. Chamberlain, M.B.E., D.C.C.; SH. Wilkinson; SF. Mayell, O.B.E.; SW. V. Wasue, M.B.E.; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; Lt.-Col. G. M. Sorley, O.B.E.; *SR. L. Wynn-Williams; *A. H. Hannay; *H. T. C. Runge; *F. H. E. Wyatt; *R. N. Huggett; *S. J. Hobson. £700 to £860
 Registrar, E. G. Brown, M.C. £600 to £700
 Higher Executive Officers, E. I. Hastings; G. Buck; J. W. Eary; H. H. Bowhill; D. H. Bartlett; SA. E. Cattle; W. F. Barter; SW. W. J. Bolland, M.B.E.; JA. R. Pike; SD. F. A. Freeman; SS. House; SW. H. C. Campbell; TG. C. Richardson; JA. G. C. Montgomery; J. C. M. Wight-Boycott, D.S.O.; *A. J. Allard-Moore; *H. R. F. Wastie; *C. L. Newman, M.B.E.; *W. H. Hole; *W. R. Davey; *H. J. Coleman; *J. L. Carter; *G. L. Burgess; *SL. T. Foster; *S. E. Belcher; *R. A. Cousins. £550 to £650
 Asst. Registrar, J. Metcalfe. £500 to £600
 Executive Officers, E. St. John; JC. A. Hovenden; TH. R. Macalister; JJ. V. Rowe; P. A. Carter; TM. Y. French-Williams; R. A. Bearman; TR. D. Orr-Ewing; W. J. Porter; J. G. A. Perry; G. R. Peel; *SH. J. G. Shearsmith; *W. Slater; *C. W. Hutchings; *W. G. L. Fröom; *G. Thomas; *G. S. Downes; *J. G. H. T. Shrimpton; *A. E. Mitchell. £750 to £525
 Welfare Officer, Lt.-Col. B. R. French, D.S.O. £700 to £800

Solicitor, T. MacD. Baker, T.D. £1,800
 Senior Assistant Solicitors (Grade I), W. L. Sanders; C. M. Melville, M.C. £1,200 to £1,400
 Senior Assistant Solicitor (Grade II), *W. C. Sharpe £900 to £1,100
 Junior Assistant Solicitors (Grade I), TE. G. B. Taylor; R. Wait Brown; J. S. Williams; R. I. Graham; J. C. H. W. Messire; Miss A. W. Knight; *J. P. Whip; *I. P. L. Jones
 Men, £675 to £850; Women, £570 to £680
 Chief Managing Clerk, G. E. Williamson £550 to £650

Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., B.S.

Consulting Surgeon, Major-General C. Max Page, C.B., D.S.O., M.S., F.R.C.S., M.B.

Deputy Physician, H. B. Russell, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Consulting Dental Surgeon, TP. Lloyd-Williams, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

Senior Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Constables, P. V. Sprules, M.B.E.; W. R. Sanders (Administration); F. Sutton (Organisation); P. E. Worth, M.B.E. (Criminal Investigation Dept.).

Superintendents, T. B. Thompson; W. B. Rawlins, M.C. (C.I.D. Case Papers and Correspondence); F. R. Cherill, M.B.E. (Finger Prints); J. D. Duncan (Criminal Record Office); C. E. Gill (Special Branch); R. P. Minchin (Transport); S. G. Wells (Traffic); H. J. Wood (Public Carriage Office); H. Beaumont (Organisation); H. P. Ralph, M.C. (Training School).

Superintendent (Women Police), Miss D. Peto, O.B.E.

* Acting. † Serving in H.M. Forces.

§ Loaned or Seconded to other Government Dep'ts.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory, Hendon.

Director, J. Davidson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. . . . £1,000
 Chemist, C. G. Daubney, M.Sc., F.I.C. . . . £580 to £680

Physicist, H. J. Walls, B.Sc., Ph.D. . . . £275 to £580

Districts of the Metropolitan Police.

Deputy Asst. Comms., Major P. R. Margetson, M.C. (No. 1); Col. G. H. B. de Chair, O.B.E., M.C. (No. 2); H. Dalton, C.B.E. (No. 3); R. C. Hannaford, O.B.E. (No. 4).
 Chief Constables, F. S. Bennett, O.B.E. (No. 1); D. Martin, M.B.E. (No. 2); H. C. Quincey, M.B.E. (No. 3); R. E. Franklin (No. 4).
 District Supts. of the Criminal Investigation Dept., W. G. Parker (No. 1); L. Rundle (No. 2); G. Hatherill (No. 3); P. H. Beveridge (No. 4).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Receiver, F. C. Johnson . . . £1,600 to £2,000
 Secretary, A. T. Shepherd . . . £1,100 to £1,200
 Dep. Secretary, E. W. Petty . . . £900 to £1,050
 Accountant, H. Day . . . £900 to £1,050
 Senior Clerks, J. F. Marshall; W. A. Hendry; C. J. Kettle; W. D. Cooper; *J. J. Quinn . . . £700 to £860

Higher Executive Officers, \$M. G. Kirk; *SE. C. King; *L. F. Ridley; *P. W. Carthew . . . £550 to £650

Super Clerical Officer, T. B. Burgess . . . £550 to £650
 Executive Officers, \$H. L. Kitching; S. R. Walker; †P. J. G. Buckley; †J. W. Syms; F. A. Clark; †J. Last; *†J. J. Dolan; *†D. C. T. Humphries . . . £150 to £525

Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. . . . £1,300
 Deputy, do., F. T. Bush, A.R.I.B.A. . . . £900 to £1,000
 Senior Estates Surveyor, R. G. Strachan, F.S.I. . . . £125 to £825

(plus personal allowance) . . . £700 to £825
 Senior Assist. Archts. & Surveyors, W. A. Wort, P.A.S.I.; S. A. Reid, A.R.I.B.A. . . . £700 to £825
 Assistant Archts. & Surveyors, W. H. Hooper; R. H. Cowley, A.R.I.B.A.; W. J. Triggs, P.A.S.I.; A. F. How; \$M. W. Hudson, P.A.S.I.; T. A. H. Concanen; D. T. Edwards; \$R. E. Rossell; \$F. A. Owen-Pawson . . . £600 to £700

Engineer, A. A. L. Collis . . . £1,000
 Deputy Engr., †R. A. Turner, A.M.I.E.E., M.S.E. . . . £600 to £825

(plus £50 personal allowance) . . . £600 to £825
 Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., O. W. Warren . . . £650 to £750

Wireless Engineer, \$H. C. Kenworthy . . . £550 to £650

Superintendent Storekeeper, A. E. Baine . . . £550 to £650

(plus £50 personal allowance) . . . £550 to £650
 Supt., Printing Branch, W. J. Merrett . . . £450 to £550

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Commandant-in-Chief, Major V. B. Rogers, D.S.O. O.B.E., M.C., D.L.
 Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. S. M. de H. Wharton, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Chief Clerk, F. Tyler, M.B.E.

* Acting.

† Serving in H.M. Forces.

\$ Loaned or Seconded to other Government Departments.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Bertrand Watson . . . £2,300
 Magistrates, Harold McKenna . . . £2,000
 Laurence Rivers Dunne, M.C. . . . £2,000
 Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, A. C. L. Morrison, C.B.E. . . . £1,200
 Chief Clerks, E. Hughes £1,000; A. N. Murdoch £700 to £1,000
 Chief Clerk, Juvenile Courts, F. T. Giles (—allowance £150) £700 to £1,000

Juvenile Courts, generally in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at Stamford House, Goldhawk Road, W.12; Toynbee Hall, 28 Commercial Street, E.1; Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.7; Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court, Tooley St., S.E.1; Chelsea Juvenile Court, 35 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1; Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Frank J. Powell . . . £2,000
 F. Bertram Reece . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, L. S. Penfold . . . £700 to £1,000

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.1.

Magistrates, John Brown Sandbach, K.C. . . . £2,000
 Walter Hedley, D.S.O., K.C. . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, George Pegg . . . £1,000

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, William Reginald Howard . . . £2,000
 John F. Eastwood, K.C. . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, J. L. Hutchison, M.C. . . . £1,000

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Geoffrey Keith Rose, M.C. . . . £2,000
 Humphrey Wolsley Wightwick . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, D. Sutton . . . £700 to £1,000

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W.1.

Magistrates, Ivan E. Snell, M.C. . . . £2,000
 Ronald Arthur Powell . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, L. G. Banwell . . . £700 to £1,000

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Daniel Hopkin, M.C. . . . £2,000
 W. Blake Odgers, K.C. . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones . . . £700 to £1,000

OLD STREET, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Frederick Oswald Langley, M.C.; D. Rowland Thomas, K.C. . . . each £2,000
 Chief Clerk, F. A. C. Pratt . . . £1,000

THAMES, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, John Lind Pratt . . . £2,000
 Geoffrey George Raphael . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, H. J. Cannan . . . £700 to £1,000

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrate, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E. . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, Sidney Bagshaw . . . £700 to £1,000

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W.1.

(Court Closed since May 23, 1942.)

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Sir Gervais Rentoul, K.C. . . . £2,000
 Paul Bennett, F.C., M.C. . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, J. H. Craine . . . £700 to £1,000

SOUTH-WESTERN, 217, Balham High Road, S.W.17.

Magistrates, Claud Mullins . . . £2,000
 Clyde T. Wilson . . . £2,000
 Chief Clerk, Percival James Hornby £700 to £1,000

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15.
 Magistrate, William Elliott Batt, C.M.G. . . . £1,250
 Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson . . . £905

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532). LAW SITTINGS (1946) Jan. 8 to March 30; May 7 to July 20; Oct. 8 to Dec. 21.

Lord President, Lord Normand (Right Hon. W. G. Normand).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President £5,000
 Lord Moncrieff, Alexander Moncrieff £3,600
 Lord Carmont, John Carmont £3,600
 Lord Russell, Albert Russell £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Cooper (Rt. Hon. Thomas Mackay Cooper)
 Lord Justice Clerk £4,800
 Lord Mackay, Alexander Morrice Mackay £3,600
 Lord Jamieson, Douglas Jamieson £3,600
 Lord Stevenson, James Stevenson £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Keith, James Keith £3,600
 Lord Patrick, William Donald Patrick £3,600
 Lord Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh, M.C. £3,600
 Lord Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre £3,600
 Lord Birnam (Sir David King Murray) £3,600

Principal Clerk of Session, John Mitchell £950 to £1,200
 Deputy Principal Clerk, George Watson, M.C. £750 to £860
 Depute Clerk, Inner House, John Mackenzie £575 to £750

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Agent, W. R. Milne, w.s. £800
 Principal Clerk, Lionel I. Gordon.
 Second Clerk, Stanley Bowen.
 Other Clerks, Roland R. Wright; W. Robertson;
 C. Duncan (temp.).

Judiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Clerk of Judiciary, James Walker £905
 Depute & 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson £634 to £750
 Depute & 2nd Asst. Clerk, Robert Johnston £277 to £515
 Do. and Clerical Assistant (vacant) £178

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Sorn,
 Lord Ordinary on Teinds.
 Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £634 to £750

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Keith.
 King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, P. J. G.
 Rose, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
 Chief Clerk, W. D. Collier.
 Senior Staff Clerk, P. Jamieson.
 Staff Clerks, H. Simpson; Wm. Steel; L. Smith.*

Sheriff Court of Chancery,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves,
 w.s.
 Sheriff Clerk Deputes, A. H. Crerar, w.s.; G. T.
 Walker, s.s.c.

H.M. Commissary Office,
 Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, James Young.
 Depute do., R. S. Brydon.

Depute Clerks, Outer House, F. C. Budge; D. M.
 Candlish; John Lessels; T. I. McWhannell;
 George McDonald, £575 to £750
 Assistant Clerks, P. N. Lessels; N. D. Richardson;
 G. H. Robertson; David Scott; J. H. Dunlop;
 H. G. Manson, £275 to £405

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Normand.
 Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Cooper.
 Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other judges.
 Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson,
 K.C., M.P.
 Solicitor-General, Daniel Patterson Blades, K.C.
 Clerk of Justiciary, James Walker.
 Depute and 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson.
 Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk, Robert Johnston.
 Chief Clerks, D. J. Stevenson and Robert Johnston.
 Advocates Depute, H. W. Guthrie; John Wheatley;
 Sinclair Shaw; Douglas H. Johnston.
 Crown Agent, W. R. Milne, w.s.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Auditor, A. Thomson Clay, w.s.
 Principal Clerk, Taxation Dept., George P. Graham.
 Do., Cash Audit Dept., J. C. Mackay.

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, The Secretary of State for Scotland.
 Depute Keeper, Wm. Angus.

Extractor's Office.

Extractor, D. M. Candlish.
 Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
 14, H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh.
 Keeper, D. M. Candlish.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Lord Edinbushstone, K.T.
 Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland,
 William Angus.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, Ernest E. Parker, M.B.E. £1,200
 Chief Clerk, O. G. Elliot.

Companies Registration Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), P. J. G. Rose, C.B.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Keeper, P. J. G. Rose, C.B.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver, E. V. Brockway, £700
 Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, Lord Gibson (Chairman); Colin Mac-
 Donald; James Cameron; W. F. McLaren.
 Secretary and Principal Clerk, G. R. Lamb.
 Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assistants, John
 Cook; J. D. Wheelans; D. J. MacCulsh.
 Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCallum.

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<i>Inverness, Elgin (or Moray) & Nairn and (ad interim) Ross & Cromarty:—</i> John Cameron, D.Sc., K.C., 2 Gloucester Place, Edinburgh 3.	Fort William, Leith Sangster .. Inverness, J. P. Grant, M.C..... Elgin, P. F. H. Grierson, M.B.E.. Nairn, P. F. H. Grierson, M.B.E.. Portree, D. A. Donald..... Lochmaddy, D. A. Donald..... Dingwall & Tain, A. D. Donald Stornoway, J. McCaig Smart Aberdeen, Samuel McDonald, M.G., D.S.O.; A. J. Louttit Laing, M. J., D. Stonehaven, Samuel McDonald, M.G., D.S.O. Peterhead, A. J. Louttit Laing, M.A., LL.D. Banff, W. R. Walker..... Perth & Dunblane, G. D. Valentine.	M. McIntosh..... M. McIntosh A. Keddie A. Robertson, S.S.C.. M. McIntosh M. McIntosh D. McLennan D. McLennan G. G. Ramsay.....	W. J. Cuthbert, George Duguid, A. S. McNicol.. A. S. McNicol.. A. C. F. Davidson D. Macmillan.. A. J. Ross.. C. S. Mackenzie.. W. J. Robertson.
<i>Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff:—</i> Sir George Morton, M.A., LL.B., K.C., 37 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	St. George, D.S.O. M.A., LL.D. Banff, W. R. Walker..... Perth & Dunblane, G. D. Valentine.	J. D. Wylie..... G. G. Ramsay... G. T. Robertson.. A. P. Oliver.....	J. C. Gardner.. W. J. Robertson.. J. Gibson.. W. R. D. Macmillan.. D. J. Henry.. J. Clark.. J. Clark.. R. S. Henderson.. R. S. Henderson.. R. J. Waugh.. R. J. Waugh.
<i>Perth & Angus:—</i> Daniel Patterson Blades, M.A., LL.B., K.C., 34 India Street, Edinburgh 3.	Dundee, J. R. Gibb..... Forfar, I. A. R. MacKinnon.. Arbroath, I. A. R. MacKinnon.. Cupar, I. W. More..... Kirkcaldy, J. W. More..... Dunfermline, A. Hamilton..... Kinross, A. Hamilton.....	J. D. Inches..... J. D. Inches..... J. D. Inches..... A. Hamilton..... A. Hamilton..... A. Hamilton..... D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C. J. M. Sloan.....	W. Hawthorn.. A. C. Murray.. J. Binnie.. G. A. Anderson.. John Hill.. L. T. S. MacLachlan.. W. Grant.
<i>Fife & Kinross:—</i> John Adam Lillie, K.C., 85 Gt. King Street, Edinburgh 3.	Stirling, H. Burn Murdoch, B.A., LL.D. Alloa, H. Burn Murdoch, B.A., LL.D. Dunbarton, I. G. Burns..... Falkirk, J. Macgregor, K.C.....	T. R. Cram..... T. R. Cram..... J. M. Matheson...	John Hill.. L. T. S. MacLachlan.. W. Grant.
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<i>Argyll:—</i> James Fredk. Strachan, K.C., 27 Heriot Row, Edinburgh 3.	The Lothians and Peebles:— Sir John C. Fenton, K.C., Sheriff's Chambers, Sheriff Court House, Edinburgh 1.	W. Wallace..... A. P. Simpson... R. L. Ainslie..... R. G. Siorach...	D. S. Burnet.. G. S. MacKnight.. J. W. Buchan.. J. Adair.
<i>Lanark:—</i> Sir Archibald Campbell Black, O.B.E., LL.D., K.C., Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Glasgow, N. Macdonald; D. A. Guild; D. S. Macdiarmid; W. Boyd Berry; S. G. Kermack; N. M. L. Walker; H. A. D. Gillies; E. O. Inglis. Hamilton, A. R. Brown, K.C.; W. J. Dobie, S.S.C. Airdrie, A. M. Prain..... Lanark, J. Wellwood Johnston.. Duns, W. Clarke Reid..... J. Durie, W. Clarke Reid..... Hawick, W. Clarke Reid..... Selkirk, A. G. Walker..... (see also <i>Peebles</i>). Ayr, Wm. Garrett, K.C.; J. H. Dickson Kilmarnock, J. L. Duncan.....	J. D. Morrison... J. D. Morrison... J. D. Morrison... J. Young..... W. Wallace..... A. P. Simpson... R. L. Ainslie..... R. G. Siorach... R. G. Siorach... R. G. Siorach... P. Manzie..... T. Muirhead..... T. Muirhead..... D. F. Chalmers... J. Reid..... J. Reid.....	A. I. B. Stewart.. A. R. Nimmo.. R. J. Macdonald.. T. G. Muir.. D. S. Burnet.. G. S. MacKnight.. J. W. Buchan.. J. Adair.
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	Dumfries, J. D. Johnston..... Kirkcubright, S. A. Gillon..... Wigtown, S. A. Gillon..... Stranraer, S. A. Gillon.....	H. L. Williamson J. G. Johnston... J. G. Johnston... J. G. Johnston...	A. MacLeod.. Jas. Williamson.. D. Breckenridge.. D. Breckenridge.

The Royal Navy

THE KING.

The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1.

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , The Rt. Hon. ALBERT VICTOR ALEXANDER, C.H., M.P. (with house)	£5,000
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear-Admiral C. B. Barry, D.S.O.	
<i>Principal Private Sec.</i> , F. W. Mottershead.	
<i>Additional Private Secretaries</i> , H. Godfrey, M.B.E.; B. C. Harvey.	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD CUNNINGHAM OF HYNDOPE, K.T., G.C.B., D.S.O.	£4,525
<i>Deputy First Sea Lord</i> , Admiral Sir Charles E. Kennedy-Purvis, K.C.B.	
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel</i> , Admiral Sir Algernon U. Willis, K.C.B., D.S.O.	£3,350
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear-Admiral C. S. Daniel, C.B.F., D.S.O.	£3,000
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies</i> , Vice-Admiral A. F. E. Pallister, K.C.B., D.S.C.	£2,750
<i>Fifth Sea Lord (An)</i> , Rear-Admiral T. H. Troubridge, C.B., D.S.O. & BAR.	£3,000
<i>Vice-Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir Rhoderick R. McGregor, K.C.B., D.S.O.	£3,000
<i>Assistant Chiefs of Naval Staff</i> , Rear-Admiral E. G. H. Bellairs, C.B.; Rear-Admiral C. E. Lambe, C.B., C.V.O.; Rear-Admiral E. D. B. McCarthy, D.S.O.; Rear-Admiral R. D. Oliver, C.B.E., D.S.C.	
<i>Financial Secretary and Parliamentary Secretary</i> , John Dugdale, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Civil Lord</i> , W. J. Edwards, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs</i> , Sir James Lithgow, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D.	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir Henry V. Markham, K.C.B., M.C.	£3,000

The Secretary's Department.

<i>Deputy Sec.</i> , R. Walton, C.B.	£2,200
<i>Under Secretaries</i> , C. B. Coxwell, C.B., O.B.E. (London); T. Fry (Bath); E. A. Seal, C.B. (on loan to Allied Control Commission).	£1,900
<i>Principal Assistant Secretaries</i> , *J. H. James; *J. G. Lang; *J. Lawson; *A. S. Le Maitre, C.B., M.C.; N. MacLeod (Director of Labour); W. Medd, C.B., O.B.E.; *J. D. Morris, O.B.E. (Director of Finance); *H. N. Morrison; *R. R. Powell; C. H. M. Waldoock, O.B.E. (temp.); *D. P. Walsh (Director of Establishments).	£1,700
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , N. J. Abercrombie (temp.); *W. L. Cadman; *J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E.; *C. A. Cooper; *C. M. Dodwell, M.B.E.; G. Dunn; *S. Gilmour; *J. Hancock; *C. G. Jarrett, C.B.E.; A. P. McAnally (temp.); P. E. Marrack, O.B.E.; *W. A. Medrow, M.B.E.; *R. Millar; *F. W. Mottershead; *J. F. Mountain; P. S. Newell (temp.); *L. Pudge; H. McM. Rigg, M.B.E. (Director of Expense Accounts); *H. D. Samuel; E. Sawers (Director of Navy Accounts) (+ allowance £150); *B. C. Sendall; N. J. Skelhorn (temp.); *F. N. Smith, O.B.E.; *S. G. Smith; *P. N. N. Synnott; *T. J. Winnall; J. Wishart (temp.)	£1,500 (temp. varying up to £1,200)
<i>Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts</i> , *W. P. Evans; *C. H. Hart, M.B.E.; *T. A. Lane	£1,050 to £1,200
<i>Assistant Director of Expense Accounts</i> , H. R. Tooley, M.B.E.	£1,050 to £1,200
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Temporary Administrative Officers, S. V. Adams; P. M. Armitage; B. H. Austin; E. W. Austin; H. D. Berman; J. P. Buchanan; J. M. Conder; C. J. W. Cook; K. D. M. Dauncey; J. P. Droop; J. B. Grant; A. J. P. Groom; E. P. Hedley; B. D. G. Little; H. St. V. Longley-Cook; T. Lyon; D. MacFarlane; W. A. Martin; J. I. Mason; J. C. Mossop; R. L. Oxley; G. C. H. Paton; R. W. Pugsley; C. G. A. P. Spry; L. C. Weeden. (Varying up to £750)

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Director of Navigation, Rear-Admiral W. G. Benn (ret.).

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Director, Rear-Admiral H. R. G. Kinahan, C.B.E.

Deputy Director, Capt. J. S. M. Mackenzie-Grieve, R.N. (ret.).

Assistant Director, Capt. F. W. H. Clarke, R.N.

Civil Assistant, A. G. Lyon, M.B.E. £650 to £750 (+ allowance £100)

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Deputy Director (Manning), Captain J. W. Boutwood, D.S.O., R.N.
Do. (Entry), Captain (S) H. P. Kocle, R.N.
Assistant Director (Complements), Captain N. L. Veres-Smith, R.N. (ret.).
Director of Service Conditions, Captain H. L. Bell, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
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Senior Psychologist, A. Rodger, M.A.

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Senior Deputy Director, *J. Wedlake (allowance £100) £1,250 to £1,450
Deputy Directors, *A. J. Buggs; *R. L. Lawson; *S. J. W. Syrett, M.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450
Staff Supt., D. S. A. McDougall (temp.) £1,250
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c/o Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, J. Lind Pratt.

Deputy do., Captain (S) A. F. Cooper, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

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	E. R. Archer, C.B., C.B.E.	R. F. P. Cory, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.L.
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	G. E. Creasy, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.	J. A. O'Flynn, M.D., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H.
	H. J. Egerton.	H. E. Y. White, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D. (ed.), Ch.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
	W. E. Parry, C.B.	Temporary Surgeon Rear-Admirals.
	R. Shelley, C.B.E.	C. G. P. Wakeley, C.B., D.S.C., F.R.C.S.
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	H. C. Bovell, C.B.E., D.S.O.	R. Milne, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
	L. H. Ashmore, D.S.O.	R. A. Rowlands, C.B.E., M.D.
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	C. E. Douglas-Pennant, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.	Rear-Admiral (S.).
	E. D. B. McCarthy, D.S.O.	M. G. S. Cull, C.B.E., M.V.O.
	B. C. S. Martin, C.B.E., D.S.O.	
	G. B. Middleton, C.B.E.	
	H. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O.	
	A. E. M. B. Cunningham	
	Graham, C.B.E.	
	R. M. Servaes, C.B.E.	
	H. A. Packer.	
	R. D. Oliver, C.B.E., D.S.C.	
	A. R. M. Bridge, C.B.E.	
	E. G. N. Rushbrooke, C.B.E., D.S.O.	

1. C. E. Morgan, C.B., D.S.O.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY

Name and Class.	Completed.	Displacement.	Main Armament.	Shaft H.P.	Speed.
Battleships:—	(Year)	(Tons)	(Number and Calibre)	(Indicated)	(Knots)
Vanguard	1944	40,000	9 × 16 in.; 12 × 6 in.	..	..
Lion	1943	40,000	9 × 16 in.; 12 × 6 in.	..	..
Temeraire	1943	40,000	9 16 in.; 12 6 in.	..	..
Duke of York	1941	35,000	10 14 in.; 16 5.25 in.	152,000	30
Anson	1941	35,000	10 14 in.; 16 5.25 in.	152,000	30
Howe	1941	35,000	10 14 in.; 16 5.25 in.	152,000	30
King George V.	1940	35,000	10 14 in.; 16 5.25 in.	152,000	30
Nelson	1927	33,500	9 16 in.; 12 6 in.	45,000	23
Rodney	1927	33,900	9 16 in.; 12 6 in.	45,000	23
Royal Sovereign (a) ..	1916	29,750	8 15 in.; 12 6 in.	40,000	22
Revenge	1916	29,750	8 15 in.; 12 6 in.	40,000	22
Resolution	1916	29,750	8 15 in.; 12 6 in.	40,000	23
Ramillies	1917	29,750	8 15 in.; 12 6 in.	40,000	23
Malaya	1916	29,150	8 × 15 in.; 12 × 6 in.	75,000	23
Valiant	1916	29,150	8 × 15 in.; 12 × 6 in.	80,000	24
Queen Elizabeth	1915	31,100	8 × 15 in.; 12 × 6 in.	80,000	24
Warspite	1915	31,100	8 × 15 in.; 12 × 6 in.	80,000	24
Battle Cruiser:—					
Renown	1916	32,000	6 × 15 in.; 12 × 5 in.	112,000	31.5
Aircraft Carriers:—					
(Searcher, Superior, Powerful, Pursuer, Fender, Striker, Vindex and others built since war began)	..	..	..	..	..
Indomitable	1942	23,000	16 × 4.5 in.	110,000	32
Implacable	1943	23,000	16 × 4.5 in.	110,000	32
Indefatigable	1943	23,000	16 × 4.5 in.	110,000	32
Illustrious	1941	23,000	16 × 4.5 in.	110,000	32
Victorious	1941	23,000	16 × 4.5 in.	110,000	32
Formidable	1941	23,000	16 × 4.5 in.	110,000	32
Glorious	1930	22,500	16 × 4.7 in.	90,000	31
Furious	1925	22,450	12 × 4.5 in.	90,000	30
Argus	1918	14,450	4 × 3 pounders.	20,000	20
Albatross (a)	1929	4,800	4 × 4.7 in.	12,000	21
Cruisers:—					
Tiger Class:—	1944-46	8,885	9 × 6 in.; 10 × 4 in.	..	..
Swiftsure Class:—					
Swiftsure	1945	8,000	9 × 6 in.; 10 A.A.	..	31
Ontario (c)	1946	8,000	9 × 6 in.; 10 A.A.	..	31
Black Prince Class:—					
Black Prince, Argonaut, Bellona, Diadem, Royalist	1940-45	5,450	10 × 5.25 in.	62,000	33
Fiji Class:—					
Bermuda, Ceylon, Gambia (a), Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Nigeria, Uganda (c)	1940-45	8,000	12 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	72,500	33
Dido Class:—					
Cleopatra, Dido, Euryalus, Phoebe, Scylla, Sirius	1939-41	5,450	10 × 5.25 in.; 8 × 4 in.	62,000	33
Southampton Class:—					
Liverpool	1938	9,400	12 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	82,500	32
Glasgow	1938	9,100	12 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	75,000	32
Birmingham	1938	9,100	12 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	75,000	32
Newcastle	1937	9,100	12 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	75,000	32
Sheffield	1938	9,100	12 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	75,000	32
Belfast	1939	10,000	12 × 6 in.; 12 × 4 in.	80,000	32
London Class:—					
Devonshire	1929	9,850	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	32
London	1929	9,850	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	32
Norfolk	1929	9,925	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	32
Shropshire (a)	1929	9,630	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	32
Sussex	1929	9,830	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	32
Kent Class:—					
Australia (a)	1928	9,870	8 × 8 in.; 4 × 4 in.	80,000	31
Berwick	1928	10,000	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	31
Cumberland	1928	10,000	8 8 in.; 6 × 4 in.	80,000	31
Kent	1928	10,000	8 × 8 in.; 8 × 4 in.	80,000	31
Suffolk	1928	10,000	8 × 8 in.; 6 × 4 in.	80,000	31

(a) Royal Australian Navy.

(c) H.M. Canadian Cruisers.

(n) Royal New Zealand Navy.

(u) Lent to U.S.S.R.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY

Name and Class.	Completed.	Displacement.	Main Armament.	Shaft H.P.	Speed
<i>Cruisers:—continued.</i>					
<i>Arethusa Class:—</i>					
<i>Aurora</i>	1937	5,270	6 × 6 in.; 8 4 in.	64,000	32
<i>Arethusa</i>	1935	5,220	6 × 6 in.; 8 4 in.	64,000	32
<i>Modified Leander Class:—</i>					
<i>Hobart (n)</i>	1935	6,980	8 × 6 in.; 8 × 4 in.	72,000	32
<i>Leander Class:—</i>					
<i>Achilles (n)</i>	1934	7,030	8 × 6 in.; 4 4 in.	72,000	32
<i>Ajax</i>	1935	6,085	8 × 6 in.; 4 4 in.	72,000	32
<i>Leander (n)</i>	1934	7,270	8 × 6 in.; 8 4 in.	72,000	32
<i>Orion</i>	1934	7,215	8 × 6 in.; 4 4 in.	72,000	32
<i>Adventure Class:—</i>					
<i>Adventure (a)</i>	1924	6,740	4 × 4 7 in.	40,000	28
<i>"D" Class:—</i>					
<i>Danae (p)</i>	1918	4,850	6 × 6 in.; 3 × 4 in.	40,000	29
<i>Dauntless</i>	1918	4,850	6 × 6 in.; 3 × 4 in.	40,000	29
<i>Delhi</i>	1919	4,850	6 × 6 in.; 3 × 4 in.	40,000	29
<i>Despatch</i>	1922	4,850	6 × 6 in.; 3 4 in.	40,000	29
<i>Diomedea</i>	1922	4,850	6 × 6 in.; 3 4 in.	40,000	29
<i>"E" Class:—</i>					
<i>Emerald</i>	1926	7,580	7 × 6 in.; 3 × 4 in.	80,000	33
<i>Enterprise</i>	1926	7,580	7 × 6 in.; 3 × 4 in.	80,000	33
<i>Hawkins Class:—</i>					
<i>Probisser</i>	1924	9,860	5 × 4 in.; 4 × 3 pr.	65,000	30
<i>Hawkins</i>	1919	9,800	5 × 4 in.; 4 × 3 pr.	55,000	30
<i>Vindictive</i>	1918	9,100	5 × 4 in.; 4 × 3 pr.	60,000	30
<i>Caledon Class:—</i>					
<i>Caledon</i>	1917	4,180	5 × 6 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Caradoc</i>	1917	4,180	5 × 6 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Carlisle Class:—</i>					
<i>Capetown (aa)</i>	1922	4,200	8 × 4 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Cardiff</i>	1917	4,290	5 × 6 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Ceres</i>	1917	4,290	5 × 6 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Colombo (aa)</i>	1919	4,200	5 × 6 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Carlisle</i>	1918	4,200	8 × 6 in.; 2 × 3 in.	40,000	29
<i>Adelaide Class:—</i>					
<i>Adelaide (a)</i>	1922	5,100	9 × 6 in.; 1 × 3 in.	25,000	26
<i>Other Vessels:—</i>					
<i>Destroyers:—</i>					
<i>Flotilla Leaders</i>	various	1390-1600	4 (or 5) × 4 7 in.	..	34-37
<i>Various Classes</i>	various	900-1870	4 × 4 7 in.	..	30-36
<i>Submarines:—</i>					
<i>Various Classes</i>	various	410-1850	1 × 4 in.	..	various

(a) Royal Australian Navy.

(n) Royal New Zealand Navy.

(p) Lent to Polish Navy.

(aa) Anti-Aircraft Ships.

† De-militarised Cadet T.S.

THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

The total number of Merchant Ships lost by enemy action in the Atlantic Ocean was 574, being 1 in every 131 ships that made the Atlantic passage. In the whole war 75,000 ships made the crossing, sailing in 2,200 ocean convoys, the largest of which contained 167 ships in one company. On some days there were as many as 700 ships at sea at the same time, with over 100 warships protecting them, as well as land-based aircraft of the R.A.F., which flew over 100,000,000 miles in 850,000 flying hours.

Escort ships of the Royal and Dominion Navies, with allied navies operating under British control, made some 13,200 separate voyages, each of many days' duration, in all seasons and all weathers.

The great ships of the Royal Navy's Home Fleet also took a hand, sinking the *Bismarck* and the

Scharnhorst when they tried to attack allied shipping, and foiling several early attempts at attack by the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and the German big cruisers. Bomber Command aircraft laid thousands of mines in enemy waters and finally destroyed the battle-ship *Thiety*.

Other Convoys.

In addition to the operations in the Atlantic, 75 convoys, comprising 1,500 merchant ships, were escorted to and from *North Russia* by the Royal Navy's Home Fleet, which had to provide air as well as sea escort for them.

Coastal Convoys round the United Kingdom amounted to 7,700, comprising in all 173,000 merchant ships.

CIVILIAN AIR RAID VICTIMS.

Period.	Killed.	Injured and Detained in Hospital.	Period.	Killed.	Injured and Detained in Hospital.
Sept. 3, 1939— July 31, 1940 (709) ..	320	399	Nov. (62) Dec. (320)	24 109	38 201
1940.			1943.		
Aug. (2,336)	1,075	1,261	Jan. (835)	328	507
Sept. (17,569)	6,954	10,615	Feb. (599)	252	347
Oct. (15,029)	6,334	8,695	Mar. (732)	293	439
Nov. (10,790)	4,588	6,202	April (377)	172	205
Dec. (8,837)	3,793	5,044	May (1317)	584	733
1941.			June (485)	201	284
Jan. (3,571)	1,550	2,021	July (377)	167	210
Feb. (1,861)	793	1,063	Aug. (272)	108	164
Mar. (9,092)	4,298	4,794	Sept. (16)	5	11
April (13,031)	6,131	6,900	Oct. (401)	118	283
May (10,727)	5,520	5,207	Nov. (357)	119	238
June (867)	406	461	Dec. (51)	10	41
July (948)	501	447	1944.		
Aug. (305)	169	136	Jan. (377)	107	270
Sept. (486)	217	269	Feb. (2,673)	961	1,712
Oct. (623)	262	361	Mar. (912)	279	633
Nov. (244)	89	155	April (372)	146	226
Dec. (89)	34	55	May (143)	68	75
1942.			June (7,841)	1,935	5,906
Jan. (173)	112	61	July (9,548)	2,441	7,107
Feb. (43)	22	21	Aug. (1,024)	1,103	2,921
Mar. (34)	21	13	Sept. (530)	170	360
*April (1,936)	938	998	Oct. (588)	172	416
*May (824)	399	445	Nov. (2,227)	716	1,511
June (637)	300	337	Dec. (1,214)	367	847
July (1,282)	411	871	1945.		
Aug. (912)	403	509	Jan. (2,214)	585	1,629
Sept. (445)	207	238	Feb. (1,635)	483	1,152
ct. (599)	229	370	Mar. (2,218)	792	1,426

* Including losses inflicted in the so-called *Baedeker Raids* upon Bath, Exeter, Norwich and York.

§ Including losses inflicted by *Doodle-bugs* and *Va*, June 13, 1944 to March 29, 1945.

BRITISH WARS.

With	1775-1945	Date
U.S.A.	1775-1782	
France	1778-1783	
Spain	1780-1783	
Netherlands	1780-1782	
France	1793-1802	
Napoleon	1803-1815	
U.S.A.	1812-1814	
Russia	1854-1856	
Abyssinia	1868	
Ashanti	1873-1874	
Afghanistan	1878-1880	
Zulus	1879	
Egypt	1882	
Soudanese	1881-1898	
First Boer War	1880-1882	
Second Boer War	1899-1902	
First World War	1914-1919	
Second World War	1939-1945	

NAVAL SHIPBUILDING.

In the four years 1914-1918 the number of vessels added to the Royal Navy was 1,654, with a displacement of 1,595,000 tons. From September, 1939, to December 31, 1943, 4,623 naval vessels were completed, with a displacement of 1,695,000 tons. Of this total, major war vessels numbered 634; mosquito craft 1,260, and other naval vessels, including landing craft of all descriptions, trawlers, and other miscellaneous vessels 2,729.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Navy Estimates was £149,399,000 for the year 1939-40. The number of officers and men was 145,000 for 1939-40, and 250,000 for 1940-41. In 1943-44 it was probably 750,000.

No detailed Estimates have been published since the outbreak of War.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Army Estimates was £148,155,000 for the year 1939-40. The number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, was 185,700, an increase of 15,700. Since the outbreak of War "Token" Estimates have been submitted to Parliament.

AIR ESTIMATES.

The *Royal Flying Corps* came into existence in 1912 with a Military Wing as a unit of the Regular Army and a Naval Wing manned by the Royal Navy. In 1918 the *Air Ministry* was set up, with a Secretary of State for Air and an Air Council, and the Naval and Military Wings were amalgamated into the *Royal Air Force*, with the Fleet Air Arm as a Naval Wing. In 1937 the control of the *Fleet Air Arm* was transferred to the Royal Navy.

The net total of Air Estimates was £208,561,000 for the year 1939-40. Since the outbreak of War "Token" Estimates have been submitted to Parliament.

WAR OCCUPATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 1939-1945.

The following tables are taken from the August 1945 issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* :—

Industry or Service.	* Males aged 14-64.				* Females aged 14-59 (f).			
	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Armed Forces and A.T.S. . . .	477	4,293	4,497	4,641	—	461	466	445
Civil Defence, National Fire Service, and Police	80	253	225	134	—	70	57	24
Group I								
Metal and Chemical Industries (a)	2,600	3,305	3,180	2,953	506	1,928	1,831	1,539
Group II								
Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.	1,046	945	938	942	67	173	175	171
Mining and Quarrying	868	804	799	801	5	14	14	14
National Government Service	416	515	520	515	123	471	496	485
Local Government Service	520	342	324	320	326	458	469	465
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	225	167	161	170	17	33	32	32
Transport, Shipping, and Fishing	1,222	993	1,040	1,050	51	198	210	210
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	391	274	269	272	263	245	239	241
Total Group II	4,688	4,040	4,051	4,070	852	1,592	1,635	1,618
Group III								
Building and Civil Engineering	1,294	700	600	643	16	26	23	23
Textiles	401	233	222	223	601	428	405	406
Clothing	138	69	65	67	449	312	283	301
Boots and Shoes	108	67	64	65	57	45	43	44
Other Manufactures (b)	1,004	558	548	555	440	410	415	412
Distributive Trades	1,888	1,016	971	980	999	993	956	995
Other Services (c)	965	450	435	440	917	972	978	987
Total Group III	5,798	3,093	2,905	2,973	3,479	3,186	3,103	3,168
Total Groups I, II, and III . .	13,086	10,438	10,136	9,996	4,837	6,706	6,569	6,325
Total of Armed Forces, A.T.S., Civil Defence, and Industry	13,643	14,984	14,858	14,771	4,837	7,237	7,092	6,794
Registered Insured Unemployed	1,013	44(d)	40(d)	60(e)	257	16(d)	14(d)	27(e)
Grand Total (excluding In-door Private Domestic Service)	14,656	15,028	14,898	14,831	5,094	7,253	7,106	6,821

SUMMARY.

	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Total of Males and Females in Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services, Civil Defence, and Industry	18,480	22,221	21,950	21,565
Registered Insured Unemployed	1,270	60(d)	54(d)	87(e)
Grand Total (excluding In-door Private Domestic Service)	19,750	22,281	22,004	21,652

NOTES.

omitted. The statistics for 1939-44 are for the month of June; those for 1945 are for May.

(a) The metal and chemical industries include metal manufacture, engineering, motors, aircraft and other vehicles, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, metal goods manufacture, and the chemicals, explosives, oils, &c., industries.

(b) Other manufactures include the leather, woodworking, printing and paper industries, brick, tile, pottery, and glass manufacture and miscellaneous manufactures.

(c) Other services include commerce, banking, insurance, and finance; professional services; entertainment; hotel, restaurant, &c., service; laundry service and dry cleaning.

(d) These figures relate to July.

(e) Estimated figures.

(f) Women in part-time paid employment are included throughout, two being counted as one unit. In May, 1945, about 850,000 women were

The Army

THE KING.

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Rt. Hon. J. J. LAWSON, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), The Lord Nathan, T.D.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal The Lord Alanbrooke, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Ronald F. Adam, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, General Sir Thomas S. Riddell-Webster, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney Kirkman, K.B.E., C.B.E., M.C.
Financial Secretary of the War Office (Finance Member), F. J. Bellenger, M.P.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir Eric B. B. Speed, K.C.B., M.B.E., M.C.

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Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. J. J. Lawson, M.P.
Principal Private Secretary, A. C. W. Drew.
Assistant Private Secretaries, C. W. Wright: Miss M. A. L. Elder; Miss L. D. Baynes, M.B.F.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Maj. J. Freeman, M.B.E., M.P.

Department of the Military Secretary.

Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Selection Board), Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Colville B. Wemyss, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Office of The Judge Advocate General.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Henry D. F. MacGeagh, K.B.E., T.D., K.C.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal The Lord Alanbrooke, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. H. V. S. Charrington, D.S.O., M.C.

Department of the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Military Assistant, Lt.-Col. A. B. Boyle, C.B.E.

Department of the Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney C. Kirkman, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
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Scientific Adviser to the Army Council, Professor C. D. Ellis, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Ronald F. Adam, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
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Deputy Adjutants-General, Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Glover, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
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Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Thomas S. Riddell-Webster, K.C.B., D.S.O.
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Private Secretary, Miss F. N. Holmes.
Comptroller of Laidis, C. L. Bayne, M.V.O.

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Financial Secretary, F. J. Bellenger, M.P.
Private Secretaries, D. McKean; Miss E. M. Rogers.

Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War.

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Librarian, A. S. White.

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R.C. Bishop in Ordinary for British Army, Rt. Rev.
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Paymaster-in-Chief and Inspector of Pay Services,
Maj.-Gen. R. G. Stanham.

FIELD MARCHALS.

The Lord Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.I.F., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., Indian Army, Colonel
R.H.G., 12th Lancers, Probyn's Horse and 6 G.R., Col. Comdt. 13 F.F. Rif., born Sept. 13, 1865

Sir Claud W. Jacob, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Indian Army, Col. 2/10 Baluch. R., born Nov. 21, 1863

The Lord Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., Col. Comdt. R. A. and P. Corps (Master Gunner,
St. James's Park), born Nov. 5, 1866

The Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D., Col. I. Gds., born Oct. 16, 1865

The Lord Chetwode, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., Col. The Greys, 8 Lt. Cav. and 15/19
H. (Constable, Tower of London), born Sept. 21, 1859

Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-Massingberd, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D., Col. Comdt. Burma Rif., born Dec. 6,
1871

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, E.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O.,
M.C., born June 23, 1894

Sir Cyril J. Devereil, G.C.B., K.B.E., Col. W. York. R., born Nov. 9, 1874

The Lord Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A., born May 6, 1880

The Rt. Hon. Jan. Christiann Smuts, P.C., C.B., D.F.D., D.S.C., LL.D., born May 24, 1870

The Viscount Gort, V.C., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., LL.D., born July 10, 1886

The Viscount Wavell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., M.C. (Viceroy and Governor-General, India), born
May 5, 1883

The Lord Alanbrooke, G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., Col. Comdt. R.H.A. and G.P.R., born July 23, 1883 (Chief of
the Imperial General Staff)

Hon. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., Col. 3/2 Punjab R. (Governor-
General Designate of Canada), born Dec. 10, 1891

Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. P.R. (Commander-in-Chief British Forces of Occupa-
tion in Germany and British Member of the Allied Control Council in Germany), born Nov. 17, 1887

Sir H. Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., Col. Comdt. Rifle Bde., born Sept. 5, 1881

GENERALS.

British Army.

Sir George J. Giffard, G.C.B.,
D.S.O., A.D.C., Col. Comdt.

R.W.A.F.F., K.A.R. and N.
Rhodesia R., Col. The Queen's
R.

Sir Frederick A. Pile, Bt., G.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt.

R.A.

*Sir Ronald F. Adam, Bt., K.C.B.,
D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. Comdt.

R.A. and A.E.C.

Sir Thomas S. Riddell-Webster,
K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir Bernard C. T. Paget, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., Col. Comdt.

Rece Corps and I.C.

Sir Harold E. Franklyn, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., Col. Green

Howards.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester,
Earl of Ulster, K.G., P.C., K.T.,
K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
Col. S. Gds., Col. in Ch. 10th

Hrs., Inniskilling Fus., Gloster
R., Gordons, Rifle Bde. and
R.A.S.C., Personal A.D.C. to
the King.

Sir A. F. Andrew N. Thorne,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir Richard N. O'Connor, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O. M.C.

Indian Army.

Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck,
G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O.,
O.B.E., A.D.C., Col. Inniskilling

Fus.

Sir Hastings L. Ismay, C.H., K.C.B.,
D.S.O.

Sir A. G. O. Mosley Mayne,
K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Sir Henry Finnis, K.C.B., M.C.

Sir William J. Slim, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

British Army.

Sir William G. Holmes, K.B.E.,
C.B., D.S.O.

Sir Alexander Hood, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.,
Edin., LL.D., K.H.P.

Sir H. Colville B. Wemyss, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt.

R. Signals.

Sir T. Ralph Eastwood, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt.

Rifle Bde.

Sir Alan G. Cunningham, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.A.

Sir H. Charles Loyd, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C., Col. Coldstream Gds.

Sir Noel M. de la Poer Beresford-
Peirse, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col.

Comdt. R.A.

Sir Edwin L. Morris, K.C.B.,
O.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E.

Sir Edmond C. A. Schreiber-
K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.

Sir Kenneth A. N. Anderson,
K.C.B., M.C.

Sir James A. H. Gammell, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C.

Sir John G. des R. Swayne, K.C.B.,
C.B.E.

Sir Oliver W. H. Leese, Bt.,
K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Sir Montagu G. N. Stopford,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Archibald E. Nye, K.B.E., C.B.,
M.C.

Sir Richard L. McCrery, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Miles C. Dempsey, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

A. E. Percival, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.,
M.C.

Sir Arthur E. Grasett, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Gordon N. Macrae, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, V.C.,
K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
LL.D. (Gov.-Gen. N.Z.).

The Lord Louis F. A. V. N.
Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,
D.S.O., Personal A.D.C. to the
King. (Admiral, R.N. and Hon.
Air Marshal, R.A.F.)

Sir Frederick E. Morgan, K.C.B.

Sir Henry B. D. Willcox, K.C.I.E.,
C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir A. F. Philip Christison, K.B.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Ronald Mack, K.B.E., C.B.E., M.C.

H. E. de R. Wetherall, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

G. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., M.B., K.H.S.

Sir John T. Crocker, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Humphrey M. Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.A.S.C.

Sir John Harding, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Neil M. Ritchie, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

F. A. M. Browning, C.B., D.S.O.

Sir Sidney C. Kirkman, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

J. C. W. Clark, C.B., M.C.

Sir Arthur F. Smith, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir William D. Morgan, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

M. B. Burrows, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Darul G. Watson, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

K. M. Loch, C.B., M.C.

Sir Charles F. Keightley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Sir Brian G. Horrocks, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

C. W. Allfrey, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Charles J. S. King, K.B.E., C.B., M.INST.C.E.

Sir Evelyn H. Barker, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

A. R. Godwin-Austen, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

O. L. Roberts, C.B.E., D.S.O., B.A.

C. H. Gairdner, C.B.E.

Sir William W. Green, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

P. Neame, F.R.C.S., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.E.

J. F. Evetts, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Indian Army.

Sir Lewis M. Heath, K.B.E., C.B., C.L.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir Ralph B. Deedes, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

Sir Geoffrey A. P. Scoones, K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.

A. B. Blaxland, C.B., O.B.E.

J. B. Hance, C.L.E., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., K.H.S.

R. M. M. Lockhart, C.B., C.L.E., M.C.

Territorial Army.

Sir Ronald M. Weeks, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

British Army.

Sir Victor M. Fortune, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Sir James S. Drew, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Camerons.

V. H. B. Majendie, C.B., D.S.O., Col. Somerset L.I.

R. P. Pakenham-Walsh, C.B., M.C.

C. A. Heydeman, C.B., M.C.

E. M. C. Clarke, C.B., C.B.E.

Sir Guy de C. Glover, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

H. O. Curtis, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

R. H. Dewing, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

A. E. Macrae, C.B., O.B.F.

F. G. H. Land, C.B., M.C.

A. V. T. Wakely, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

J. G. Hebrd, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

O. M. Lund, C.E., D.S.O.

R. G. W. H. Store, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

R. F. B. Naylor, C.B., C.B.T., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R. Signals.

L. G. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

H. B. W. Hughes, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

E. G. Miles, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

N. M. S. Irwin, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

R. L. Bond, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

F. K. Simmons, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.

R. H. Laurie, C.B., C.E.E.

H. E. Roome, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Sir Eustace F. Tickell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

C. G. Woolner, C.B., M.C.

W. H. C. Ramsden, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

L. Browning, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

F. H. N. Davidson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

G. R. Smallwood, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

I. S. O. Playfair, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

G. I. Thomas, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

A. G. Biggam, C.B., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.P.

B. O. Hutchison, C.B., C.B.E.

S. W. Kirby, C.B., C.I.F., O.B.E., M.C.

G. C. Kemp, C.B., M.C.

J. E. Utterson-Kelso, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

W. C. Holden, C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Sir John N. Kennedy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

F. G. Wisberg, C.B., C.B.E.

H. P. M. Berney-Picklin, C.B., M.C.

W. R. C. Penney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

J. S. Crawford, C.B., C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.

D. T. Richardson, C.B., M.C., M.B., K.H.S.

L. T. Poole, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., M.B., K.H.P.

D. C. Monro, C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin., K.H.S.

R. E. Barnsley, C.B., M.C., M.B., K.H.S.

G. A. Blake, C.B., M.B., K.H.S.

L. H. Williams, C.B., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.A.O.C.

A. B. Austin, K.H.D.S.

N. G. Holmes, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

W. C. Hartgill, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., K.H.S.

K. N. Crawford, C.B., M.C.

C. E. N. Lomax, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

A. Galloway, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

G. Cheetham, D.S.O., M.C.

D. J. McMullen, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.I.Mech.E.

A. A. B. Dowler, C.B.

D. C. Butterworth, D.S.O.

R. G. Stanham.

E. B. Rowcroft, C.B., C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.

G. C. Bucknall, C.B., M.C.

D. N. Windup, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

N. A. Coxwell-Rogers, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

J. S. Stead, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

C. H. Miller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

J. F. M. Whiteley, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

H. P. W. Hutson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

D. A. H. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

R. K. Ross, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

H. R. Kerr, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

C. G. G. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

G. W. R. Temple, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

C. A. P. Murlison, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

T. O. Thompson, C.B.E., M.D., K.H.P.

N. Cantile, M.C., F.P.C.S., K.H.P.

E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.B.

H. W. Goldney, O.B.E., M.C.

D. H. Pratt, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.

W. M. Ozanne, C.B.E., M.C.

F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.

L. A. Hawes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

H. de R. Morgan, D.S.O.

D. R. D. Fisher, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

St. J. D. Arcedecke-Butler.

C. C. Fowkes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

D. F. McConnell, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

G. Lammie, C.B.E., M.C.

W. E. Clutterbuck, D.S.O., M.C.

R. M. Wootton, C.B., M.C.

L. H. Cox, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

D. S. C. Evans, C.B.E.

W. W. Richards, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

R. E. Vyvyan, C.B.E., M.C.

A. C. Arnold, C.B.E., M.C.

R. A. M. Basset, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.

H. D. W. Sitwell, M.C.

C. W. Fladgate, C.B.E., A.D.C.

W. H. B. Mirrielees, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

W. P. A. Bradshaw, D.S.O.

Sir J. Drummond Inglis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

E. D. Fashawe, C.B.E.

C. H. Geake, C.B.E., M.C.

V. Eveleigh, C.B., F.S.O., O.B.E.

The Lord Rennell, K.C.S.I., C.B.

B. Cuff, C.B., C.B.E.

C. T. Beckett, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

N. C. D. Brownjohn, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

E. A. Woods, C.B.E., M.C.

R. Briggs, C.B., D.S.O.

J. A. Baillon, C.B.E., M.C.

R. H. Studdert, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.

A. E. Robinson, D.S.O.

G. Surtees, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

A. H. S. Adair, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

D. A. L. Wade, O.B.E., M.C.

A.M.I.E.E.

F. W. Festing, C.B.E., D.S.O.

C. A. West, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

A. V. Anderson, C.B., M.B.E.

- C. McV. Gubbins, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 A. L. Collier, C.B.E., M.C.
 J. A. Sinclair, C.B., O.B.E.
 W. S. Tope, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.
 D. R. Duguid, C.B., M.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E.
 R. F. S. Denning, C.B.
 R. C. Reynolds, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 J. F. Hare, C.B., D.S.O.
 R. Gurney, C.B., A.D.C.
 G. F. Watson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 A. J. K. Pigott, C.B.E.
 T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C.
 R. K. Hewer, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 C. M. Smith, C.B.F., M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E.
 W. H. Oxley, C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.
 E. T. L. Gurdon, C.B.E., M.C.
 Sir Colin A. Jardine, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 A. C. Duff, O.B.E., M.C.
 C. B. Wainwright.
 E. B. B. Hawkins, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 A. W. Stott, F.R.C.P.
 W. H. Ogilvie, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 C. H. H. Vulliamy, C.B., D.S.O.
 R. N. Gale, D.S.O., O.B.F., M.C.
 P. S. Whitcombe, C.B., O.B.E.
 J. T. W. Reeve, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 T. W. Richardson, O.B.E.
 C. B. Callender, C.B., M.C.
 E. P. Nares, C.B.E., M.C.
 E. C. Beard, C.B.E., M.C.
 H. C. D. Rankin, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., V.H.S.
 A. H. Gatehouse, D.S.O., M.C.
 L. B. Nicholls, C.B., C.B.E.
 N. Clowes, C.B.F., D.S.O., M.C.
 A. M. Cameron, C.B., M.C.
 J. C. F. Holland, C.B., D.F.C.
 G. Brunsell, C.B., M.C.
 W. Robb, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 G. H. A. MacNellan, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 E. E. Down, C.B.E.
 D. Harrison, D.S.O.
 R. G. Lewis, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. E. Laycock, C.B., D.S.O.
 F. E. W. Simpson, C.B., D.S.O.
 H. R. Hall, D.S.O., M.C.
 W. D. A. Williams, C.B.E., B.A.
 E. Hakewill Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 W. A. M. Stawell, C.B.E., M.C.
 E. C. Hayes.
 K. W. D. Strong, O.B.E.
 Sir Francis W. de Guingand, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 E. G. W. W. Harrison, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.
 G. P. B. Roberts, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 C. S. Napier, C.B.E.
 H. M. Whitty, O.B.E.
 R. E. Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O.
 G. N. Russell, C.B.E.
 P. G. S. Gregson-Ellis, C.B., O.B.E.
 C. M. F. White, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 A. W. Lee, M.C.
 M. E. Dennis, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 G. W. Richards, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 F. St. D. B. Lejeune, C.B.E.
 R. F. H. Nalder, C.B., O.B.E., B.Sc.
 W. Campbell, M.B.
 L. O. Lyne, C.B., D.S.O.
 R. V. Watson, C.B., O.B.E.
 F. W. H. Pratt, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 A. E. Cottam, O.B.E., M.C.
 A. D. Ward, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 V. J. E. Westropp, C.B.E.
 J. C. A. Dowse, C.B.E., M.C., M.B.
 B. E. C. Dixon, C.B.E., M.C.
 J. M. L. Renton, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 A. H. Hornby, C.B.E., M.C.
 J. S. Lethbridge, C.B.E., M.C.
 T. S. Airey, C.B., C.B.E.
 S. Lamplugh, C.B.E.
 L. G. Whistler, C.B., D.S.O.
 A. W. Sproull, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.
 C. G. Evans, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. F. Loewen, C.B.E.
 J. Y. Whitfield, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 W. E. V. Abraham, C.B.E.
 W. H. A. Bishop, O.B.E.
 H. Redman, C.B.E.
 R. A. Hull, C.B., D.S.O.
 H. Murray, C.B., D.S.O.
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Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2.

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Director of Ground Defence and Assistant Commandant, Royal Air Force Regiment, Air Commodore A. P. Ledger, M.B.E.

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 F. C. Cowtan, C.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.H.S.
 A. E. Panter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.H.S.
 A. Grant, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., K.H.S.
 W. F. McN. Foster, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*ret.*).

Sir Geoffrey R. Bromet, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (*ret.*).
 R. L. G. Marix, C.B., D.S.O.
 M. B. Frew, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 R. V. Goddard, C.B., C.B.E. (*acting Air Marshal*).
 O. G. W. G. Lywood, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. S. Aitken, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., A.F.C.
 B. McEntegart, C.B., C.B.E.
 H. S. Kerby, C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 A. P. M. Sanders, C.B., C.B.E.
 E. A. B. Rice, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 R. Harrison, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 A. C. Collier, C.B., C.B.E.
 W. F. Dickson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 W. Elliot, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 J. W. Baker, C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 H. S. P. Walsley, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 A. B. Ellwood, C.B., D.S.C.
 T. W. Elmhirst, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 H. K. Thorold, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 L. O. Brown, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 T. A. Langford-Sainsbury, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 J. W. Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
 S. P. Simpson, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 C. R. Steele, C.B., D.F.C.
 T. M. Williams, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 A. F. Rook, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., K.H.P.
 H. G. Smart, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 J. A. Stone, C.B.
 M. Thomas, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 E. S. Goodwin, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 J. W. Cordingley, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. H. K. Edmonds, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 C. E. W. Lockyer, C.B.
 K. M. St. C. G. Leask, C.B., M.C.
 E. D. Davis, C.B., O.B.E.
 C. A. Stevens, C.B.E., M.C.
 G. E. Gibbs, C.B.E., M.C.
 A. L. Fiddament, C.B.E., D.F.C.
 S. E. Toomer, C.B.E., D.F.C.
 C. E. V. Porter, C.B.E.
 R. A. George, C.B.E., M.C.
 P. H. Mackworth, C.B.E., D.F.C.
 S. F. Vincent, C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 D. V. Carnegie, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 C. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E.
 E. J. Cuckney, C.B.E., D.S.C.
 H. J. Roach, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 G. A. H. Pidcock.
 T. J. Kelly, C.B.E., M.C., M.D., Ch.B.
 A. L. Paxton, C.B.E., D.F.C.
 D. A. Power, C.B.E., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

AIR MARSHALS.

Sir Philip B. Joubert de la Ferté, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Air Chief Marshal, ret.*).
 Sir Arthur S. Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Sir Harold E. Whittingham, K.C.B., K.B.E., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (E.), F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., K.H.P.
 The Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*honorary*).
 Sir John S. T. Bradley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Sir Douglas C. S. Evill, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Sir Richard H. Peck, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Sir A. Guy R. Garrod, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., LL.D.
 Sir John C. Slessor, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Sir Roderic M. Hill, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
 Sir Keith R. Park, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., D.F.C. (*Actg. Air Chief Marshal*).
 Sir Grahame Donald, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Sir Norman H. Bottomley, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Sir Arthur Coningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.

AIR VICE-MARSHALS.

Sir E. Leslie Gossage, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (*Air Marshal, ret.*) (*acting Air Marshal, unpaid*).
 P. C. Maitly, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Sir Ronald G. M. Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 R. P. Wilcock, C.B.
 R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 G. B. A. Baker, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Sir John M. Steel, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Air Chief Marshal, ret.*).
 J. H. D'Albiac, C.B., D.S.O.
 F. H. M. Maynard, C.B., A.F.C.

H. T. Lydford, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 M. L. Taylor, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 C. B. S. Spackman, C.P.E., D.F.C.
 J. Whitford, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. M. Foster, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 F. L. Hopp, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 A. C. Stevens, C.B.
 W. M. Yool, C.B.E.
 L. M. Iles, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 G. D. Daly, C.B.E., D.I.C.
 O. E. Carter, C.B.L., A.F.C.
 C. W. Weedon, C.B.E.
 K. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 S. C. Strafford, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 A. P. Davidson, C.B.E.
 W. A. B. Bowen-Buscarlet, C.B.E., D.F.C.
 S. E. Storrar, C.B.E.

V. E. Groom, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 J. A. Gray, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., G.M.
 J. D. Breaky, C.B., D.F.C.
 R. O. Jones, C.B., A.F.C.
 J. R. Cassidy, C.B.E.
 W. E. Theak, C.B.E.
 F. F. Inglis, C.B.E.
 N. L. Desoer, C.B.E.
 C. A. Bouchier, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 G. S. Hodson.
 Sir Basil E. Embry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 J. N. Boothman, C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 R. L. Ragg, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 G. Harcourt-Smith, C.B.E., M.V.O.
 G. H. Mills, C.B., D.F.C.
 E. B. Addison, C.B., C.B.E.

Sir Harry Broadhurst, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 A. P. Ritchie, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 J. A. Boret, C.B.E., M.C., A.F.C.
 C. E. N. Guest, C.B.E.
 R. S. Blucke, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 D. A. Boyle, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 G. R. Beamish, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. B. E. Ambler, A.I.C.
 C. P. Symonds, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 G. L. Keynes, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 H. N. Thornton, M.B.E.
 I. E. Brodie, O.B.E.
 The Earl of Bandon, C.B., D.S.O.
 J. R. Whitley, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 H. A. Constantine, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 E. C. Hudleston, C.B., C.B.E.
 H. V. Satterly, C.B.E., D.I.C.

WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919.

British Empire.

Total Number Mobilized, 8,904,000.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland ..	812,317	1,849,494
Canada	62,817	166,105
Australia	60,456	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9,032	17,843
Newfoundland	1,609	3,628
Colonies	52,044	78,535
India	73,432	84,715
Total, British Empire ...	1,089,919	2,400,988

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Mobilized.	Deaths.	Wounded.
U.S.A.	4,355,000	126,000	234,300
Belgium.	207,000	38,172	44,686
France	8,410,000	1,393,388	1,490,000
Greece	230,000	4,987	19,673
Italy	5,615,000	460,000	947,000
Japan	800,000	(a)	(a)
Montenegro ..	50,000	3,000	10,000
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751
Roumania	750,000	335,706	\$
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	5,000,000
Serbia	707,000	127,535	133,148

(a) Under 1,000 in all.

\$ No record.

NAVAL CASUALTIES, 1914-19.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. Ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
	3,541	37,517

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING, 1914-1919. (Tons.)

Ships.	By T. H. & Co.	By Submarines.	By Mines.	By Aircraft.	Total.
Merchant ..	442,702	6,635,089	673,417	7,912	7,759,096
Fishing ..	5,937	57,593	8,454	Nil	71,984
Total ..	448,330	6,692,682	681,871	7,912	7,830,856

OFFICIAL END OF THE WARS.

The Official Termination of the War of 1914-18, when Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921. The Ottoman Empire was excluded from the Order in Council, and War with Turkey was declared at an end on August 6, 1924.

The Official Termination of the War in Europe, 1939-45, was May 9, 1945.

The Official Termination of the War in the Far East was August 14, 1945.

The United States Department of War estimates the total number (Allies and Central Powers) as under:—

Mobilised	65,038,810
Killed and died	8,538,315
Wounded	21,219,452
Prisoners and Missing ...	7,750,919

Total Casualties 37,508,686

Enemy Countries

Germany	11,000,000	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	1,700,000	101,224	154,400
Turkey	2,850,000	300,000	570,000

WARSHIP LOSSES, 1914-19.

Allies

Enemy (excluding Scapa Flow)

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Aust.-H.
Battleships.	13	—	4	2	1	1	2
Battle Cruisers ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	26	1	1	—	4	24	—
Monitors	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	1	72	5
Torpedo Boats ..	10	—	8	—	1	31	—
Submarines	59	1	14	—	—	216	—
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

The Church of England

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

2 Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1946—
(Provisional dates).—Feb. 25–March 1; June 17–21;
Nov. 11–15.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1944 AND 1945.

(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.)

Reorganization Areas Measure (March 21, 1944).
Emergency Legislation Measure (December 21, 1944).
Episcopal Pensions Measure (June 15, 1945).
Incumbents (Disability) Measure (June 15, 1945).

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was constituted in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly, by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The Church Assembly is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919*, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulae, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1940 was 370,975, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,134,897. The total gross income of 12,556 incumbents was £6,625,883, including £157,686 contributed as

Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,048,607 (1939). The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 43 dioceses of England was £5,887,949 (1939).

Central Board of Finance, 2, Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—Receipts in 1944 amounted to £139,060, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £137,913. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Central Advisory Council of Training...	£2,304
Religious education.....	36,049
Missionary Council.....	2,992
Clergy Pensions.....	50,000
Training for the Ministry Fund.....	5,000
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board.....	21,032
Organisation Committees, etc...	

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman,
Vice-Chairman,

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir A. Montague Barlow, Bt., K.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, Caroline, Viscountess Bridgeman, D.B.E.
Secretaries, Guy H. Guillum Scott; L. G. Dibdin.
Financial Secretary, C. Sawden.

CONVOCATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Appointor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor (not yet appointed).
Actuary, Graham D. Heath, M.A.

York, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of York.
Registrar, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Lancaster.
Synodal Secretary, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked* in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

97th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.) [Signs Geoffrey Cantuar:].....1945
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts (cons. 1927).....1942

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. A. C. W. Rose, M.A. (St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury).....1935
 Croydon, Rt. Rev. M. H. Harland, M.A. (The Vicarage, Croydon).....1942
 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Leslie Owen, M.A., B.D., cons. 1939 (5, Wellesley House, Sloane St., S.W.1).....1943

Dean (£2,000 nominal).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., B.Sc.1932

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).

F. J. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | Archdn. Bicker
 Archdn. Sargent. 1939 | steth.1942
 Precentor and Sacrist, Rev. J. W. Poole, M.A.
 Organist, G. H. Knight, M.A., Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A.1942
 Maidstone, Ven. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.A.1943
 Croydon, Ven. H. W. Bradfield, B.D.1942

Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
 Commissary of Diocese, J. Neville Gray, K.C.1944
 Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

LONDON. £10,000.

112th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. John William Charles Wand, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury; Prelate of the Order of the British Empire), cons. 1934. (Fulham Palace, S.W.6.) (Signs Wm. London.).....1945

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford-Jones, M.A.1942
 Kensington, Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery-Campbell, M.A. (cons. 1940).....1942
 Stepney, Rt. Rev. Robert Hamilton Moberly, M.A.1936
 Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Basil Staunton Batty, O.B.E., D.D.1926

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit. D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4.1934

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. A. Alexander, C.M.G., | V. D. Demant, D.Litt.
 C.V.O., M.A.1909 |1942
 Archd. Sharpe, M.A. 1929 | M. Knight, B.D.1944
 Organist, J. Dykes Bower, M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. E. N. Sharpe, M.A.1929
 Middlesex, Ven. Hon. S. H. Phillimore, M.A. (C333).....1934
 Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A.1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.1944

Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 Dean's Court, E.C.4.

Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Paul Fulcrand Delacour de Labilliere, D.D.1938

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

Archd. Donaldson, M.A. 1924 | A. C. Don, D.D.
 1924 | (Sub Dean)1940
 S. J. Marriott, M.A. 1937 | Adam Fox, M.A.1941
 1937 | (Vacancy)1941

Archdeacon, Ven. F. L. Donaldson, M.A.1938

Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright.

Registrar, T. Hebron, M.V.O.

Precentor, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.A.

Organist, W. Neil McKie, M.A., Mus. Doc., A.R.C.M.

*WINCHESTER. £4,500.

91st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mervyn George Haigh, D.D., cons. 1932. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) Prelate of the Order of the Garter. [Signs Mervyn Winton:].....1942

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Edmund Robert Morgan, M.A.1943

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D.1930

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. M. le Marinell, M.A.1938

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. A. W. G. Giffard, M.A.1931

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

E. Moor, M.A.1933 | Bp. of Southamp-
 R. B. Lloyd, M.A.1937 | ton.1941
 1937 | Archdn. Burrows.1943

Organist, Harold Rhodes, D.Mus.

Archdeacons (£300).

Winchester, Ven. H. R. Burrows, M.A.1943

Basinstoke, Ven. J. Carpenter Turner, M.A.1927

Beneficed Clergy, 283; Curates, &c., 86.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A.1930

Registrar, G. H. Gardner, Winchester.

Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

74th Bishop (not yet appointed) (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs—Bath: & Well:].....1945

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Harry Thomas, M.A. (The Liberty, Wells).....1944

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Richard Henry Malden, B.D.1933

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A.1915 | H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1932
 T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920 | Bishop of Taunton 1944
 Organist, D. R. Pouncey, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. W. M. Selwyn, M.A.1938

Taunton, Ven. E. A. Fitch.1938

Wells, Ven. W. N. Higgins.1940

Beneficed Clergy, 492; Curates, &c., 136.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.1942

Registrar, Sec. & Chapl. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM (£1,900 and house).

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. H. Linton, D.D., (cons. 1919).....1937

Provost, Very Rev. J. H. Richards, M.A.1937

Archdeacons (each £300).

Birmingham, Ven. Geoffrey Allen, M.A.,1944

Aston (vacant).....1945

Beneficed Clergy, 173; Curates, &c. 94.

Organist, Dr. Willis Grant, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, W. Cleveland-Stevens, K.C., M.A., B.C.L.....1937

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, B.A., 85 Cornwall St., Birmingham 3.

BRISTOL £3,577 (reconstituted 1897).

50th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Salisbury Woodward M.C., D.D. (Bishop's House, Bristol) [Signs C. S. Bristol].....1933

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Ronald Erskine Ramsay, LL.D.....1927

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. Harry William Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.....1934

Canons Residential (each £680).

L. G. Manning, M.C., [Archdn. Watkins.....1943

M.A.....1932 | J. R. Peacey, M.C. 1945

A. R. Millbourn, M.A.1939

Organist (vacant).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Ivor S. Watkins, M.A.....1941

Swindon, Bishop of Malmesbury.....1928

Beneficed Clergy, 207; Curates, &c., 78.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A.....1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

CHELMSFORD £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Albert Wilson, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Henry Chelmsford].....1929

Provost, Very Rev. W. E. R. Morrow, M.A.1931

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Ridsdale, M.A. (Derby House, Colchester).....1933

Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (Hillside, Albion Hill, Loughton, Essex).....1919

Organist, Roland Middleton, MUS. DOC. (1944).

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester.... (£600) 1933

West Ham, Bishop of Barking..... (£600) 1920

Southend, Ven. E. N. Gowing, M.A.....1938

Beneficed Clergy, 460; Curates, &c., 238.

Chancellor, Gerald O. Slade, K.C., M.A.....1932

Secretaries, Milles, Day and Co.

CHICHESTER £4,200.

97th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs: George Cicestr:].....1929

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. C. J. G. Saunders, (cons. 1928).....1941

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Hugh Maudslayi Hordern, M.A. 1929

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones, B.D.....1929

Canons Residential (each £600).

Archdn. Clarke.....1936 | W. K. L. Clarke, D.D.

A. R. Browne-Wilkinson, M.A.....1945

Organist, H. A. Hawkins.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Chichester, Ven. C. P. S. Clarke, M.A.....1934

Lewes, Ven. F. H. D. Smythe, M.A.....1929

Hastings, Ven. E. G. Reid, M.A.....1938

Beneficed Clergy, 397; Curates, &c., about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, Lt.-Col. T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E., Chichester.

COVENTRY £2,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Neville Vincent Gorton, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Coventry.) [Signs Neville Coventry.].....1943

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood, D.D. (Lawnside, Birches Lane, Kenilworth).....1937

Provost, Very Rev. R. T. Howard, M.A.

Organist, Alan Stephenson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. R. T. Howard, M.A.....1941

Warwick, Ven. M. Parr, M.A.....1945

Beneficed Clergy, 170, Curates, &c., 45.

Chancellor, R. G. S. Banks, M.A.....1937

Registrar, G. C. W. Large, Coventry.....1936

DERBY £2,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.) [Signs John Derby].....1936

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. R. S. M. O'Ferrall, (The Vicarage, Repton).....1941

Provost, Very Rev. P. A. Micklem, D.D.....1937

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. Henry Edward Fitzherbert, M.A. 1943

Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A. 1934

Organist, G. H. Heath Gracie, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 262; Curates, &c., 45.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B....1944

Registrar, J. E. T. Ducker, Derby.

***ELY** £4,000.

63rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Edward Wynn, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ely).....1941

[Signs Edward Ely.]

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. J. Walsh (cons. 1927).....1942

Dean (£1,700).

Very Rev. Lionel Edward Blackburne, M.A.....1936

Canons Residential (each £850).

F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925 | Bp. Walsh, D.D....1942

H. Balmforth, M.A. 1941 | W. Telfer, M.C., D.D. 1944

Organist, M. P. Conway, Mus.DOC. (1932).

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. W. L. MacKenna, M.A. (£900)1942

Huntingdon, Ven. W. A. Uthwatt, M.A. (300)1943

Wisbech, Ven. S. J. A. Evans, M.A., F.S.A. (£300) 1945

Beneficed Clergy, 275; Curates, &c., 100.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D.

Registrar, E. R. Evans, Ely.

Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanctuary, S.W.2.

EXETER £4200.

66th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Curzon, D.D., cons. 1928 (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Charles Exon:].....1936

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. William Frederick Surtees, M.A. (The Close, Exeter).....1930

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Francis Whitfield Daukes, M.A. (Yelverton, Plymouth).....1934

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Spencer Cecil Carpenter, D.D.....1935

Canons Residential (each £1,000).

D. McLaren, M.A.....1913 | Bp. of Crediton.....1930

Archd. Thompson, 1930 | E. F. Hall, M.A.....1933

Organist, A. W. Willcock, Mus.DOC.

Chapter Clerk, J. W. Waddingham.

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. A. Hurley Thompson, M.A. 1930
 Barnstaple, Ven. E. H. Hay, M.A. (L340) 1935
 Totnes, Ven. J. L. Cobham, M.A. (L300) 1933
 Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth (L300) 1928
Benefices, 522; Incumbents, 501; Curates, &c., abt. 300.
 Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1941
 Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.

*GLOUCESTER. £4,300.

34th Bishop (not yet appointed)
 (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs —
 Gloucester:] 1945
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edwin James Palmer,
 D.D. (cons. 1908) 1929

Bishop Suffragan.

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Austin John Hodson,
 M.A. 1938

Dean (about £1,600).

Very Rev. Harold Costley White, D.D. 1938
Canons Residentiary (each about £800).
 H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921 | E. H. Brice, M.A. 1935
 Bishop of Tewkesbury | H. Craven, M.A. 1943
 1934 |

Organist, Herbert Sumson, B.Mus., F.R.C.O. £430

Archdeacons (each £300).

Gloucester, The Bishop of Tewkesbury 1933
 Cheltenham, Ven. E. T. Murray, M.A. 1943
Beneficed Clergy, 277; Curates, &c., 90.
 Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., Sir William Graham
 Harrison, K.C.B., M.A. 1937
 Registrar & Sec., Percy C. Lloyd 1932

GUILDFORD. £3,000.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Victor Macmillan,
 O.B.E., D.D., cons. 1927. [Bishop's House, Farn-
 ham Castle, Surrey.] [Signs John Guildford] 1934
 Asst. Bp. Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D.,
 (cons. 1919) 1930
 Provost, Very Rev. R. S. B. Sinclair, M.C., M.A. 1944

Archdeacons (each £300).

Surrey, Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D. 1936
 Dorking, Ven. E. J. Newill, M.A. 1936
 Organist, A. Sowcerbutts, M.C., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 157; Curates, &c., 174.
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D.
 Registrar, Graham Heath.

HEREFORD. £4,200.

100th Bishop, Right Rev. Richard Godfrey
 Parsons, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford), cons.
 1927, trans. 1941. [Signs Richard Hereford] 1941
 Asst. Bishop, Right Rev. A. W. Smith, M.A.
 (cons. 1925) 1942

Dean (maximum £1,400).

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. 1919
Canons Residentiary (maximum £933).
 H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. | J. H. Jordan, M.A. 1940
 1935 | Archdn. Winnington-
 Ingram 1945
 Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Hereford, Ven. A. J. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. 1942
 Ludlow, Ven. H. E. Whately 1939
Beneficed Clergy, 285; Curates, &c., 16.
 Chancellor, Sir S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C., M.A.
 Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter St.,
 Hereford.

LEICESTER. £3,000.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Guy Vernon Smitn, M.C.,
 D.D. (10 Springfield Road, Leicester.) [Signs
 G. Vernon Leicester] (cons. 1929) 1940
 Provost, Very Rev. H. A. Jones, M.A. 1937

Canons Residentiary.

F. R. C. Payne, M.A. 1927 | G. P. H. Winter, M.A.
 A. Linwood Wright, 1944
 M.A. 1927 | J. S. Cooper, M.A. 1945
 Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leicester, Ven. C. L. Matthews, M.A. 1938
 Loughborough, Ven. J. Lyon, M.A. 1940
Beneficed Clergy, 237; Curates, 35.
 Chancellor, N. C. Aimitage, M.A.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

94th Bishop, Right Rev. Edward Sydney Woods,
 D.D., cons. 1930. (The Palace, Lichfield.)
 [Signs Edward Lichfield] trans. 1937

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Rt. Rev. Lempiere Durrell Hammond
 1939
 Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. Robert Leighton Hodson,
 M.A. 1944
 Dean (L1,200).

Very Rev. Frederic Athelwold Iremonger, D.D.
 1939

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

Bp. of Stafford 1935 | S. G. B. Exham, M.A.
 J. H. Kempson, M.A. 1944
 1937 | J. E. W. Wallis, M.A.
 1945

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Salop (vacant) 1945
 Stoke on Trent, Ven. P. Hatfill, B.D. 1934
 Stafford, Ven. W. A. Parker, M.A. 1944
Beneficed Clergy, 458; Curates, &c., 217.
 Chancellor, F. O. Langley, LL.B. 1928
 Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close,
 Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

92nd Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Aymer Skelton,
 D.D. (cons. 1939) (Atherton House, Eastgate,
 Lincoln.) [Signs Henry Lincoln:] 1942

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. A. I. Greaves, M.A. (The Pre-
 centory, Lincoln) 1937
 Grantham, Rt. Rev. A. A. Markham, M.A. (Stoke
 Rectory, Grantham) 1937

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Robert Andrew Mitchell, M.A. 1930
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 Bishop of Grimsby. 1934 | H. Larken, M.A. 1937
 J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923 | Archd. Warner 1938
 Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. K. C. H. Warner, D.S.O., M.A. 1938
 Stow, Bishop of Grimsby (L200) 1941
 Lindsey, Ven. N. G. Raiton, M.A. 1941
Benefices, 582; Curates, &c., 73.
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D.
 Registrar, A. E. T. Jourdain.

*NORWICH. £4,200.

67th Bishop (108th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev.
 Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Clerk of the Closet)
 (cons. 1922) (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs
 Percy Norwich] 1942
 Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. E. F. Robins, D.D., cons. 1910.
 Bishop Suffragan.
 Thetford, Rt. Rev. J. W. Woodhouse, M.A. 1945

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Harold Nickinson Rodgers, M.A. 1936

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Henry Charles Robins, M.A. 1943

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

C. T. Dimont, D.D. 1928 R. Quirk, M.A. 1939
W. H. Ferguson, M.A. W. J. Barton, M.A. 1944

Organist, Sir Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £400).

Dorset, The Bishop of Sherborne. 1940

Wilts., Ven. J. W. Coulter, M.A. 1927

Salut., Ven. P. J. Dale, M.A. 1936

Sherborne, Ven. J. C. Chute, M.A. 1941

Beneficed Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 134.

Chancellor, Alan C. B. Webb, M.A. 1907

Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson, M.C., D.D. (cons. 1932). (129 Kennington Road, S.E. 11 and 16 Highbury Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.) [Signs Bertram Southwark] 1942

Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. Frederick Ochterloney Taylor Hawkes, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4). 1927

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Leslie H. Lang, M.A. (1 Heath Court, Elliot Place, Blackheath, S.E.3). 1936

Provost, Very Rev. C. K. N. Bardsley, M.A. 1944

Canons Residentiary.

D. Armytage, M.A. 1937 N. K. Anderson. 1938

G. D. Barker, M.A. 1937 F. S. L. FitzGeorge, M.C. 1943

D. M. Salmon, M.A. 1937 T. G. Edwards. 1945

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames. 1927

Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich. 1936

Kingston, Ven. G. H. Marten, M.A. 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 332; *Curates, &c.*, 353.

Chancellor, Gerald Osborne Slade, M.A., K.C. 1944

Registrar, G. G. Hartwright.

TRURO. £3,400.

8th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Joseph Wellington Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., D.D. [Signs J. W. Truron]. 1935

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Holden, D.D. (cons. 1923). 1938

Canons Residentiary.

Rt. Rev. J. Holden, D.D. Archd. Hockley, M.A. 1944

H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. R. H. W. Roberts, M.A. 1944

Archdeacons (each £300).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A. 1925

Bodmin, Ven. W. H. Rigg, D.D. 1939

Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.

Beneficed Clergy, 227; *Curates*, 25; *other Clergy*, 50.

Chancellor, W. Cleveland-Stevens, K.C., M.A. 1940

Registrar and Sec., A. F. Harvey, M.A.

WORCESTER. £4,200.

108th Bishop, Right Rev. William Wilson Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs William Worcester]. 1941

Dean (£1,750).

Very Rev. Arthur W. Davies, M.A., D.Litt. 1934

Canons (each £875).

G. W. Briggs, M.A. 1934 Archdn. Shepherd. 1944

S. L. Brown, D.D. 1944 (Vacancy). 1945

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, D.Mus., F.S.A.*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Worcester, Ven. T. B. Wilson, M.A. 1944

Dudley, Ven. A. P. Shepherd, D.D. 1934

Beneficed Clergy, 185.

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, D.S.O., K.C., M.A. 1943

Province of York.***YORK.** £9,000 (reduced to £4,500).

91st Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., cons. 1919. (Bishophthorpe, York.) [Signs Cyril Ebor]. 1942

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Henry Townsend Vadden, M.A. (The Old Rectory, Dalton Holme, Beverley) 1941

Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvet, O.B.E., M.A. (Bolton Percy Rectory, York). 1941

Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harold Evelyn Hubbard, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. (West Rounton, Northallerton). 1939

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, D.S.O., M.A. 1941

Canons Residentiary (each £700).

C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914 F. Harrison, M.A. 1935

Archdn. England 1933

Organist, Sir E. C. Bairstow, Mus.Doc.*Archdeacons* (each £300).

York, Ven. Arthur Creyke England, M.A. 1933

East Riding, The Bishop of Hull. 1934

Cleveland, Ven. E. Hope, M.A. 1942

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.

Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1944

Registrar and Secretary, Lt.-Col. I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D.

DURHAM. £7,000.

87th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Alwyn Dunelm]. 1939

Bishop Suffragan

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. D. C. Dunlop, M.A. 1944

Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. Cyril Alington, D.D. 1933

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. M. Ramsey. 1940 S. L. Greenslade, M.A. 1943

A. Richardson, M.A. 1943

Bp. of Jarrow. 1944*Organist*, C. Eden.*Archdeacons.*

Durham, Ven. Egbert de Grey Lucas, M.A. (£200) 1938

Auckland, Bishop of Jarrow (£300) 1944

Beneficed Clergy, 269; *Curates*, 90.

Chancellor, R. G. S. Banks, M.A. 1940

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, H. C. Ferens, M.A., Durham.

BLACKBURN. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith, D.D. (Bishop's House, Blackburn.) [Signs Wilfred Blackburn]. 1942

Provost, Very Rev. W. Kay, D.S.O., M.C. 1936

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Rt. Rev. Edgar Priestley Swain, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley). 1931

Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, B.D. (St. Anne's Vicarage, Lancaster). 1936

Archdeacons (each £300).

Blackburn, Ven. R. Newman, M.A. 1936
 Lancaster (vacant) 1946
Organist, T. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac.
Beneficed Clergy, 254; *Curates*, &c., 75.
 Chancellor, R. G. S. Banks, M.A. 1935
 Registrar, Reginald Clayton, LL.B.

BRADFORD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford.) Signs Alfred Bradford] 1937
 Provost, Very Rev. J. G. Tiarks, M.A. 1944

Archdeacons (each £300).

Craven, Ven. G. F. Ackerley, M.A. 1934
 Bradford, Ven. S. E. Lowe, M.A. 1934
Beneficed Clergy, 149; *Curates*, 43.
 Chancellor, A. Morley, O.B.E., M.A., K.C. 1947
 Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61st Bishop, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert Williams, C.H., D.D. [Signs Herbert Carlisle] 1920
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Grandage Edwards Powell, M.A. (cons. 1938) 1944
Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. H. V. Turner, M.A. 1944
 Dean (about £1,800).

Very Rev. William Cyril Mayne, M.A. 1942
Canons Residentiary (each about £900).

W. J. T. P. Phythian- | G. B. Code, M.A. 1933
 Adams, D.S.O., M.C., | Archdn. Warde. 1944
 D.D. 1932

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. C. H. Warde, M.A. 1944
 Furness, Bishop of Penrith. (about £200) 1944
 Westmorland, Ven. H. G. Mulliner, M.A. (about £200) 1944

Beneficed Clergy, 277; *Curates*, 46.

Chancellor, H. H. King, M.A. 1944
 Registrar and Sec., G. W. Bowman, M.C., Carlisle.

CHESTER. £4,200.

36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas Henry Crick, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1934- [Signs Douglas Cestril] 1939
 Dean (£1,200).

Right Rev. Norman Henry Tubbs, D.D., The Deanery, 9 Abbey Square, Chester. 1937
Canons Residentiary (each £720).

M. R. Newbolt, M.A. | C. E. Jarman 1943
 1926 | W. S. Coad, M.A. 1944

Archdn. Burne, M.A. 1940

Organist, Malcolm Boyle.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A. 1937
 Macclesfield, Ven. F. J. Okell, M.A. 1942

Beneficed Clergy, 294; *Curates*, &c., 85.

Chancellor, H. H. King, M.A. 1934
 Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £5,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Clifford Liverpool] 1944
Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. H. Gresford Jones, D.D., cons. 1920. 1945

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frederick William Dwelly, D.D. 1931

Canons Residentiary.

J. S. Bezzant 1933 | W. E. Harston-Morris
 Bp. Gresford Jones, 1935 | 1938
 C. F. H. Soubly 1944

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Liverpool, Ven. Cyril Frederick Twitchett, M.A. 1934
 Warrington, Ven. J. P. Baker, M.A. 1934
Beneficed Clergy, 227; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates*, &c., 750
 Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.
 Registrar, E. C. Arden, Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

6th Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Manchester 7.) [Signs Guy Manchester] (cons. 1919) 1928
Bishops Suffragan.

Hulme, Rt. Rev. H. L. Hornby, M.C., M.A. 1945
 Middleton, Rt. Rev. Edward Worsfold Mowll, M.A. 1943

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Garfield Hodder Williams, O.B.E., M.B. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Peter Green, D.D. 1917 | H. F. Woolnough, M.A.
 Archdn. Bean 1934 | Bp. of Middleton 1943

Organist, Norman Cocker.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, B.D. 1934
 Rochdale, Ven. A. B. Gaskell, M.A. 1935
Beneficed Clergy, 379; *Curates*, &c., about 190.

Chancellor, R. G. S. Banks, M.A. 1935
 Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE. £3,900.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D. cons. 1921. (C/o The Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne.) [Signs Noel, Newcastle] 1947
 Provost, The Very Rev. G. E. Briggstocke, M.A.

Canons Residentiary.

G. E. Briggstocke, M.A. | Archdn. Ritchie 1939
 1938 | V. L. Johnstone, M.A., 1945

Archdeacons.

Northumberland, Ven. C. H. Ritchie, M.A. 1939
 Lindisfarne, Ven. T. P. G. Forman, M.A. 1941

Organist, K. Malcolmson, M.A., Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy 185; *Chaplains*, 11; *Curates* 78.
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D. 1942
 Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

RIPON. £3,900.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Charles Lester Lunt, M.C., D.D. (High Berrys, Ripon.) [Signs Geoffrey Ripon] 1935

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. John Norman Bateman-Champain, M.A. 1938

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Godwin Birchenough, M.A. 1941
Canons Residentiary (each £600).

J. M. Cunningham, M.A. | Archdn. Bartlett, M.A. 1940
 1937 | (Vacancy) 1945

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Richmond, Ven. D. M. M. Bartlett, M.A. 1940
 Leeds, Ven. H. Lovell Clarke, M.A. 1940

Beneficed Clergy, 230; *Curates*, 70.

Chancellor, F. O. Langley, LL.B. 1932
 Registrar and Secretary, Sir Bernard Lomas Walker, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £3,000.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter, M.A., D.C.L. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10.)
[Signs Leslie Sheffield] 1939

Archdeacons (each £300).

Doneaster, Ven. R. W. Stannard, M.A. 1941
Sheffield, Ven. D. E. W. Harrison, M.A. 1943
Provost, Very Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.B., C.M.G., M.C., D.D.

Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.

Beneficed Clergy, 177; Curates, 82.

Chancellor, H. H. King, M.A., LL.B. 1930
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,250.

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Ralph Strickland Taylor, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
[Signs Ralph Sodor and Man] 1942
Archdeacon, Ven. C. V. Stockwood, M.A. (£750) 1938

Beneficed Clergy, 27; Curates, &c., 16.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Ramsey G. Johnson.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name and Diocese.	Cons. Res.	Name and Diocese.	Cons. Res.
A. F. Alston, b. 1873; <i>Middleton</i>	1937 1943	G. D. Biff, b. 1867; <i>Shantung</i>	1903 1921
E. A. Anderson, b. 1859; <i>Riverina</i>	1895 1925	A. F. Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., b. 1858; <i>London</i>	1897 1939
J. W. Ashton, b. 1864; <i>Grafton</i>	1921 1938	T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i>	1930 1945
A. W. Averill, b. 1865; <i>Auckland</i>	1910 1940	W. S. Jones, b. 1866; <i>Sodor & Man</i>	1928 1942
D. A. W. Aylen, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930 1939	A. B. L. Kainey, b. 1874; <i>Southampton</i>	1922 1943
C. Donald Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921 1937	J. A. Kempthorne, b. 1864; <i>Lidfield</i>	1910 1937
H. W. Bentley, C.B.E., b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1910 1945	A. L. Kitching, b. 1875; <i>Nile</i>	1926 1936
D. E. Billbrough, b. 1867; <i>Newcastle</i>	1916 1941	Lord Lang of Lambeth, D.D., b. 1864 (<i>Archbp.</i>); <i>Canterbury</i>	1901 1942
T. H. Birley, b. 1864; <i>Zanzibar</i>	1925 1943	B. Lasbrey, <i>Niger</i>	1922 1945
A. E. Burgett, b. 1869; <i>Edmonton</i>	1932 1947	A. Lea, b. 1868; <i>Kyushu</i>	1909 1935
C. H. Golding Bird, b. 1874; <i>Mauritius</i>	1919 1930	J. H. Linton, b. 1879; <i>Persia</i>	1919 1935
W. J. Carey, b. 1875; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1921 1933	J. C. Mann, b. 1880; <i>Kiushu</i>	1935 1941
T. A. Chapman, b. 1867; <i>Colchester</i>	1922 1933	F. M. Molyneux, b. 1885; <i>Melanesia</i>	1924 1931
Eyre Chatterton, b. 1863; <i>Nagpur</i>	1903 1926	William R. Mounsey, b. 1868; <i>Labuan</i>	1909 1916
B. C. Corfield, b. 1890; <i>Travancore</i>	1938 1945	S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Tinnevely</i>	1939 1945
G. H. Cranswick, b. 1881; <i>Gippsland</i>	1917 1942	H. Newton, b. 1866; <i>New Guinea</i>	1915 1936
H. Crotty, b. 1886; <i>Bathurst</i>	1928 1936	G. Nickson, b. 1864; <i>Bristol</i>	1906 1932
E. D. L. Danson, b. 1880; <i>Labuan</i>	1917 1931	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i>	1926 1940
J. Daughlish, b. 1897; <i>Nassau</i>	1932 1942	G. E. Powell, b. 1882; <i>Penrith</i>	1938 1944
A. A. David, b. 1867; <i>Liverpool</i>	1921 1944	M. S. O'Rourke, b. 1869; <i>Accra</i>	1913 1924
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872; <i>Singapore</i>	1907 1927	E. Palmer, b. 1869; <i>Bombay</i>	1908 1929
P. F. D. de Labilliere, b. 1879; <i>Knar-es-borough</i>	1934 1937	A. W. T. Perowne, b. 1867; <i>Worcester</i>	1931 1941
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i>	1932 1937	B. C. Roberts, b. 1887; <i>Singapore</i>	1927 1940
E. A. Dunn, b. 1870; <i>West Indies</i>	1917 1943	E. F. Robins, b. 1870; <i>Alibabasca</i>	1910 1930
E. H. Etheridge, b. 1872; <i>Kaffraria</i>	1923 1943	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i>	1928 1938
J. C. Farthing, b. 1862; <i>Montreal</i>	1909 1939	W. W. Sedgwick, b. 1859; <i>Wataup</i>	1914 1929
J. L. Fuller, b. 1881; <i>Lebombo</i>	1913 1920	R. G. Shedden, b. 1889; <i>Nassau</i>	1919 1931
M. R. Furze, b. 1872; <i>St. Albans</i>	1909 1944	A. W. Smith, b. 1875; <i>Lagos</i>	1925 1942
R. S. Fyffe, b. 1869; <i>Rangoon</i>	1910 1928	M. L. Smith, D.S.O., b. 1868; <i>Rochester</i>	1918 1939
M. G. C. Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924 1938	R. R. Smith, b. 1872; <i>Algoma</i>	1926 1940
W. V. Geard, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1898; <i>Wataup</i>	1938 1944	Wm. Eden Smyth, b. 1858; <i>Lebombo</i>	1893 1912
C. Hope Gill, b. 1861; <i>Travancore</i>	1905 1924	A. N. Thomas, b. 1869; <i>Adelaide</i>	1916 1940
H. A. Gray, b. 1872; <i>Edmonton</i>	1914 1931	N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879; <i>Rangoon</i>	1923 1934
A. V. Green, b. 1857; <i>Ballarat</i>	1894 1915	T. C. Twitwell, b. 1866; <i>Polynesia</i>	1908 1921
M. H. M. Gumbleton, b. 1872; <i>Ballarat</i>	1916 1927	G. J. Walsh, b. 1870; <i>Hokkaido</i>	1927 1941
D. G. Halford, b. 1865; <i>Rockhampton</i>	1908 1920	F. P. Walsh, b. 1870; <i>Assam</i>	1905 1924
H. J. Hamilton, b. 1862; <i>Nagoya</i>	1912 1934	H. P. Westcott, b. 1863; <i>Calcutta</i>	1919 1945
M. T. McCa. Harding, b. 1865; <i>Rupert-sland</i>	1909 1942	F. J. Western, b. 1880; <i>Tinnevely</i>	1929 1939
A. C. Headlam, C.B., b. 1862; <i>Gloucester</i>	1923 1945	H. Whitehead, b. 1853; <i>Madras</i>	1899 1922
H. H. Henson, b. 1863; <i>Durham</i>	1918 1939	L. W. Williams, b. 1859; <i>Quebec</i>	1915 1935
B. O. F. Heywood, b. 1870; <i>Ely</i>	1926 1941	J. J. Willis, C.B.E., b. 1872; <i>Uganda</i>	1912 1934
R. S. Heywood, b. 1867; <i>Mombasa</i>	1917 1936	St. J. B. W. Willson, b. 1868; <i>B. & Wells</i>	1921 1937
J. Holden, b. 1882; <i>West China</i>	1933 1938	Cecil J. Wood, b. 1873; <i>Melanesia</i>	1912 1919
C. R. Hone, b. 1878; <i>Wakefield</i>	1931 1945	G. W. Wright, b. 1873; <i>North Africa</i>	1936 1943

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.)
[Signs Russell Southwell] 1941
Provost, Very Rev. H. C. L. Heywood, M.A. 1945

Archdeacons (each £300).

Newark, Ven. J. P. Hals, D.S.O., M.A. 1930
Nottingham, Ven. R. P. Wilson, M.A. 1944
Organist, Capt. G. T. Francis, F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 255; Curates, &c., 86.

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, M.A. 1936
Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry McGowan, M.A. (Woodthorpe Lodge, Wakefield.) [Signs Henry Wakefield] 1945
Provost, Very Rev. N. T. Hopkins, M.A. 1933

Bishop Suffragan.

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Tom Longworth, M.A. 1939
Archdeacons (each £300).

Pontefract, Bishop of Pontefract. 1939
Halifax, Ven. Albert Baines, M.A. 1935
Organist (vacant).

Beneficed Clergy, 217; Curates, &c., 96.

Chancellor, J. N. Gray, A.C., M.A. 1944
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Colcs, Wakefield.

CANADA.

Primate of All Canada.
The Most Rev. D. T. Owen, *Archbishop of Toronto.*

Province of Canada.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Quebec, P. Carrington, b. 1892 (cons. 1935), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	1944 85
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Fredericton, W. H. Moorhead.....	1938 80
Montreal, J. H. Dixon.....	1945
Nova Scotia, G. F. Kingston.....	1945 119

Province of Ruperts Land.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Rupert's Land, L. R. Sherman, b. 1886 (cons. 1927), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	1945 52
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	

Arctic, A. L. Fleming, b. 1883.....	1933 16
Athabasca, A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881 (cons. 1932).....	1933 23
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, b. 1875.....	1924 45
Calgary, H. R. Raeg.....	1943 42
Edmonton, W. F. Barfoot.....	1941 35
Keewatin, J. Lothhouse.....	1938 17
Qu' Appelle, E. H. Knowles, b. 1874.....	1935 30
Saskatchewan, H. Mattin.....	1939 31
Saskatoon, W. T. T. Hallam, b. 1878 (cons. 1931).....	1932 42

Province of Ontario.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishops.</i>	
Huron, C. A. Seager, b. 1872 (cons. 1926) <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	1945 150
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Toronto, A. R. Beverley (Suffragan).....	1934
Algonia, W. L. Wright.....	1944
Mooseone, R. J. Renison, b. 1876 (cons. 1932).....	1943 18
Niagara, L. W. B. Broughall, b. 1876.....	1933 90
Ontario, John Lyons, b. 1878.....	1932 73
Ottawa, R. Jefferson.....	1942 78

Province of British Columbia.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishop.</i>	
Kootenay, W. R. Adams, b. 1877 (cons. 1925), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	1942 36
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
British Columbia, H. E. Sexton, b. 1888 (cons. 1935).....	1937 52
Caledonia, J. B. Gibson, b. 1881.....	1945 20
Cariboo, F. Stanford, b. 1883.....	1943 12
New Westminster, Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., b. 1868.....	1942 84
Yukon, W. A. Geddes, b. 1894 (cons. 1929).....	1933 11

PROVINCE OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Metropolitan Bishop.</i>	
Calcutta, The Most Rev. George Clay Hubback, b. 1882 (cons. 1924).....	1945 50
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Assam (vacant).....	1945 25
Bhagalpur, Thomas Lenman, b. 1883.....	1943 21
Bombay, R. Dyke Acland, b. 1882.....	1929 60
Chota Nagpur, G. N. L. Hall, b. 1891.....	1937 120
Ass. Bp., S. K. Tarafdar.....	1935 113
Colombo, C. D. Horsley, b. 1903.....	1938 113
Ass. Bp., H. L. J. De Mel, b. 1891.....	1945 170
Dornakal, A. B. Elliott (cons. 1935).....	1945 10
Ass. Bp., A. N. Mukherji.....	1944 10
Lahore, G. D. Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., b. 1879.....	1932 96
Ass. Bp., J. S. C. Bannerjee.....	1931
Lucknow, S. A. Bill, b. 1884.....	1939

Sees.

Apptd. Clgy.

Madras, A. M. Hollis, b. 1899.....	1942 60
Nagpur, A. O. Hardy, b. 1891.....	1937 40
Nasik, H. C. Read.....	1944 50
Rangoon, C. A. West, b. 1893.....	1935 49
Tinnevely, G. T. Selwyn, b. —.....	1945 86
Travancore and Cochin, C. K. Jacob.....	1945 75

AUSTRALIA.

Primate of Australia.
The Most Rev. H. F. Le Fanu, *Archbishop of Perth.*

Province of New South Wales.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	
Sydney, The Most Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, b. 1890 (cons. 1922).....	1933 302
Bp. Coadj., C. V. Pilcher, b. 1879.....	1936
Bp. Coadj., W. G. Hilliard, b. 1877 (cons. 1934).....	1939
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Armidale, John Stoward Moyes, b. 1884.....	1929 62
Bathurst, A. L. Wyldie.....	1937 62
Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, b. 1885.....	1934 63
Grafton, W. H. W. Stevenson, b. 1878.....	1938 41
Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty, b. 1879.....	1931 85
Riverina, C. H. Murray.....	1943 25

Province of Victoria.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	
Melbourne, The Most Rev. J. J. Booth, M.C., b. 1886 (cons. 1934).....	1942 286
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Ballarat, W. H. Johnson, b. 1889.....	1936 62
Bendigo, C. L. Riley, O.B.E., V.D., b. 1888.....	1938 31
Geelong.....	1942
Gippsland, D. B. Blackwood, M.C., b. 1892.....	1942 37
St. Arnaud, Melville C. James, b. 1877.....	1927 26
Wangaratta, T. M. Armour.....	1943 34

Province of Queensland.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	
Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald C. Halse, b. 1881 (cons. 1925) <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	1943 37
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, b. 1869.....	1932 26
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, b. 1884.....	1922 14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong, b. 1880.....	1936 16
N. Queensland, John O. Fectham, b. 1876.....	1913 20
Rockhampton, Fortescue L. Ash, b. 1882.....	1928 20

Province of Western Australia.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	
Perth, The Most Rev. H. F. Le Fanu, b. 1870 (cons. 1915, trans. 1929, <i>Primate of Australia</i>).....	1935 72
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Bunbury, L. A. Knight, b. 1890.....	1938 34
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, b. 1879.....	1919 8
N.W. Australia, John Frewer, b. 1883.....	1929 4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Adelaide, B. Robin.....	1941 108
Tasmania, G. F. Canswick, b. 1894.....	1944
Willochra, Richard Thomas, b. 1881.....	1926 24

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>	
Christchurch, The Most Rev. Campbell West West-Watson, b. 1877 (cons. 1909).....	1940 120
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Auckland, W. J. Simkin, b. 1883.....	1940 83
Dunedin, W. A. R. Fitchett, b. 1877.....	1934 46
Melanesia, W. H. Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1894.....	1932 75

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Nelson, P. W. Stephenson, b. 1888	28
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, b. 1886	9
Waiapu (vacant)	72
Bp. Suff. (<i>Aotearoa</i>), F. A. Bennett, b. 1872	
Waikato, C. A. Cherrington, b. 1873	1926
Wellington, H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882	1936

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Cape Town, The Most Rev. J. R. Darbyshire, b. 1880 (cons. 1931)	120
Bp. Coadj., S. W. Lavis, b. 1873	1931
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Bloemfontein, A. H. Howe-Browne, b. 1881	1934
Asst. Bp., T. W. Stainton, b. 1901	1942
Damaraland, G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882	1939
George, H. L. Gwyer, b. 1883	1937
Grahamstown, A. H. Cullen, b. 1887	1931
Johannesburg, G. H. Clayton, b. 1884	1934
Kimberley & Kuruman, J. Hunter, b. 1897	1943
Lebombo, Dennis Victor, b. 1882	1936
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget, M.C., b. 1886	1936
Natal, Leonard N. Fisher, b. 1882 (cons. 1921)	1928
Pretoria, W. Parker, b. 1883	1933
St. Helena, G. P. L. Turner, b. 1888	1939
St. John's, Kaffraria, Theodore Sumner Gibson, b. 1885 (cons. 1928)	1943
Zululand, A. W. Lee, b. 1878	1935

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Archbishop of West Indies.

Jamaica, The Most Rev. W. G. Hardie, b. 1878 (cons. 1928). <i>Archbp. & Metropolitan</i>	1945
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Antigua, N. W. Newnham Davis, b. 1881	1944
Barbados, W. J. Hughes (cons. 1944)	1945
Guiana, Alan J. Knight	1937
Honduras, D. J. Wilson, b. 1903 (cons. 1938)	1945
Nassau, S. Burton, b. 1897	1942
Trinidad (vacant)	
Windward Islds., H. N. V. Tonks, b. 1891	1936

PROVINCE OF CHINA.

*Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. (Chinese Holy Catholic Church.)**The Rt. Rev. Bishops. (British and Chinese.)*

Cheh Kiang, John Curtis, b. 1880	1929
Eastern Szechwan, K. G. Bevan	1941
Western do. C. T. Song, cons. 1929	1938
Asst. Bp. H. A. Maxwell, b. 1897	1943

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (*Disestablished March 31, 1920.*)

ST. DAVID'S. £2,400.

120th Bishop (1927) of St. David's and 3rd Archbishop of Wales, The Most Rev. David Lewis Prosser, D.D. (Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire). [Signs David Cambrensis]	1944
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BANGOR. £2,400.

75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Edwardes Davies, D.D., (Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs David Bangor]	1944
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ST. ASAPH. £2,800.

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Thomas Havard, M.C., T.D., D.D. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs W. T. St. Asaph]	1934
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Sees. Apptd. Clgy.

Fuh-Kien, K. H. M. Chang	1943
Honan, Lindel Tsen	1929
Kwangsi and Hunan, P. Stevens, b. 1882	1933
North China (vacant)	1945
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, b. 1880	1921
Victoria, Hong Kong, R. O. Hall	1932
(American.)	
Shanghai, Hankow, Woohang and Wuhu.	

UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C., b. 1884	1924
Argentina and E. S. America, J. R. Weller, b. 1880, cons. 1934	1937
Asst. Bishop, D. I. Evans	1939
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne, b. 1864	1925
Egypt, Llyn H. Gwynne, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1863	1908
Gambia, J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903	1935
Gibraltar, H. J. Buxton, b. 1880	1933
Iran, W. J. Thompson, b. 1885	1935
Jerusalem, W. H. Stewart, b. 1888	1943
Korea, A. C. Cooper, b. 1881	1931
Asst. Bp., J. Kudo	1942
Labuan and Sarawak, F. S. Hollis	1938
Lagos, L. G. Vining, b. 1888 (c. 1938)	1940
Assist. Bishops, A. B. Akinyele	1933
N. S. Jones	1944
Madagascar, G. R. Vernon, b. 1900	1940
Asst. Bp., G. Miles	1938
Masai L. E. Stradling	1945
Mauritius, H. van L. Otter-Barry, b. 1887	1931
Mombasa, R. P. Crabbe, b. 1883	1936
Newfoundland, P. S. Abraham (cons. 1937)	1943
Niger, C. J. Patterson (cons. 1942)	1946
Asst. Bp. A. C. Onyezebo	1937
North Africa, G. F. B. Morris	1943
Northern Rhodesia, R. S. Taylor	1941
Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, b. 1893	1936
Sierra Leone, J. L. C. Horstead, b. 1898	1936
Asst. Bp., T. S. C. Johnson, b. 1873	1937
Singapore, J. L. Wilson	1941
Sudan, A. M. Gelsthorpe, D.S.O., b. 1892 (cons. 1933)	1938
Tanganyika Central, G. A. Chambers	1927
Asst. Bp., W. W. Jones	1943
Uganda, C. E. Stuart (cons. 1932)	1934
Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903	1936
Zanzibar, W. Scott Baker	1944

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Archbishop (Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus) (vacant), Mgr. Leontios, locum tenens. <i>Metropolitans.</i>	
Paphos, Mgr. Leontios Leontios	1930
Kition, Mgr. Leontios, locum tenens	1938
Kyrenia, Mgr. Makarios Myriantheus	1927

MONMOUTH. £2,400.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D. (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.) [Signs Alfred Monmouth]	1945
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SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,400.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward William Williamson, D.D. (Ely Tower, Brecon.) [Signs Edward Swansea & Brecon]	1939
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THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, prior to the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of the Synod of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 86 in all. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1928) was (prior to the union of the Churches) 759,797. The sum of £800,865 3s. 3d. was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,371 6s. 7d.), but including legacies, amounting to £45,230 6s. 9d., raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches numbered 1,470. There were in addition 245 chapels and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The figures at Dec. 31, 1943, applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after 86 years of separation are:—

Congregations, 2,443; total membership, 1,264,125; Sunday Schools, 3,020, with 246,893 scholars and 31,884 teachers. In 20 Foreign Missions fields there are 385 European Mission Agents (and in addition 173 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 8,000 native agents, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration

of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of the late Viscount Haldane), enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1945), The Most Hon. the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., T.D. Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1946-47), Rt. Rev. Principal Dr. John McKenzie.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. T. Cox, D.D.
Depute Clerk, Rev. L. C. Phillips, B.D.
Procurator, J. F. Strachan, K.C., LL.B.
Agents of the Church, Arthur H. McLean, w.s., and E. J. McCandlish, w.s.
Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, s.s.c.
Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).
General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.
Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches.

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 33 presbyteries, 576 ministers, 558 congregations, with 118,126 communicants, 103,274 families, 6,353 Sabbath-school teachers, and 60,549 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1944, this branch contributed by congregational effort £94,967 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £463,252.—Moderator (1945-46), Rt. Rev. Prof. R. Corkey, M.A., D.D., P.C. General Sec., Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 330 congregations, 21 preaching stations, 68,747 members, and 491 junior members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 45 missionaries abroad, including 20 women. In 1944 the amount raised for all purposes was £396,284.

Moderator (1945-46), Rev. James Colville, M.A., D.D.

Gen. Sec., Rev. A. Drummond Harcus, M.A., D.D.
Church Offices: 134 George St., W.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop.	Clergy.	Income
		(1901)			of Sec.
Armagh....	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1872 (cons. 1915)	1938	55,359	10	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev. Arthur William Barton, D.D., b. 1881 (cons. 1930)	1939	70,532	160	2,500
BISHOPS.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., b. 1897.....	1945	9,891	42	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Thomas Arnold Harvey, D.D., b. 1878	1935	8,271	38	1,479
Clagher.....	Rt. Rev. Richard Tyner, M.A., b. 1877.....	1943	32,000	34	1,441
Connor.....	Rt. Rev. Charles King Irwin, D.D., b. 1873 (cons. 1933).....	1942	226,810	131	1,750
Cork.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Thomas Hearn, LL.D., b. 1875	1938	31,935	82	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. R. McN. Boyd, M.C., D.D., b. 1890 (cons. 1943)	1945	47,746	91	2,140
Down &					
Dromore	Rt. Rev. W. S. Kerr, D.D., b. 1873.....	1944		106	1,500
Killaloe....	Rt. Rev. Hedley Webster, D.D., b. 1880.....	1945	9,222	37	1,500
Killmore....	Rt. Rev. Albert Edward Hughes, D.D., b. 1878	1939	31,210	72	1,542
Limerick....	Rt. Rev. Evelyn Charles Hodges, D.D., b. 1889	1942	5,200	35	1,408
Osory.....	Rt. Rev. J. P. Phair, D.D., b. 1876.....	1940	19,231	85	1,535
Tuan.....	Rt. Rev. John Winthrop Crozier, D.D., b. 1879	1939	7,000	29	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. David Frederick Ruddell Wilson, M.A. (1935)

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Very Rev. R. G. S. King, B.D.; Ven. E. G. Sullivan, M.A.,
Lt.-Col. J. P. Galbraith, O.B.E., D.L., and R. H. Ryland, B.L.Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), George B. Butler,
52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Asst. Secretary, D. M. Hudson.
Accountant—J. G. Greene, A.C.A.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 20 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3

parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £11,823,583, made up of Private Endowments £325,871, Parochial Sustentation £7,837,994, Episcopal Sustentation £572,087, General Synod Funds £826,367, Miscellaneous purposes £2,261,264.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £13,030,509. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £387,914. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1944, was £101,446, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £336,324.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen and Orkney,	Herbert W. Hall, D.D.....	1943	44	£*940
Argyll.	T. Hannay, M.A.....	1942	16	852
Brechin.	Eric Graham, M.A.....	1944	26	*1,167
Edinburgh,	E. D. L. Logie Dan- son, D.D. (transl. 1939) Primus	1943		
	cons. 1917	75		1,533

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 398. Parsonages, 226. Clergy, 307. Communicants, 57,072.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Glasgow,	J. C. H. How, D.D.	1938	83	£*1,467
Moray,	P. H. Wilson, M.A.	1943	20	*1,226
St. Andrews,	J. L. Barkway, M.A. (trans. 1938).....	1935	43	*1,140

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1945-1946), Rev.

Archibald W. Harrison, M.C., B.A., B.Sc., D.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1945-1946),

Sir George Knight (Bournemouth).

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. Edwin Finch, 1

Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1946-1947), Rev. R. Newton

Flew, M.A., D.D.

Vice-President Designate (1946-1947), Richard J.

Soper (Barnsley).

Statistics.—In 1945 in association with the Conference in Great Britain and Ireland (at home and abroad), there were 5,551 Ministers, 43,734 Lay Preachers, 1,223,277 Members and Probationers, 20,654 Churches, 15,372 Sunday Schools, 125,826 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 939,534 Sunday Scholars.

The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1939) are: Ministers, 54,340; local preachers, 83,263; members and probationers, 11,666,646; Sunday schools, 76,057; officers and teachers, 820,202; scholars, 7,495,834; churches and other preaching places, 94,175.

Wesleyan Methodists, the original Church founded in 1739 by the two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744.

The Primitive Methodists sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes.

The United Methodist Church was formed by

the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—*The Methodist New Connexion*, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by Wm. O'Bryan a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834 concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation.

The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND.

President (1945-46), Rev. Edward Whittaker, Dublin.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. G. A. Sisco, D.D., Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1945 there were in Great Britain 374 Ministers, 9,043 Members, 156 Chapels and 12,136 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. P. Lockley, 36 Princes Road, Sale, Manchester.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1945 there were in Great Britain 28 Ministers, 395 Lay Preachers, 11,732 Members, 227 Chapels and 15,984 Sunday Scholars.—*President (1945-46),* Alderman T. Tomlinson, B.E.M., J.P. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. W. H. Jones, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87-89 West Bar, Sheffield 3; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Brookes, J.P., Pittmoor, Sheffield 3.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches and preaching stations in Assam, 1,567.

In 1943 the body numbered—churches, 1,477; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,672; ministers and preachers, 1,068; elders, 7,172; communicants, 174,664 Sunday-school teachers and officers, 14,671; Sunday-school scholars, 88,618; adherents (including communicants), 239,940. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1943, £246,964. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £497,823. Receipts from various funds, £23,081. One of the features of the Welsh churches is

the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; Welsh is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 390 chapels and preaching stations, with 35,547 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured. The Church celebrated its bicentenary in 1935.

Moderators of Synods (1945)—South Wales, Principal W. P. Jones, M.A., B.D., Trevecca College; *North Wales*, Rev. J. Lloyd Jones, B.A., Carnarvon. *Moderator of General Assembly (1945-46)*, Rev. John Thickens, London.

Chief Secretary, Rev. Gwilym Williams, B.A., Glyn Menai, Bangor.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,457 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,864. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1945-46)*, Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, M.A., D.D. *Chairman Elect (1946-47)*, Rev. F. Chalmers Rogers, M.A. *Secretary*, Rev. S. M. Berry, M.A., D.D. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees with an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union. *Secretary*, B. Touch. *Offices*, Huntingdon Lodge, Wormley, Herts.

The BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists in all respects but one—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1944, 4,206 chapels and 1,928 pastors. The members numbered 368,273. Sunday-school teachers 38,554, and Sunday scholars 292,111. *President of the Baptist Union, 1945-6*, Rev. A. Dakin, D.T.I., B.D. *Sec.*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey, C.H., M.A. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

The *Baptist World Alliance* (founded in 1905) is a Federation of National Conventions and Unions of the Baptist communion throughout the world. Communicant membership in 70 countries totals over 13,000,000. *Pres.*, Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. O. Lewis, Ph.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912) in July, 1865, in the East of London.

After the work had spread to many English cities under the name of the Christian Mission, it took, in 1878, its present name, and adopted a military plan of organisation, with a uniform and other distinctive features. From the early 'eighties it spread to many parts of the world, and at the death of its Founder was established in 59 countries. It is now (1943) established in 97 countries and colonies. Since 1890, following the publication of "In Darkest England and the Way Out," written by the first General, the Salvation Army has added Social Work of a varied and comprehensive character to the evangelistic work with which it began and which remains the foundation and principal feature of its activities.

During the war years, welfare work among Service men and women largely increased, and specially trained and equipped teams of Salvation

Army officers are doing relief work in devastated Europe and in the Far East.

In December, 1943, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employees was 41,871. Local Officers, Bandsmen, Songsters and Corps Cadets (unpaid) 276,415, languages used 102, Corps and Outposts 17,963, Social Centres and Agencies 1,812, including 481 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots, 219 Industrial Homes, 207 Labour Bureaux, 15 ex-prisoners Homes, 339 Homes for Women and Children, 25 Farms, 174 Slum Posts, 1,046 Day and Industrial Schools. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1944 amounted to £250,050. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*GENERAL*, George L. Carpenter, b. 1872; *elected General* Aug. 24, 1939; *assumed Command* Nov. 1, 1939.

Other Religious Denominations.

The Greeks (*Exarch of Western and Central Europe*, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Archbishop Germanos, 8 Dawson Pl., Bayswater, W.2.) have St. Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W.2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Russian Orthodox Church (St. Philip) is at 188, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, and the Serbian at 12 Lennox Gardens. The Armenians have a church in London (S. Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St. Trinity, Upper Brook Street).

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, has about 300 ministers, 339 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Mortimer Rowe, B.A., D.D., 14 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 20,472 members in Great Britain, and has 417 places of worship. The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends' House, Euston Rd., N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. *The Oxford Group* (Dr. F. N. D. Buchman), Hdqrs., 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Sq., W.1. *The First Church of Christ, Scientist*, in Boston,

Massachusetts, U.S.A. (Committee on Publication Office, Donington House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.2), has 323 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church (*Temp. Offices*, Tytherton, nr. Chippenhams, Wilt.) has in the U.K. 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,161 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has fine Gothic building in Gordon Sq., W.C.1; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Churches of Christ have 165 churches in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 50 churches in England, *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Rodgers, 5 Woburn Hill, Stoneycroft, Liverpool, 13. The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 99 organized churches, 52 companies, and 6,342 members in the British Isles. There is a mosque for Muslims in Melrose Road, South-fields, S.W.18, with resident *Imam*; at Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque, and at Cardiff a mosque (restored after air raid damage) each with resident *Imam*, a mosque is being erected in the garden of Regent's Park Lodge, Park Road, Regent's Park, on land presented to the Moslem community by the British Government.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In England and Wales there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 14 Episcopal Sees; in Scotland 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the British Empire there are 39 Archiepiscopal and 142 Episcopal Sees, with 79 Vicariates and 28 Prefectures.

The Catholic Directory estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1939) at 2,406,419, Scotland (1939) 614,469, Ireland (Census figures, 1926) 3,111,952. The figures for India (1931 Census figures) are 3,959,616, Ceylon (1921) 449,311, Canada (1931) 4,285,388, Australian Commonwealth (1936) 1,259,720, New Zealand (1938) 223,802, and Union of South Africa 293,383; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 398,277,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); Archbishop, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain,

His Excellency Most Rev. William Godfrey
(Archbishop of Cius).

The Most Revd. Archbishops.

CONS. CLERGY

Westminster, Bernard Griffin (1943) . . .	1938	704
Auxiliaries, Edward Myers . . .	1932	
David Mathew . . .	1938	
Cardiff, Michael Joseph McGrath (1940) . . .	1935	180
Birmingham, Thomas Williams . . .	1929	511
Auxil., Humphrey Bright . . .	1944	
Liverpool, Richard Downey . . .	1928	623
Auxil., Joseph F. Halsall . . .	1945	

The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday . . .	1920	143
Clifton, William Lee . . .	1932	256
Hexham and Newcastle, Joseph McCor- mack . . .	1937	412
Lancaster, T. E. Flynn . . .	1939	229
Leeds, Henry Poskitt . . .	1936	327
Menevia, Wales, Daniel Hannon . . .	1941	153
Middlesbrough, Thomas Shine (1929) . . .	1921	208
Northampton, Thos. L. Parker . . .	1941	226
Nottingham, Edward Ellis . . .	1944	238
Plymouth, John Barrett (1929) . . .	1927	186
Portsmouth, John H. King (1941) . . .	1938	289
Salford, H. Vincent Marshall . . .	1939	528
Shrewsbury, Ambrose Moriarty (1934) . . .	1932	182
Southwark, Abp.-Bp. Peter E. Amigo . . .	1904	667
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown . . .	1924	

SCOTLAND.

The Most Revd. Archbishops.

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Andrew Joseph McDonald, O.S.B. . . .	1929	189
Glasgow, Donald A. Campbell (1945) . . .	1939	437

The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

Aberdeen, George Bennett . . .	1928	66
Argyll & Isles, (vacant) . . .	33	
Dunkeld, John Toner . . .	1924	63
Galloway, William Mellon (1943) . . .	1935	40

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.

Apostolic Nuncio to Eire,

His Excellency Most Rev. Paschal Robinson,
O.F.M. (Archbishop of Tuam).

The Most Revd. Archbishops.

Armagh (vacant) . . .	1945	178
Dublin, J. C. McQuaid . . .	1940	792
Bp. Aux., Francis Joseph Wall . . .	1931	
Cashel, John Harty . . .	1914	130
Archbp.-Coadj., Jeremiah Kinane (1942) . . .	1933	
Tuam, Joseph Walsh . . .	1938	183

The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

Athlone, Patrick Morrisroe . . .	1911	61
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CONS. CLERGY

Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, James Mc- Namee . . .	1927	114
Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan . . .	1943	110
Clonfert, John Dignan . . .	1924	84
Cloyne, James Roche (1935) . . .	1926	143
Cork, Daniel Cohalan . . .	1914	242
Derry, Neil Farren . . .	1939	114
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean . . .	1929	226
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty . . .	1944	67
Elphin, Edward Dooley . . .	1923	105
Ferns, James Staunton . . .	1939	155
Galway and Kilmacduagh, Michael Browne . . .	1937	98
Kerry, Michael O'Brien . . .	1927	122
Killade & Leighlin, Thomas Keogh . . .	1936	159
Killalea, James Naughton . . .	1912	52
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty . . .	1904	175
Kilmore, Patrick Lyons . . .	1937	136
Limerick, (vacant) . . .	194	
Meath, John D'Aiton (1943) . . .	1942	191
Ossory, Patrick Collier . . .	1928	134
Raphoe, William MacNeely . . .	1923	90
Ross, Denis Moynihan . . .	1941	30
Waterford & Lismore, Daniel Cohalan . . .	1943	174

Europe.

CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop, Maltia, Michael Gonzi (1943) (Archbishop) . . .	1924
Aux.-Bp., Emmanuel Galea . . .	1942

The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

Gozo, Joseph Pace . . .	1944
Gibraltar, Richard Fitzgerald . . .	1927

America.

Dele.-Apostolic to Canada: Abp. Antoninutti.

The Most Revd. Archbishops.

Edmonton, John MacDonald (1938) . . .	1934
Halifax, John T. McNally (1937) . . .	1913
Kingston, Joseph O'Sullivan (1944) . . .	1913
Moncton, Norbert Robichaud . . .	1942
Montreal, Joseph Charbonneau (1940) . . .	1939
Bps. Aux. { Conrad Chaumont . . .	1941
{ Laurence Whelan . . .	1941
Ottawa, Alexandre Vachon . . .	1940
Port of Spain, Finbar Ryan, O.P. (1940) . . .	1937
Quebec, Cardinal Villeneuve (1931) . . .	1930
Bp. Aux., Homer Plante . . .	1927
Georges L. Pelletier . . .	1943
Regina, Peter J. Monahan (1935) . . .	1932
St. Boniface, Arthur Beliveau . . .	1913
Coadj.-Bp., George Cabana . . .	1941
St. John's, Newfoundland, Edward Roche . . .	1915
Coadj.-Abp., Thomas J. Flynn . . .	1945
Toronto, James McGuigan (1934) . . .	1930
Vancouver, B.C., William Duke (1931) . . .	1928
Bp. Coadj., Edward Jennings . . .	1941
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott . . .	1916
Bp. Coadj., Gerald Murray, C. SS.R. . . .	1930
Aux., Francis R. Wood . . .	1940

The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

Alexandria, Rosario Brodeur . . .	1941
Amos, Joseph Desmarais . . .	1931
Antigonish, James Morrison . . .	1911
Coadj.-Bp., John MacDonald . . .	1943

	CONS.
<i>Mandalay</i> , Albert Faliere, V. A.	1930
<i>Mangalore</i> , Victor R. Fernandez.	1931
<i>Mataram</i> , Manuel de Medeiros Guerreiro.	1937
<i>Mysore</i> , Maurice Bernard Despatures.	1932
<i>Nispiu</i> , Louis Gayet.	1934
<i>Nellore</i> , William Bouter.	1929
<i>Palma</i> , Bernard Sullivan.	1929
<i>Poona</i> , Henry Doering.	1907
<i>Quilon</i> , Jerome Feinaudex.	1937
<i>Ramchi</i> , Oscar Sevrin.	1934
<i>Salem</i> , Henri Prunier.	1930
<i>Shillong</i> , Stephen Ferrando (19-5).	1934
<i>Tiruvallu</i> , James A. Kalaputakal.	1932
<i>Trichunopoly</i> , James Mendonca.	1938
<i>Trichur</i> , George Alapatt.	1944
<i>Trincomalee</i> , Gastou Kobichez.	1917
<i>Trivandrum</i> , Vincent Derere (1937).	1936
<i>Tuticorin</i> , Francis Roche.	1933
<i>Vijayapuram</i> , John V. Arana Golgore, O.D.C.	1931
<i>Vizagapatani</i> , Pter Rossillon.	1918
<i>Coadj.-Bp.</i> Joseph Baud.	1942

Ausralia.

<i>Delegate-Apostolic to Australasia</i> , Apb. John Panico.	
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops.</i>	
<i>Adelaide</i> , Matthew Boevich.	1940
<i>Brisbane</i> , James Duhig.	1905
<i>Hobart</i> , Ernest V. Tweedy.	1943
<i>Melbourne</i> , Daniel Mannix (1917).	1912
<i>Coadj.-Archbp.</i> , Justin Simonds.	1942
<i>Perth</i> , Redmond Prendiville.	1933
<i>Sydney</i> , Norman Thomas Gilroy.	1935

The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

<i>Armidale</i> , John Coleman.	1929
<i>Ballarat</i> , James O'Collins.	1930
<i>Bathurst</i> , John Norton.	1926

	CONS.
<i>Cairns</i> , John Heavey, V. A.	1914
<i>Central New Guinea</i> , Joseph Lorks, V. A.	1933
<i>Darwin</i> , Francis X. Gsell, O.B.E.	1938
<i>Eastern New Guinea</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Fiji</i> , Victor Foley, S.M.	1944
<i>Geraldton</i> , Alfred J. Gummer.	1942
<i>Gilbert Islands</i> , O. Terrienae, V. A.	1938
<i>Goulburn</i> , Terence McGuire (1938).	1930
<i>Kimberley</i> , Otto Raible, V. A.	1935
<i>Lisnore</i> , John Carroll.	1910
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> Patrick Farrelly.	1931
<i>Maitland</i> , Edmund J. Gleeson.	1929
<i>New Hebrides</i> , Julius Halbert S.M., V. A.	1939
<i>North Solomon Islands</i> , T. J. Wade, V. A.	1930
<i>Papuaia</i> , A. G. de Boismenju, V. A.	1900
<i>Port Augusta</i> , Thomas McCabe.	1939
<i>Rabaul</i> , Isidore Scharmach, M.S.C., V. A.	1939
<i>Rockhampton</i> , Romuald Hayes.	1932
<i>Sale</i> , Richard Ryan.	1923
<i>Sandyhurst</i> , John McCarthy.	1917
<i>South Solomon Islands</i> , J. M. Aubin, V. A.	1935
<i>Tonga Islands</i> , Joseph Felix Blanc, V. A.	1912
<i>Toowoomba</i> , Basil Joseph Roper.	1938
<i>Townsville</i> , Hugh Edward Ryan.	1938
<i>Wagga-Wagga</i> , Francis Henschke.	1937
<i>Wilcannia Forbes</i> , Thomas Martin Fox.	1931

New Zealand.

The Most Revd. Archbishop.

<i>Wellington</i> , Thomas O'Shea.	1913
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The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

<i>Auckland</i> , James Liston.	1920
<i>Christchurch</i> , Patrick F. Lyons.	1944
<i>Dunedin</i> , James Whyte.	1920
<i>Bp.-Coadj.</i> , Hugh O'Neill.	1943

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

Religion.	CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.						Total
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America	S. America	Oceania.	
Christians:—							
Roman Catholics.	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics.	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	..	..	144,000,000
Protestant Churches.	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Coptic Christians. . . . .	..	..	10,000,000	..	..	..	10,000,000
Total Christians.	455,000,000	34,000,000	18,000,000	116,000,000	61,900,000	7,500,000	692,400,000
Non-Christians:—							
Jews.	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,510,000	100,000	30,000	16,140,000
Muhammadans.	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000	..	..	209,020,000
Buddhists. . . . .	..	150,000,000	..	180,000	..	..	150,180,000
Hindus. . . . .	..	230,000,000	..	150,000	..	..	230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists. . . . .	..	350,000,000	..	600,000	..	..	350,600,000
Shintoists. . . . .	..	25,000,000	..	..	..	..	25,000,000
Animists, etc. . . . .	..	45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000	..	100,000	135,650,000
Unclassified.	5,000,000	18,000,000	..	25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
Total Non-Christian.	20,000,000	979,000,000	135,000,000	30,510,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,167,610,000
TOTAL.	475,000,000	1,013,000,000	153,000,000	146,510,000	64,000,000	8,500,000	1,860,010,000

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Founded in 1919. Represented on the Council are principal voluntary organisations and statutory authorities. Its aims are to develop co-operation between voluntary social service agencies and between statutory and voluntary social services; to provide a clearing house of information on the social services to carry out research on problems in social work; to encourage international co-operation in social service work; to promote, and if necessary to undertake experiments in social service; to provide a headquarters for certain representative provincial organisations; to administer, and advise on the administration of, grants-in-aid from Government Departments and charitable trusts.

The Council provides the secretariat of various consultative groups: Standing Conference of Voluntary Organisations, Women's Group on Public Welfare; Churches Group; Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organisations; National Old People's Welfare Committee,

and the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Services undertaken by the Council include: development of social and cultural activities through local organisations, e.g. Village Halls, Community Centres; Citizens Advice Bureau; publication of Citizens' Advice Notes; provision of a library of publications on social work and other publications on local affairs.

The Council is represented by 13 senior officers stationed in the main population centres of Great Britain.

Head Office, 26 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

President, Sir Malcolm Stewart, Bt., O.B.E., D.L.

Chairman, Dr. W. G. S. Adams, C.B.

Deputy Chairman, R. C. Norman.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield.

Secretary, G. E. Haynes, C.B.E.

SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. *President* (1945), W. A. Barron, M.A. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.; H. L. O. Flecker, M.A. *Hon. Treasurer*, Dr. Terry Thomas; *Sec.*, L. W. Taylor, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, H. Marshall, F.C.C.S.—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the headmaster.

ASSOCIATION OF HEADMISTRESSES.—Headmistresses of Public Secondary Schools are eligible for membership. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1944-46), Miss M. S. Smith,

King Edward's High School, Birmingham. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. A. Jones, 29 Gordon Sq., London, W.C.1.

LONDON HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C.4. *Secretary*, A. T. Flight, Ph.D., B.Sc.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAD TEACHERS. *General Secretary*, Gordon Barry, B.Sc., Charter House, Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey.

HEADMISTRESSES OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. E. Williams, M.A., St. David's, Englefield Green, Surrey.

SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Sec.*, H. P. Ramage, Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN SCIENCE TEACHERS, Rest Harrow, Pett Level, nr. Hastings, Sussex.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Lennon.

CERTIFICATES.

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5s. 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place; or from the Nonconformist minister where the Marriage Act, 1898, applies.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1s.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s.; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 1s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s., but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to earlier entries (Births and Marriages) can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s. 1d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s. 1d. Extracts of entries are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England. The Registrar-General may permit searches to be made by and extracts to be given gratis to persons unable to pay the fees. The office of the Registrar-General is open on week-days between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Education

England and Wales.

The Education Bill presented to Parliament by Mr. R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education, on December 15, 1943, and passed into law on August 3, 1944, entirely recast the system of public education in England and Wales. It substituted a Ministry of Education for the Board (which never met), empowered the Minister to raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 and eventually to 16, and abolished the division of the Educational system into "elementary, secondary and higher" by substituting a continuous process, local education authorities being responsible throughout. Owing to the lack of the necessary school buildings and of teachers the 15 stage has been postponed until April 1, 1947, and the 16 stage will be brought into operation as early as practicable after that date. The Minister is advised by two Councils and every child is offered the opportunity to pass through primary, secondary and further stages, the secondary stage being designed to give all children over 11 an opportunity to make the most of their natural aptitudes.

School authorities (County Councils and County Borough Councils) are required to provide nursery schools and classes for children from 2 to 5 years before the compulsory stage is reached, and smaller classes are aimed at in primary schools, with the provision of junior grammar and technical schools. Backward children receive special attention and education authorities are instructed to provide meals and milk for the children under their charge.

A special feature of the Act is the institution of continuation schools, at first named "Young People's Colleges," afterwards amended to "County Colleges," where education will be continued up to the age of 18.

Adequate facilities are conferred on Education Authorities to provide playing fields and play centres, and the barrier against married women teachers is removed.

Managers of denominational schools are given approximately the same powers to borrow money as are conferred on local education authorities.

Under the Education Act, 1944, no tuition fees will be charged from April 1, 1945, in primary or secondary schools of any type maintained by public education authorities. Fees may be charged for extra tuition, given in some secondary schools, usually outside school hours, in such subjects as the violin, piano, dancing, or elocution.

Scotland.

In October, 1944, the Secretary for Scotland introduced the Education (Scotland) Bill which will apply to Scotland (with the necessary modifications), the national policy for education provided by the Education Act for England and Wales. Certain other changes that affect Scotland only will also be made in the Bill, which will not be proceeded with until all bodies concerned have considered the proposals and have had an opportunity to make any representations they think necessary to the Secretary of State.

Cost of Education, 1945-46

State Expenditure.

The Civil Estimates for 1945-46 include the amount of £103,955,595 for Education in Great Britain (including £12,466,286 for Scotland). The actual amount for Public Education is £102,832,140, the remainder being for Museums, Art Galleries, Scientific Investigation, etc. Included in this expenditure are Grants to Local Education Authorities £75,594,000 (£58,247,000 in 1944-45), Pensions to Teachers £12,685,000 (£9,939,800 in 1944-45), Grants to Persons other

than Local Education Authorities £2,569,010; Scholarships and Maintenance Allowances £1,011,800 (£138,690 in 1944-45), and Grants to Universities and Colleges £5,900,000 (£2,149,000 in 1944-45). The Universities receiving grants in 1945-46 are:—

England.

Birmingham £86,500
Bristol £65,750
Cambridge £118,500
Durham £85,850
Leeds £82,000
Liverpool £98,000
London £675,250
Manchester £93,500
Oxford £106,000
Reading £42,000
Sheffield £58,500

Wales.

University £158,000

Scotland.

Aberdeen £68,000
Edinburgh £117,300
Glasgow £109,700
St. Andrews £64,000

In addition to the grants to Universities, Exeter University College (£19,000), Manchester College of Technology (£15,500), Nottingham University College (£31,500), and Southampton University College (£20,000) in England; and Glasgow Royal Technical College (£17,750) in Scotland figure for Grants in Aid 1945-46. There are also Unallocated Grants:—for General Purposes £2,022,400; for Medical Education £1,000,000; for Teaching Hospitals £500,000; and for Capital Grants £250,000, a total of £3,772,400 unallocated, against £21,656 in 1944-45.

Expenditure from Rates.

In addition to the above expenditure from Taxation a total sum exceeding £116,000,000 in 1944-45 was provided by local education authorities from county and county borough rates. Of this total £99,000,000 represents expenditure in England and Wales (Elementary £75,000,000; Secondary, Technical and Higher £24,000,000); and £17,000,000 that of Scotland (on all branches).

The Burnham Scale.

The Burnham Committee, composed of representatives of Education Authorities and of Teachers, reached agreement on Nov. 8, 1944, as to salary scales for teachers in publicly maintained schools for a three year period from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1948.

The scales have to be endorsed by the constituent associations of the Burnham Committee and approved by the Minister of Education. When approved they become mandatory on all Education Authorities in England and Wales. The estimated cost, with regard to qualified assistant teachers, including the proposed salary changes and with approximations for certain proposed additional allowances for trained and graduate assistants is £51,500,000 to £52,000,000 per annum. For head teachers, including proposed additional payments for pupils over 15, the annual amount is £16,400,000, a total (for teachers salaries) of over £68,000,000 per annum.

Qualified Assistant Teachers.

Men:—Minimum £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £525 maximum.

Women:—Minimum £270 per annum, rising by annual increments of £12 to £420 maximum.

Head Teachers.

There are five salary scales, according to the number of pupils in the school:—

Grade I (up to 200 pupils): Men £570, Women £460; Grade II (200 to 200 pupils): Men £615, Women £500; Grade III (200 to 350 pupils): Men £660, Women £540; Grade IV (350 to 500 pupils): Men £705, Women £580; Grade V (over 500 pupils): Men £750, Women £620.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1945.

FULL TERM.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 21 to March 24.

Trinity, April 23 to June 23.

Michaelmas, Oct. 14 to Dec. 8.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE,

Michaelmas Term, 1944, 2,002.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> . . .	1933
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., B.C.L., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Jesus</i> . . .	1930
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Livingstone, M.A., President of Corpus . . .	1944
Proctors, C. V. Davidge, M.A., <i>Keble</i> ; C. H. Wilson, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> . . .	1945
Burgesses, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Arthur Salter, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> ; Sir Alan Herbert, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> . . .	1945
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court (vacant) . . .	1944
Public Orator, T. F. Higham, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> . . .	1939
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. W. M. Ellis, D.M., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> Bodley's Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> . . .	1943
Keeper of Archives, S. Gibson, M.A., <i>St. Cath.'s</i> Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, K. T. Parker, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> . . .	1927
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, F. S. Taylor, B.Sc., M.A., <i>Lincoln</i> . . .	1924
Keeper of Art Galleries, K. T. Parker, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> . . .	1934
Keeper of the Dept. of Antiquities, D. B. Harden, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> . . .	
Registrar of the University, Douglas Veale, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> . . .	1930
Assist. Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., <i>Wad.</i> . .	1925
Secretary of Faultlines, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> . . .	1925
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, Sir A. C. McWatters, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, A. B. Emden, M.A., Principal of St. Edmund Hall . . .	1932
Acting Curator of Schools, G. D. Parkes, B.Sc., M.A., D.Phil., <i>Keble</i> . . .	1939
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> . . .	1940
University Counsel, Sir W. T. Monckton, K.C., M.A., <i>Balliol</i> . . .	1929
Solicitor, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> . . .	1929
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge, Hon. M.A. . . .	1919
Bedels, A. V. Castell (<i>Divinity</i>); C. J. Honey (<i>Law</i>); A. R. Payne (<i>Medicine</i>); G. W. Beesley (<i>Arts</i>) . . .	
Clerk of the Schools, G. H. White, Hon. M.A.	1929

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—

Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson,
M.A., *Worcester*.Extra-Mural Studies, L. K. Hindmarsh,
M.A., *Balliol*.Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., *Jesus*,
University Museum, S. G. P. Plant, B.Sc.,
M.A., D.Phil., *Magdalen*.University Press, K. Sisam, B.Litt., M.A.,
Merton.

SECRETARY OF—

Committee for Appointments, H. B. Moore,
M.A., B.N.C. and A. R. Woolley, M.A.,
*Wad.*Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, S. Cald-
well, M.A., *Wad.*
The Rhodes Trustees, C. K. Allen, D.C.L.
Univ.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; The Vice-Chan-
cellor; Proctors.W. T. S. Stallybrass, D.C.L.; Sir W. D. Ross,
D.Litt.; V. J. K. Brook, M.A.; Sir C. Norwood,
M.A.; A. D. Lindsay, M.A.; A. H. Smith, M.A.;
J. R. H. Weaver, M.A.; Hon. E. M. Plumer,
M.A.; P. A. Landon, M.A.; A. B. Emden, M.A.;
A. L. Poole, M.A.; C. M. Bowra, M.A., D.Litt.;
E. G. T. Liddell, D.M.; D. L. Hammick, M.A.;
I. Deane Jones, M.A.; T. W. B. Osborn, M.A.;
G. H. Stevenson, M.A.; A. S. Russell, M.A.;
W. L. Ferrar, M.A.

Oxford Colleges.

(With date of foundation.)

<i>All Souls</i> (1437), B. H. Sumner, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Warden</i> .	
<i>Balliol</i> (1262), A. D. Lindsay, M.A., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>B.N.C.</i> (1509), W. T. S. Stallybrass, D.C.L., <i>Princi- pal</i> .	
<i>Ch. Ch.</i> (1532), J. Lowe, M.A., <i>Dean</i> .	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1516), Sir R. W. Livingstone, M.A., <i>President</i> .	
<i>Exceter</i> (1314), F. A. Barber, M.A., <i>Rector</i> .	
<i>Hertford</i> (1874), N. R. Murphy, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .	
<i>Jesus</i> (1571), Sir F. W. Ogilvie, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .	
<i>Lincoln</i> (1427), K. A. H. Murray, M.A., <i>Rector</i> .	
<i>Magdalen</i> (1458), Sir H. T. Tizard, K.C.B., A.F.C., M.A., F.R.S., <i>President</i> .	
<i>Merton</i> (1264), Sir J. Milcs, B.C.I., M.A., <i>Warden</i> .	
<i>New Coll.</i> (1379), A. H. Smith, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Warden</i> .	
<i>Oriel</i> (1326), Sir W. D. Ross, K.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., <i>Provost</i> .	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Queen's</i> (1340), R. H. Hodgkin, M.A., <i>Provost</i> .	
<i>St. John's</i> (1555), Sir C. Norwood, M.A., <i>President</i> .	
<i>Trinity</i> (1554), J. R. H. Weaver, M.A., <i>President</i> .	
<i>University</i> (1249), J. H. S. Willd, M.A., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Wadham</i> (1612), C. M. Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Warden</i> .	
<i>Worcester</i> (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Provost</i> .	
<i>St. Edm. Hall</i> (1269), A. B. Emden, M.A., <i>Prin.</i>	
<i>Keble</i> (1870), H. J. Carpenter, M.A., <i>Warden</i> .	

St. Catherine's Society (1868), V. J. K. Brook, M.A.,
Censor.*Campion Hall*, T. Corbikley, M.A., *Master*.*S. Benet's Hall*, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master*.*St. Peter's Hall* (1929), Canon R. W. Howard,
M.A., *Master*.*Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland,
M.A., *Principal*.*Somerville* (1879), Dr. Janet Vaughan, D.M., F.R.C.P.,
Principal.*St. Hugh's* (1886), Miss B. E. Gwyer, M.A., *Principal*.
St. Hilda's (1893), Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.,
Principal.*St. Anne's Society* (1879), Musgrave House, South
Parks Rd., Hon. E. M. Plumer, M.A., *Principal*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1945-46.

FULL TERM.

Michaelmas... Oct. 9 to Dec. 7.
 Lent..... Jan. 15 to Mar. 15.
 Easter..... Apr. 23 to June 14.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE,

1944-45: Men 2,875, Women, 489.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, K.G., M.A., Hon. LL.D., Trin...	1930
Vice-Chancellor, H. Thirkill, M.A., Master of Clare.....	1943
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Hon. LL.D., Trin.....	1938
Deputy High Steward, Lord Wright, M.A., Hon. LL.D., Trin.....	1936
Representatives in Parliament, K. W. M. Pickthorn, Litt.D., Corp.; H. W. Harris, M.A., Joh.....	1945
Commissary, Hon. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, K.B.E., M.A., Trin.....	1926
Orator, W. K. C. Guthrie, M.A., Pet.....	1939
Registrary, W. W. Glave, M.A., Ph.D., Emm...	1943
First Asst. Registrary, H. Kidd, M.A. (Oxford)	1945
Assistant Registrary, H. Claye, M.A., Cai...	1927
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., King's.....	1923
Sec. to the Library, H. C. Stanford, M.A., Joh.	1927
Treasurer, H. M. Taylor, M.A., Ph.D., Cla...	1945
Assistant Treasurer, C. R. Macdonald, M.A., Cai.....	1933
Secretary General of the Faculties, J. T. Saunders, M.A., Chr.....	1935
Assistant Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., Selw.....	1939
Esquire Bedell, C. H. Thompson, M.A., Qu...	1937
Proctors, R. D. Whitehorn, M.A.; Trin.; C. R. G. Cosen, M.A., King's.....	1945
Organist, B. Ord., M.A., Mus.B. (King's).	
Director of the Observatory (vacant).	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., Cai.	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., Trin. H.	
Shickland Curator, H. B. Cott, M.A., Selw.	
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, T. T. Paterson, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. Lawrence.	
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., Trin.	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, T. Ellis Lewis, Ph.D., Trin. H.	
Representatives on General Medical Council, H. R. Dean, M.D., Trin. H.	
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof. F. C. Bartlett, M.A., Joh.	

SECRETARY TO.

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A., Selw., to 31/3/46; J. L. Brereton, M.A., Sid. Suss., from 1/4/46, Syndicate Buildings.

Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A. Cla., Stuart House.

Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Trin.

Appointments Board, O. V. Guy, M.A., Jes., Lensfield. University Press., S. C. Roberts, M.A., Pemb.

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

(Secretary, The Registry.)

Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.

Heads of Colleges, The Master of Selwyn; The Master of Pembroke; The Master of Clare; The Master of Emmanuel.

Professors and Readers, P. E. Adcock, Litt.D.; W. V. Hodge, M.A., Pemb.; G. E. Briggs, M.A., Joh.

Other Members of the Regent House, J. Burnaby, B.D., Trin.; E. T. C. Spooner, M.D.; J. M. Wordie, M.A., Joh.; H. D. P. Lee, M.A., Corp.; J. A. Steers, M.A., Cath.; C. W. Crawley, M.A., Trin. H.; H. S. Bennett, M.A., Emm.

Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of foundation.)

Christ's (1505), C. E. Raven, D.D., Master.

Clare (1326), H. Thirkill, M.A., Master.

Corpus Christi (1352), Sir W. Spens, M.A., Master.

Downing (1800), Admiral Sir H. W. Richmond, K.C.B., M.A., Master.

Emmanuel (1584), T. S. Hele, M.D., Master.

Gonville & Caius (1348), J. F. Cameron, M.A., Master.

Jesus (1496), E. M. W. Tillyard, Litt.D., Master.

King's (1441), J. T. Sheppard, M.A., Provost.

Magdalene (1542), A. B. Ramsay, M.A., Master.

Pembroke (1347), Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.A., Master.

Peterhouse (1284), P. C. Vellacott, D.S.O., M.A., Master.

Queen's (1448), J. A. Venn, Litt.D., Pres.

St. Catherine's (1473), H. J. Chaytor, Litt.D., Master.

St. John's (1511), E. A. Benians, M.A., Master.

Sidney Sussex (1596), T. Knox-Shaw, M.A., Master.

Trinity (1546), G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., M.A., Hon. Litt.D., Master.

Trinity Hall (1350), Prof. H. R. Dean, M.D., Master.

Selwyn College (1882), G. A. Chase, M.A., Master.

Fitzwilliam House (Non-Collegiate Students) (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., Censor.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Girton (1869), Miss K. T. B. Butler, M.A., Mistress.

Newnham (1875), Miss Curtis, C.B.E., M.A., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1836, 1900 and 1929.

Senate House, W.C.1.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. Hughes Parry, LL.M., M.A.

Chairman of the Court, Sir Samuel Gluckstein.

Chairman of Convocation, Canon John Albert Douglas, D.D., Ph.D., B.A.

Principal, Harold Cloughton, C.B.E., M.A.

THE COURT.

Ex-officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, Sir Charles Bresscy, Prof. Horton, Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Dr. W. R. Halliday, Sir Ernest Pooley, Sir Robert Pickard. By His Majesty in Council, Sir George L. Barstow, Sir Henry Dale, Sir William Goodenough, Sir R. V. N. Hopkins. By the L.C.C., Sir Samuel Gluckstein (one vacancy). Co-opted Member (vacant).

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.

Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College and Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Queen Mary College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Royal Holloway College, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Theology), Rev. A. J. Grieve; (Arts), Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Prof. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Prof. G. R. Turquet, Rev. W. E. Sangster; (Law), T. Hynes; (Music), Dr. G. Oldroyd; (Medicine), Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Maj.-Gen. P. H. Mitchiner; (Science), J. Stuart Cook, Prof. M. Greenwood, Prof. G. B. Jeffery, Sir Robert H. Pickard, Sir Robert Watson-Watt; (Engineering), Sir Charles H. Bresscy; (Economics (including Commerce and Industry) and Political Science), Sir William Beveridge. Appointed by the Faculties—(Theology), Rev. Prof. E. S. Waterhouse; (Arts), Prof. H. H. Bellor, Prof. F. Norman, Prof. L. M. Penson, Prof. C. L. Wrenn; (Law), Prof. D. Hughes Parry; (Music), Prof. Sir Stanley Marchant; (Medicine), Sir Francis R. Fraser, Dr. A. M. H. Gray (one vacancy); (Science), Dr. O. L. Brady, Prof. F. E. Fritsch, Prof. G. Temple; (one vacancy) (Engineering), Prof. A. J. S. Pippard, Prof. E. F. D. Witchell; (Economics (including Commerce and Industry) and Political Science), Prof. L. C. Robbins; (General Medical Schools), Mr. J. B. Hunter, Lord Moran. By University College, A. D. Besant. By King's College (Theological Department), Rev. Canon E. S. Abbott. Co-opted Members, Rt. Hon. Leslie Burgin, M.P.; Prof. Frank Horton, Sir Ernest H. Pooley, The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. W. R. Matthews).

Principal Officers.

Clerk of the Court, D. W. Logan, M.A., B.C.L., D.Phil.

Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.

Registrars: (Academic) Dr. J. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.; (External and Extension) A. Clow Ford, M.B.E., B.A.

Secretary of Matriculation and School Examinations

Council, J. G. Jenkins, M.A., B.C.L.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A., F.L.M.

Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.

Supt. of Examinations, R. B. P. Wallace, M.A., LL.B.

Maintenance Officer, J. H. James.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Ernest Graham-Little (1924).

Public Orator, Prof. H. E. Butler, M.A.

* Colleges of London University.

University, D. E. Pye, C.B., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Provost.

King's, W. R. Halliday, M.A., LL.D., Principal.

Imperial College of Science and Technology, R. V.

Southwell, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Rector.

London School of Economics, A. M. Carr-Saunders,

M.A., Director.

School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. R. L.

Turner, M.C., Litt.P., Director.

Queen Mary, B. Ifor Evans, D.Litt., Principal.

Birkbeck, Prof. H. Gordon Jackson, Master.

S.E. Agricultural (vacant), Principal.

New, Rev. Prof. S. Cave, D.D., Principal.

Richmond, Rev. Prof. E. S. Waterhouse, D.D.,

D.Litt., Principal.

St. John's Hall, Rev. F. D. Coggan, M.A., B.D.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Royal Holloway, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., Principal.

Bedford, Miss G. E. M. Jobb, M.A., Principal.

King's College of Household and Social Science, Miss

H. Reynard, M.A., Warden.

Westfield, Mrs. J. L. Stocks, B.Sc., Principal.

* Other Institutions include the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution, the Institute of Historical Research, the University Observatory (Mill Hill), the Institute of Child Health, the Institute of Education, the Courtauld Institute of Art, the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, the Institute of Archaeology, the Warburg Institute, Goldsmiths' College. There are also a number of recognised teachers at other institutions in London, e.g. the Polytechnics.

The number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in the session 1944-45 was 11,451. In addition there were 15,959 registered External Students. The number of appointed and recognised teachers in July, 1945, was 1,301.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O., D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace

Percy, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

Registrar, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Do., H. C. Butterfield, M.A.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Thomas Bradford, D.S.O., D.L.

* For Medical Schools of the University, see p. 482.

DURHAM COLLEGES.

Warden, James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., LL.D.
Sub. Warden, Rev. J. S. Brewis, M.A.
University, Lt.-Col. A. A. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.C., M.A., *Master*.
Hatfield, Lt.-Col. A. A. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.C., M.A., *Master*.
St. Chad's, Rev. J. S. Brewis, M.A., *Principal*.
St. John's, Rev. R. R. Williams, M.A., *Principal*.
St. Mary's, Margaret B. Fergusson, M.A., *Principal*.
**Bede*, Rev. E. F. Braley, M.A., LL.D., *Principal*.
**St. Hild's*, Angel L. Lawrence, M.A., LL.B., *Principal*.
**Neville's Cross*, Mabel S. Coey, B.A., *Principal*.
Non-Coll. Students, *Censor* (vacant).
Home Students (Women), Ethel M. Scott, M.A., *Censor*.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.).

Professor of Education, M. V. C. Jeffreys, M.A.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Rector, The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.
Sub Rector, Professor G. R. Goldsbrough, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Dean of Medicine, Professor R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Registrar, G. R. Hanson, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.).

Professor of Education, Brian Stanley, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton, C.H., D.L., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stopford, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. J. Pugh, O.B.E., D.Sc., B.A., F.G.S.
Registrar, W. M. Cooper, LL.M.
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, R. D. Waller, M.B.E., M.A.
Bursar, G. W. Kaye, M.A.
Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E. Crump, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, John Coatman, C.I.E., M.A.
Clerk of Convocation, Erna Reiss, M.A., Ph.D.
Librarian, Moses Tyson, M.A., Ph.D.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professor and Director of Dept., R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, P.C., M.C., D.C.L., M.P.
Pro-Chancellor, E. P. Beale, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. E. Priestley, M.C., M.A., D.Sc.
Registrar, George Grant, M.A.
Secretary, C. G. Burton, M.Com., F.C.I.S.
Librarian, W. Bonser, B.A., Ph.D.

* Halls of Residence.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Mountford, M.A., D.Litt.
Pro Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. Proudman, J.P., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, M.A.
Librarian, Kenneth Povey, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.B.E., LL.D., J.P.
Pro-Chancellor, C. H. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., D.L.
Vice-Chancellor, B. Moutat Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Bursar, E. J. Brown, B.Com.
Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D.
Librarian, R. Offor, Ph.D.
Tutor of Women Students, Miss Dora M. Hibgame, M.A.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professor, Frank Smith, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905.

Chancellor, The Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D.
Pro-Chancellors, Sir Henry K. Stephenson, Bt., D.S.O., D.L., LL.D., J.P.; Sir Samuel Osborn, LL.D., J.P.
Vice-Chancellor, J. I. O. Masson, M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Treasurer, E. Bramley, M.A., LL.D., J.P.
Registrar, A. W. Chapman, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Bursar, J. Bycroft, M.A.
Librarian, S. A. Peyton, M.A., Ph.D.
Curator of the Observatory, R. R. S. Cox, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss D. M. Bennett, M.Sc.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professor, G. H. Turnbull, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Philip R. Morris, M.A.
Treasurer, H. G. Tanner, J.P.
Librarian, W. L. Cooper, M.A.
Secretary and Registrar, Winifred Shapland, M.A.
Bursar, Ivor Fox.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.

Director, Professor T. Wallace, D.Sc.
Campden Research Station, Chipping Campden.
Director, F. Hurst, M.Sc.

Department of Education.

Director of Training, Prof. B. A. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING. 1926.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Franklin Sibby, K.B.E., LL.D., D.Sc.
President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., B.A., J.P.
Registrar, E. Smith, B.Litt., M.A., B.Sc.
Department of Education (Men and Women).
Professor of Education, H. C. Bernard, M.A., D.Lit.

UNIVERSITY EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES.

The following Universities and University Colleges make provision for Extra-Mural Studies, "University Extension," and applications for information should be addressed as under:—
Birmingham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Bristol, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Cambridge, Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies, Stuart House.
Durham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Exeter, Head of Dept., Univ. Coll.
Hull, Dept. of Adult Education, Univ. Coll.
Leeds, Sec., University Extension Committee.
Leicester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Liverpool, Secretary, University Extension Board.
London, Registrar, University of London.
Manchester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Newcastle, Director, Armstrong Coll.
Nottingham, Dept. of Adult Education.
Oxford, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House.
Reading, Registrar of the University.
Sheffield, Registrar of the University.
Southampton, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.

WALES.

Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Univ. Coll.,
Aberystwyth, *Bangor*, *Cadiff*, *Swansea*.

SCOTLAND.

Adult Education Committee, *St. Andrews*.
 Extra-Mural Ed. Committee, *Glasgow*.
 Sec. Tutorial Classes, *Aberdeen*.
 Hon. Sec., Adult Ed. Committee, *Edinburgh*.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Prof. Andrew Robertson, D.Sc., I.R.S.
Treasurer and Secretary, Lt. Cdr. A. P. Bush.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.

Principal, John Murray, LL.D., D.Litt.
Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT
(Men and Women).

Head of Dept., Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.

HULL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

President, The Lord Middleton, M.C., J.P.
Principal, J. H. Nicholson, M.A.
Registrar, C. Meggitt.

LEICESTER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1927).

Principal, F. L. Attenborough, M.A.
Registrar, L. M. Sear.

LONDON—BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(See University of London.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

47 Harley Street, W.1.
Principal, Miss A. M. Kynaston, M.A.
Librarian, Miss L. M. Dean.

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE.

Loughborough, Leicestershire.
Principal, Dr. Herbert Schofield, M.B.E.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Principal, J. E. Myers, O.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.I.C.
Vice-Principal, D. Cardwell, M.Sc., B.Com., F.R.I.C.
Registrar, T. W. Harwood.

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Nottingham (1881).

Principal, H. A. S. Wortley, M.A., D.L.
Registrar, H. Pickbourne, B.A.

Training Department (Men and Women).

Head of Dept., C. M. Attlee, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, Ernest Dyson, M.A.

The University of Wales, 1893.

Chancellor (vacant).

Pro-Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Harlech, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir Frederick Rees, M.A.
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.C., M.A. (Cathays Park, Cardiff).

Sec. University Council (vacant).

Warden, Guild of Graduates, T. I. Ellis, M.A.

Treas., Guild of Graduates, T. K. Rees, M.Sc.

Clerk, Guild of Graduates, Mrs. H. D. Lewis, M.A.

Representative in Parliament, Prof. W. J. Gruffydd, M.A.

COLLEGES.

Aberystwyth, Ifor L. Evans, M.A., *Principal*.
Bangor, D. Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt., *Principal*.
Cadiff, Sir Frederick Rees, M.A., *Principal*.
Swansea, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc., I.R.S., *Principal*.
Cadiff (National Sch. of Medicine), R. M. F. Picken, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.Ph., *Provost*.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

Principal, Rev. H. K. Archdall, M.A.
 [Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, K.G., P.C., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.

Rector, Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.B.

Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.F., LL.D., I.R.S.

Registrar & Secretary, D. J. B. Ritchie, B.L.

Librarian, George H. Bushnell.

Tutor, James Duncan, C.A.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.F., LL.D., F.R.S.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Principal, The Very Rev. G. S. Duncan, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., D.Theol.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, A. R. Fulton, D.Sc.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector (1945-48), Sir John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., M.P.
Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, M.A., LL.D.
Dean of Faculties, Prof. I. D. Mackie, M.C., M.A.
Secretary of University Court and Registrar, Robert T. Hutcheson, M.A., Ph.D.

GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

George Street, Glasgow (1796).

Director, Sir Arthur J. C. Huddleston, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.

Secretary, A. Mackay, F.C.I.S.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

Chancellor, Field-Marshal the Viscount Wavell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Rector (1942-45), The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Hamilton, Fyfe, M.A., LL.D., I.R.S.C.
Secretary, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.
Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E.
Rector (1945-51), Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir John Fraser, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E., F.A.C.S.
Sec. of University, R. Jardine Brown, M.A., LL.B.

Northern Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.
President and Vice-Chancellor, David Lindsay Keir, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary, R. H. Hunter, M.D., M.Ch., Ph.D.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Prof. D. L. Savory, M.A.

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY, 1865.

(In connexion with Dublin University.)

President, Prof. Woodburn, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary, Prof. Finnegan, M.A.

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND TRINITY COLLEGE. 1591.

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, C.B., C.M.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir T. F. Molony, Bt., LL.D.
Provost, E. H. Alton, Litt.D.
Vice-Provost, J. Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.
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Physic (Dean of the Faculty), I. W. Bigger, M.D.
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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. DUBLIN. 1908.

Ollscoil na h-Éireann.

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Vice-Chancellor, A. W. Conway, M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
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COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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Universities Bureau

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

c/o University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

The Bureau was established in 1912 at a Congress at which the Universities of the Empire were represented for the purpose of providing a centre of university information, and of creating a link between them. Its publications are the Universities Yearbook (last published 1940), and a Handbook for Students from Overseas. It organises the quinquennial Congresses of Empire Universities, and issues a report of the Proceedings. It acts as the Secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. Its Information Department is available to all enquirers free of charge. *Chairman of the Executive Council*, T. Loveday, M.A., LL.D.

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Associations Engaged in Adult Education.

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CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1 [ABBEY 7160].—*Secretary*, A. C. Winyard.

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EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION (An Association of Residential and Non-Residential Colleges for Adult Students), 8 Endsleigh Gardens, London, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, William Hazelton.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR RESIDENTIAL ADULT EDUCATION, 8 Endsleigh Gardens, London, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secretary*, William Hazelton.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.—*Educational Secretary*, Edwin Barker, M.Sc.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, National Offices, Central Building, Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1.—*General Secretary*, Miss May Curwen, C.B.E., M.A.

EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

Residential Colleges for Adult Education.

England.

Birmingham.—Fircroft College, Bournville, Woodbrooke, Selly Oak.

Bromsgrove, Worcs.—Avoncroft College, Stoke Prior.

London.—Hillcroft College, South Bank, Surbiton.

Manchester.—Co-operative College, Holyoake House.

Manchester.—Holly Royde College, Withington (Permanent Home for training members of the Services for their return to civil life).

Oxford.—Ruskin College.

Reading.—Holybrook House, Castle Street.

Wales.

Harlech.—Coleg Harlech.

Scotland.

Dalkeith.—Newbattle Abbey College.

Non-Residential Colleges for Adult Education.

England.

Birkenhead.—Beechcroft Settlement, Whetstone Lane.

Bristol.—Folk House, College Green.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Bensham Grove Settlement.

Leeds.—Swarthmore Settlement, Woodhouse Square.

Lemington-on-Tyne.—The Settlement.

Letchworth.—The Settlement, Neville Road.

London.—Balham Educational Settlement, 47 Ramsden Road, S.W.12; John Woolman Settlement, Memorial Buildings, Roscoe Street, E.C.1; Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, W.C.1; Toybee Hall, Commercial Street, E.1; Walthamstow Educational Settlement, Friends' Hall, Greenleaf Road, E.17.

Plymouth.—Swarthmore Hall, Mutley Plain.

Rugby.—Percival Guildhouse.

Seaham Harbour, Co. Durham.—Rock House Educational Settlement.

Wiltshire.—Beacon Guild, Bourne Street.

York.—The Settlement, Holgate Hill.

Wales.

Risca, Mon.—Oxford House Educational Settlement.

Trealaw, The Rhondda.—Maes-yr-haf Educational Settlement.

Scotland.

Edinburgh.—Edinburgh University Settlement, Cameron House, Prestonfield.

Professional Education.

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS.

The Appointments Boards of the several Universities invite enquiries from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women as Assistants, Secretaries or Clerks, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ——— University."

ACCOUNTANCY.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, Manchester.

GENERAL EXAMINING BOARD OF THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW.

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS, GLASGOW.

AERONAUTICS.

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE.

Andover.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE.

Cranwell.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

South Farnborough, Hants.

Trains (i) young men as (a) aeronautical and (b) mechanical and for production engineers; and (ii) young men and women as assistants to scientists and technicians employed in aeronautical research and development.

Principal, R. D. Peggs, M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS.

Cranwell.

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical science and engineering.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edgar Ludlow-Hewitt, G.B.I., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGES OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, College House, Princes Way, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19, and Guildford, Surrey.—*Principal*, C. H. Roberts, A.I.A.E., T.J.M.T.

AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Loughborough College, Leicester.—*Principal*, Dr. Herbert Schofield.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Southampton (School of Navigation). Prepares officers and men of R.A.F. and civil air personnel for Civil Aircraft Navigators' Licences.

AGRICULTURE.

Diploma Courses in Agriculture are given at the following Universities:—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Reading, Durham, Leeds, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dublin; and in *Horticulture*, London (Degree Course), Reading (Degree Course).

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric., 41½ Union Street.—*Sec. (vacant)*.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (4.v.).

ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin, Dublin, Eire.
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BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
BELFAST, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
EAST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
13 George Square, Edinburgh.—*Principal*,
Professor Stephen Watson, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.
ESSEX INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Writtle, Chelms-
ford. *Officer in Charge*, J. Bryce, B.Sc.
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Shrop-
shire).—*Principal*, A. McVicar, B.Sc., N.D.A.,
N.D.D.
HERTHERDSHIRE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Oak-
lands, St. Albans.—*Principal*, J. Hunter-Smith,
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HUTTON nr. PRESTON (Lancs. County Institute).—
Principal and Sec., J. J. Green, B.Sc.
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St.
Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.—*Sec.*, N. H.
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W.C.2.
JOHNS TOWN CASTLE, Co. Wexford, Eire.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Dept. of Agri-
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Cider Institute), including the Research Station,
Long Ashton, Bristol, the Fruit and Vegetable
Canning Research Station, Chipping Campden,
Glos., and the Agricultural Advisory Centre, 22
Berkeley Sq., Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. T. Wallace,
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MACAULAY INSTITUTE FOR SOIL RESEARCH, Craigie-
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Moor, Isle of Lewis). *Director*, D. N. McArthur,
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narvon.—*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N.D.A.
MERRIST WOOD, Worpleton, Surrey (Surrey C.C.
Farm Institute).
MIDLAND AGRIC. COLL. (Sutton Bonington, near
Loughborough).—*Princ.*, H. G. Robinson, M.Sc.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (*q.v.*).
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Cumberland and West-
morland Farm School).—*Principal*, J. H. Faulder,
B.Sc., N.D.D.
NOTTINGHAM, Univ. Coll. (*q.v.*).
OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Institute of Agricultural
Engineering.
READING UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Harpenden,
Herts (Lawes Agric. Trust). For Agricultural
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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Cirencester.—
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SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton
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STUDENT HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL
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SWANLEY HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE, Kent. *Temp.*
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USK (Monmouthshire Institute of Agriculture).
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WISLEY R.H.S. SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Rip-
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grave on Sowe, Coventry, Warwickshire.
DE HAVILLAND SCHOOL OF FLYING, Hatfield, Herts.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

(See also Technical Education.)

Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving
Diploma Courses in Architecture are Liverpool,
London, Manchester and Sheffield. Cambridge
awards a Diploma and also the B.A. Degree.

COLLEGES OF ART AND SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

ABERDEEN, Gray's School of Art.—*Head*, David M.
Sutherland, M.C., R.S.A.
BIRMINGHAM, College of Arts and Crafts.—
Director of Art Education, H. H. Holden, A.R.C.A.,
A.R.W.S.
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A. Baker, A.R.C.A.
BRADFORD, Regional College of Art.—*Principal*, H.
Rhodes, M.C., A.R.C.A.
BRIGHTON, School of Art.—*Principal*, E. A. Sallis
Benny, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
" Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
CARDIFF, Technical College (*q.v.*).
CHELTENHAM, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*,
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DERBY, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*,
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DOVER (Dover and Folkestone Schools of Art).—
(Re-opening shortly.)
DUBLIN, National College of Art, Kildare St.—
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DURHAM UNIVERSITY (King Edward VII School of
Art, King's College, Newcastle on Tyne),
Director, Prof. W. B. Edwards, B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.
(acting).
EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Principal*, Robert
Lyon, M.A., A.R.C.A. Registrar & Secretary,
W. G. B. Oliver, M.A., LL.B., W.S. *Supt. of*
Evening Classes, Healey Hislop, D.A.(Ed.).
EPSOM, School of Art, Church St.—*Principal*, David
Birch.
FARNHAM, School of Art, West St.—*Principal*
(vacant).
GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Chairman*, Sir John R.
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GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).
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HALIFAX (Sch. of Art). *Head Master*, W. J. Kape,
A.R.C.A., F.S.A.M., N.R.D.
HARROW, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. G. Platt,
A.R.E., A.R.C.A.
HUDDERSFIELD, School of Art.—*Principal*, Noel W.
Spencer, A.R.C.A.
IPSWICH (School of Arts and Crafts).—*Principal*,
A. Ward, A.R.C.A.
KINGSTON ON THAMES, School of Art, Knight's
Pk.—*Principal*, Reginald Brill.
LANCASTER (Storey Inst. School of Arts and Crafts).
—*Principal*, Leonard Barton, A.R.C.A.
LEEDS (College of Art, Vernon St.).—*Principal*,
E. E. Pullée, A.R.C.A.
LEEDS, Sch. of Architecture (Leeds Coll. of Art).—
Head, J. S. Allen, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
LEICESTER, College of Art, The Newark, Leicester.
—*Principal*, Kenneth Holmes, A.R.C.A.
LEICESTER (School of Architecture), The Newark.
—*Head*, F. Chippindale, F.R.I.B.A.
LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, South Kensington (see "Government Offices").

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture Architecture, Burlington House, W.—Keeper (vacant).

Curator C. Genge; *Sec.*, Sir Walter R. M. Lamb, K.C.V.O., M.A.; *Registrar*, C. W. Tanner.

LONDON.—Architectural Association School of Architecture, 36 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.—*Princ.*, R. Gordon Brown, A.R.I.B.A.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, Gower Street, under Professor Randolph Schwabe, provides complete courses in all branches of Drawing and Painting: including Engraving and Stage Painting.

LONDON.—Central Institute of Art and Design, The National Gallery, W.C.2.—*Director*, T. A. Fennemore.

LONDON.—L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C.1. *Acting Prin.*, R. R. Tomlinson, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 12 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.1.—*Hon. Art Director*, George Harcourt, R.A.; *Sec.*, H. E. Peacock.

LONDON.—City and Guilds of London Art School, 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Loughborough College, Dept. of Industrial and Fine Art.—*Head*, J. A. F. Divine, A.R.C.A.

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art and Municipal School of Architecture.—*Princ.*, John M. Holmes, N.R.D., F.R.S.A.

NORTHAMPTON, School of Art, St. George's Avenue, Northampton.—*Princ.*, F. E. Courtney.

NORWICH, Art School.—*Headmaster*, C. W. Hobbs, A.R.C.A.

NOTTINGHAM, College of Art and Crafts. *Principal*, Alfred H. Rodway, A.R.C.A.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum.—*Principal* Albert Rutherford, M.A., R.W.S. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Design.

PLYMOUTH (City of Plymouth Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, L. Duckett, M.C., A.R.C.A.

READING UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

REDRUTH (Camborne and Redruth Sch. of Art).—*Principal*, A. C. Hambley, A.T.D., A.R.W.A., S.G.A.

REIGATE, Sch. of Art, Blackborough Rd.—*Principal*, A. E. Foulter.

SHEFFIELD, College of Arts and Crafts, Arundel Street.—*Principal*, J. H. Harwood, A.R.C.A.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF ART, Portsmouth Centre, Portsmouth.—*Principal*, Meredith W. Hawes, A.R.C.A.

STOURBRIDGE (School of Art).—*Princ.*, E. M. Dinkel, A.R.W.S., A.R.C.A.

SUTTON AND CHEAM, School of Art.—*Princ.*, W. J. L. Gaydon, A.R.C.A.

WALLASEY, School of Art.—*Princ.*, Edwin K. Coleborn, A.R.C.A.

WIMBLEDON, Sch. of Art, Merton Hall Rd., S.W.19.—*Principal*, Gerald Cooper, A.R.C.A.

WINCHESTER, School of Art, North Walls.—*Princ.*, E. E. Anderson, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

(See also Schools of Art and Technical Education.)

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman*, Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

The Council, which is set up under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1923-1938, consists of representatives of all architectural bodies, organisa-

tions of kindred professions and the Government departments concerned. It is an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £50 for an unregistered person to carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word "Architect." To qualify for registration an applicant must have passed one of the Examinations recognised by the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, set up under the principal Act. One half of the annual fee of £1 paid by Registered Architects is devoted by Section 14 of the Act to the provision of scholarships for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, grants the diplomas, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A. and L.R.I.B.A. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

*Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen.

*Birmingham School of Architecture.

*Welsh S. of A., The Technical Coll., Cardiff.

*School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art.

*Glasgow School of Architecture.

*Leeds School of Architecture.

*Liverpool S. of A., University of Liverpool.

*School of Architecture, The Architectural Association, London.

*Bartlett S. of A., University of London.

*School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London.

*Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic, London.

*S. of A., University of Manchester.

*King's College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne.

*Dept. of Architecture, University of Sheffield.

R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol.

School of Architecture, University of Cambridge.

School of Architecture, College of Art, Dundee.

School of Architecture, College of Art and Crafts, Hull.

School of Architecture, Leicester College of Arts and Crafts.

*School of Architecture, Nottingham.

Dept. of Architecture, City of Oxford School of Art and Crafts.

Dept. of Architecture, Municipal College, Southend-on-Sea.

*S. of A., Univ. Coll., Dublin.

*S. of A. Univ. of Adelaide, Australia.

*S. of A., Gordon Inst., Geelong, Australia.

*S. of A., Univ. of Melbourne, Australia.

*S. of A., Melbourne Techn. Coll., Melbourne, Australia.

*S. of A., Univ. of Sydney, Australia.

*S. of A., Sydney Techn. Coll., Sydney.

*S. of A., Univ. of Manitoba, Canada.

*S. of A., McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada.

*School of Architecture, University of Toronto, Canada.

S. of A., Sir J. I. School of Art, Bombay, India.

*S. of A., Auckland Univ. Coll., N.Z.

*S. of A., Univ. of Cape Town, S. Africa.

*S. o I.A., Univ. of Witwatersrand, S. Africa.

BREWING.

INSTITUTE OF BREWING, The Goring Hotel, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1; *Sec.*, W. H. Bird, F.C.I.S.

CHEMISTRY.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*President*, Alexander Findlay, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. *Sec.*, H. J. T. Ellingham, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. *Registrar*, R. L. Collett, M.A., F.R.I.C.

Fellows (I.R.I.C.) and Associates (A.R.I.C.) are admitted after due training and examination.

CHIROPODY.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Sq., W.1.—*Principal*, H. E. Walker.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties or Departments of Economics and/or Commerce at the Universities of Aberdeen, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Sheffield.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. F. George, LL.B., B.Sc., College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue, Hull.

ENGLISH COLLEGES OF COMMERCE.

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham Commercial College, Suffolk Street. *Principal (acting)*, A. M. B. Rule, M.A., LL.B.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. *Principal*, A. F. George, LL.B., B.Sc.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. *Principal*, G. H. Austin, B.A., Ph.D.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool 2. *Principal*, A. E. Burnett-Hurst, M.Sc., F.E.S.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. *Principal*, L. A. Terry, B.Com.

MANCHESTER.—High School of Commerce, Princess Street. *Principal*, H. L. Marsden, LL.M., B.Com.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. *Principal*, J. Lamb, B.A., B.Sc.

OLDHAM.—Munic. School of Commerce. *Principal*, J. Caro, F.E.T.Com.

WEDNESDAY.—County Commercial College. *Principal*, H. Harman, B.Com.

These colleges provide advanced commercial courses in most branches of Commerce, including Accountancy, Languages, Retail Distributions, &c. They also run courses for the examinations of all the leading professional bodies in Commerce, e.g. the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, the Institute of Bankers, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Transport, &c. At many of them courses are also held for the Intermediate and Final examinations for certain degrees and diplomas of the University of London.

Most Technical Colleges in cities and towns where there is no separate College of Commerce have Departments of Commerce in which tuition can be obtained for the National Certificate in Commerce and for the examinations of certain professional bodies, as well as in Languages, Accountancy, &c.

In London the London County Council maintains Commercial Institutes at Catford, Hamersmith, Highbury, Kennington and Queen's Road. Some of the London Polytechnics have large Departments of Commerce, lists of which may be obtained at the County Hall, London, S.E.1.

DANCING.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING,

154, Holland Park Avenue, W.11.

Gen. Secretary, Miss Kathleen Gordon.

DENTAL.

Dental study may be followed at most of the Universities and at any of the recognised Dental Schools in the British Isles. Dental Degrees are conferred by most of the Universities. Diplomas are granted by certain Universities and also by the Licensing Corporations (the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

ANY UNREGISTERED PERSON practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry, renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £200, and "Dentistry" is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connexion with the fitting of artificial teeth.

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LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL, Whitechapel Rd., E.1.—*Director of Dental Studies*, Prof. E. C. Sprawson, M.C., D.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Gt. Portland St., W.1.—*Sub-Dean*, Alan Sheffield, O.B.E., L.D.S., R.C.S.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Dean*, Prof. H. Stobie, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.; *Sec.-Supl.*, W. J. Ickeringill, A.S.A.A.

TURNER DENTAL SCHOOL (Univ. of Manchester) AND DENTAL HOSPITAL OF MANCHESTER, Bridge St., Manchester 15.—*Dean*, F. C. Wilkinson, M.D., B.D.S., D.D.Sc., M.Sc.; *Sec.*, Joan Irwin, M.A.

DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.

Degree and Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in Domestic Science are Bristol (B.Sc.—Domestic Science), London (Household and Social Science); Diploma Courses at Reading and Sheffield.

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BATH, Miss E. B. Neilson, *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, Brougham Hayes, Bath).

BELFAST, Miss MacLachlan, *Head* (Domestic Science Dept., Belfast College of Technology).

BRISTOL, *Principal*, Miss W. M. Grundy (Municipal College of Domestic Subjects, 3 Great George Street).

CARDIFF, Miss E. M. Davies, B.Sc.; *Principal* (Training College of Domestic Arts, 6 St. Andrew's Place).

EDINBURGH, Miss P. L. Wingfield, O.B.E., *Principal* (Edinburgh College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent).

GLASGOW, Miss Melvin, O.B.E., F.P., *Principal* (Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3).

GLOUCESTER, Miss M. B. Taylor, M.A., *Princ.* (Training Coll. of Domestic Science, Barrack Square, associated with Bristol University).

LEEDS, Miss D. Sutton, *Principal* (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Rd., Leeds, 1).

LEICESTER, Miss G. S. Haigh, B.Sc., *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields).

LIVERPOOL, Miss M. M. P. Morley, *Principal* (City Technical School for Women and F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Myrdd Street, Liverpool 7)

LONDON, Miss G. M. Eland, *Principal* (National Training College of Domestic Subjects, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1).

LONDON, Miss Helen Masters, B.Sc., *Head* (Domestic Science Dept., Battersea Polytechnic, S.W.11).

LONDON, Miss Maughan, M.Sc., *Principal* (National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Berridge Hse., Fortune Grn. Rd., London, N.W.6).

MANCHESTER, Miss M. Weddell, B.Litt., B.A., *Principal* (Municipal Training College of Domestic Economy, High Street, Manchester 13).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Miss I. Rowland, M.A., B.Sc., *Principal* (Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Rd.).

DRAMA.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (*see* p. 484).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1. L.C.C., Leverhulme and other scholarships. *Principal*, Sir Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH TRAINING AND DRAMATIC ART, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7. Course in connexion with the Old Vic.—*Princ.*, Gwynneth Thurburn.

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Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Engineering* are:—Oxford, Cambridge (awards the B.A. degree on Engineering Studies), London, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Dublin.

(*See also* Technical Education.)

ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

Degree Course.—Cambridge University awards the B.A. degree and London University the B.Sc. degree on examinations in Estate Management.

COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, 11 Gt. George St., S.W.1.—*Principal*, Col. S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., B.A. Sec., R. C. Hadland, M.A.

FIRE FIGHTING.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, Saltdean, nr. Brighton, Sussex.—(Founded Sept. 29, 1941.) 10,370 students, including women, have attended courses up to Sept. 29, 1945.—*Commandant*, G. Bennisson; *Director of Studies*, *Deputy do.*, H. F. Griffiths.

FORESTRY.

Diploma Courses.—Oxford University has an Honours School in Forestry. Diploma Courses in Forestry are given in Wales (Bangor) and Edinburgh.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Department of Forestry (Imperial Forestry Institute). Courses leading to B.A. Honours Degree and a specialised post-graduate Diploma course. Trains men selected for Colonial Forest Service Scholarships and offers specialised and refresher courses for Forest Officers on leave and others.

BANGOR.—Univ. Coll. of N. Wales.

EDINBURGH.—Coll. of Forestry.

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Degree and Diploma Courses.—Honours Degree Courses in Geography at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Wales (Aberystwyth and Swansea) Universities. Diploma Courses at many of foregoing.

JOURNALISM.

LONDON UNIVERSITY. Courses in Journalism are provided by the University in co-operation with University College, Gower Street, King's College, Strand, or Bedford College, Regent's Park.

LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 57 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor St., E.C.4.

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Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Law* (which do not entitle the holder to practice either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocate; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT.

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4.

Treasurer (1946), The Rt. Hon. The Lord Wright.

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Preacher, The Rev. Prebend. C. Cheshire.

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(5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

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JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION.

(Mitre House, 45 Fleet St., E.C.4.)

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(25 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.]

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Assistant, H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L.
Hindu & Muhammadan Law (Lecturer), S. G. Vesey Fitzgerald, LL.D.

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[Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.]

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Vice-Dean, J. F. Strachan, K.C.
Treasurer, T. B. Simpson, K.C.
Keeper of the Library, R. C. Henderson, K.C.
Clerk of Faculty, J. B. M. Young, M.C.
Agent, Sir Ernest Wedderburn, LL.D. (Deputy Keeper of the Signet).

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Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.—*Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1945), The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice MacDermott; *Under Treas. and Librarian*, A. Newton Anderson, O.B.E. The Society of King's Inn, Dublin, controls admissions to the Eire Bar.

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(Chancery Lane, W.C.2.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 11,004.]

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Vice-President, 1945-46, D. T. Garrett, B.A.
Secretary, Thomas George Lund.
Asst. Sec., E. H. V. McDougall.

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Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.

Clerk to the Legal Education Committee and Secretary to the Principal, A. D. Bowers.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articulated clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articulated clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

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ROOM 785 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

The Poor Persons Committee for London is a Committee formed by the Law Society. There are 94 Provincial Committees which deal with applications outside the London area.—*Secretary*, Adrain Hassard-Short, O.B.E.

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(Parliament Square, Edinburgh.)

[Writers to the Signet are authorised to append to their names the letters W.S.]

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Ernest Wedderburn, O.B.E., LL.D.

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(Scottish Law Agents Society.)

Secretary, W. F. Dickson, S.S.C. (acting), 32 Moray Place, Edinburgh.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND.

President, Herbert L. Warden.

Secretary, Geo. Rennie, 39 Albany Street, Edinburgh, 1.

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Incorporated Law Society of Ireland keeps a register of Solicitors in Eire.
Secretary, Eric A. Plunkett, Solicitors' Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, N.W.8.

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. S. J. Welsford, F.C.I.S.

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Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognised Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

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In February 1945 a Committee was set up to consider what ought to be the range of total professional income of a registered medical practitioner in any publicly organised service in Great Britain.

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Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate required by law, or hold an appointment at a hospital or in a ship, &c., or practise under the National Health Insurance Acts, or obtain dangerous drugs, or treat venereal disease.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 23 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman* Miss D. M. Smith, O.B.E.; *Registrar*, Miss G. E. Davies, S.R.N.

NATIONAL NURSERY CERTIFICATE. Instituted in 1945 and awarded after examination by a joint board containing representatives of Ministries of Health and Education, Royal Sanitary Institute, National Society of Children's Nurseries, Nursery Schools Association, Association of Nursery Training Colleges, and the Associated Council of Children's Homes.

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ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10. (Closed.)

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THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING, Henrietta Place, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*General Sec.*, Francis G. Goodall, O.B.E., S.R.N.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Lyndurst Rd., Hampstead, N.W.3.

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WALES.—University of Wales, National School of Medicine (Cathays Park, Cardiff).

SCOTLAND.—Aberdeen; Edinburgh University. *Independent*.—School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh (The Dean's Office, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh); Glasgow—conjoined schools, Anderson College of Medicine; St. Mungo's College of Medicine. *Independent*.—School of Medicine, Faculty Hall (242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow); St. Andrews University—conjoined School of Medicine—Dundee.

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IRE.—Dublin University—conjoined School, Trinity College and Magee College, Londonderry;

National University of Ireland—conjoined Colleges—University College, Dublin; University College, Cork; University College, Galway. Independent.—Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland School of Medicine (old Carmichael College and Ledwich Schools conjoined).

FACULTY OF HOMŒOPATHY.

THE FACULTY OF HOMŒOPATHY, *Registered Office*, London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond St., W.C.1, replaced in 1943 the British Homœopathic Society founded in 1843. It is composed of registered medical practitioners practising homœopathy. *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Agnes Moncrieff.

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ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST, BERKS. (1799).

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ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT WING,

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All persons engaged in education who have been registered by the Teachers' Registration Council or have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.
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[Income (£140,021 in 1944). Grants made in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, for the maintenance of City Churches, in the payment of pensions, and for the welfare of the poorer classes of the Metropolis.]

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Clerk to the Governors, Donald R. Allen.

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Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham and Victoria Manchester*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Maylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellow (Hon. F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training in musicianship is offered to students of both sexes, whether intending to take up music as a profession or otherwise. 82 scholarships are offered for competition periodically. All students must take the full curriculum.

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Secretary, L. Gurney Parrott, Hon. F.R.A.M.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), Graduates (G.R.C.M.), Honorary Associates (Hon. A.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council; Associates (A.R.C.M.) by an examination held four times a year; (Graduates of the Royal School of Music, London (G.R.S.M., London) by yearly examination jointly with the R.A.M.)]

Patrons, H.M. The King; H.M. The Queen; H.M. Queen Mary.
President, H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth.
Director, Sir George Dyson, M.A., D.Mus., LL.D., F.R.C.M., Hon. R.A.M.
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CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 6 London Wall, E.C.2.

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 Meads, M.A.
 CULHAM, Abingdon.—(vacant).
 DARLINGTON (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—
 Miss O. M. Stanton, M.A.
 DERBY (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss H. K. Hawkins, M.A.
 DUDLEY (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *M. & W.*—J. Make-
 peace Forster, B.A., M.Litt.
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 GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE (Training Dept.), New
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Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
England and Wales.				
Abingdon, Berks.	1372	330	£103.....D £30	W. M. Grundy.
Aldenharn, Elstree, Herts.	1597	283	£135.....D £50	G. A. Riding.
Alley's, London, S.E. 22.	1619	650	.....D £21	S. R. Hudson.
Ampleforth (R.C.), York.	1802	375	£175.....	Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B.
Ardingly Coll., Sussex.	1858	374	£100.....	Rev. E. C. Crosse, D.S.O., M.C.
Arnold School, Blackpool.	1896	453	£105-136 D £30-40	F. W. Holdgate.
Bancroft's, Woodford Green.	1727	350	nil to £60.....D £30	S. Adams.
Barnard Castle.	1883	372	£84-96 ..D £25-30	H. E. Birckbeck.
Battersea Gr. Sch.	1700	600	.....	W. J. Langford.
Beaumont (R.C.), Old Windsor.	1861	207	£157.....D £45	Rev. E. Helsham, S.J.
Bedford School.	1552	500	£147.....D £48	H. Grose-Hodge.
Bedford Modern School.	1566	760	£91.....D £21	H. W. Liddle, J.P.
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1541	550	£150.....D £51	Capt. C. R. Evers.
Birkenhead, Cheshire.	1860	610	£99.....D £15-39	W. F. Bushell.
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Essex.	1868	270	£155.....D £55	A. N. Evans.
Blackburn, Qn. Elizabeth's Gr.	1567	638	.....D £10-16	A. Holden, J.P.
Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon.	1860	235	£130.....	K. T. Dewey.
Blundell's, Tiverton.	1604	358	£170.....D £49	Maj. R. L. Roberts.
Bolton.	1524	650	.....D £24	F. R. Poskitt.
Bootham, York.	1823	187	£159-165.....D £48	T. F. Green.
Bradfield, Berks.	1850	309	£180.....D £90	J. D. Hills, M.C.
Bradford Gr., Yorks.	1662	884	.....D £26	R. B. Graham.
Brentwood Sch., Essex.	1557	874	£90.....D £24	C. R. Allison.
Bridlington School.	1636	500	£70.....Nil	W. Parkinson, M.C.
Brighton College, Sussex.	1847	185	£141.....D £65	A. C. Stuart-Clark.
Bristol Gr.	1532	907	.....D £34	J. W. P. Garrett.
Bromsgrove (at Llanwrtyd Wells)	1527	245	£140.....D £40	D. F. Walters, M.C.
Bryanston School, Blandford.	1928	289	£162.....	T. J. Coade.
Bury Gr., Lancs.	1615	382	.....D £32	L. C. Lord.
Cambridge and County High	1900	600	.....nil	B. Newton-John
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset.	1923	350	£195.....D £75	Rev. C. B. Canning.
Carlisle Gr. School.	1170	550	.....nil	V. J. Dunstan.
Caterham, Surrey.	1821	410	£113.....D £32	D. G. E. Hall, D.Lit.
Charterhouse, Godalming.	1621	585	£116.....D £78	R. Birley.
Cheltenham College.	1841	548	£180.....D £81	A. G. Elliott-Smith.
Chigwell, Essex.	1629	290	£120.....D £48	Dr. R. L. James.
Christ Coll., Brecon.	1541	180	£104.....D £27	Rev. Arthur D. James.
Christ's Hospital, Horsham.	1552	833	nil to £40.....	H. L. O. Flecker.
City of London, E.C.4.	1442	635	.....D £38	F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.
Claymore.	1896	280	£158.....	Capt. D. P. M. Burke.
Clifton College, Bristol.	1862	610	£182.....D £69	B. L. Hallward.
Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.	1709	950	£93.....D £14	R. W. G. Willis.
Coopers' Company's School, E.3.	1536	540	.....nil	Alfred J. White.
Cranbrook, Kent.	1520	226	£90.....D £14	C. Russell Scott.
Cranleigh, Surrey.	1863	370	£165.....D £69	Rev. D. G. Loveday.
Crypt, Gloucester.	1539	475	.....nil	D. G. Williams.
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds.	1881	370	£125-140.....D £30	J. W. Skinner, Ph.D.
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll.).	1903	519	£195.....	J. W. Stork.
Dauntsey's, Devizes.	1543	278	£135.....D £45	G. W. Olive.
Dean Close, Cheltenham.	1886	285	£126-142 D £51-57	Hugh Elder.
Denstone, Staffs.	1873	360	£135.....D £13	A. M. Gamble.
Derchester Gr. School.	1569	430	£85.....	R. W. Hill, J.P.
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton.	1615	160	£126.....	Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B.
Dover, Kent (at Poltimore, Exeter).	1871	170	£135.....D £45	G. R. Renwick.
Downside (R.C.), Bath.	1605	300	£173.....	Rev. B. C. Butler, O.S.B.
Dulwich College, London, S.E.21.	1619	870	£144.....D £54	C. H. Gilkes (Master).
Durham.	1414	200	£141.....D £48	Canon H. K. Luce.
Eastbourne, Sussex.	1867	165	£153.....D £63	F. J. Nugee, M.C., T.D.
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.	1563	200	£102.....D £24	W. H. G. Milnes, M.C.
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire.	1884	360	£145.....D £50	Rev. R. A. Evans-Prosser.
Eltham College, Kent.	1842	420	£110.....D £41	G. Turberville.
Emanuel Sch., London, S.W.11.	1594	560	.....Nil	C. M. Broom.
Epsom, Surrey.	1853	444	£180.....D £75	H. W. F. Franklin.
Eton College, Windsor.	1440	1107	£245.....	C. A. Elliott, O.B.E.
Exeter, Devon.	1633	274	£117.....D £39	J. L. Andrews.
Feistad, Essex.	1564	386	£140-150.....D £45	A. H. Andrew.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk	1865	300	£105.....D £30	R. W. Kirkman.
Giggleswick, Yorks.	1512	308	£121.....D £30	E. H. Patridge.
Gresham's, 11olt, Norfolk	1554	280	£185.....D £61	M. J. Oliver.
Harbards' Ask's, N.W.2.	1690	570	.....D £39	H. C. Oliver (<i>actue</i>)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts.	1562 1912	512	£160-180.....	Canon E. F. Donhote (<i>Master</i>).
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	450	£234.....D £90	R. W. Moore.
Harrow, Lower School	1876	350	.....D £25	O. A. Le Beau.
Haverfordwest Gr. School	1613	296	£71.....D £0	R. S. Lang.
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	210	£99.....D £33	A. I. T. Hopewell.
Highgate, Middlesex	1565	650	£120.....D £52	G. F. Bell, M.C.
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1562	700	£67.....nil	E. R. Tucker.
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1911	400	.....nil	H. B. Shaw.
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex	1851	250	£120.....D £50	Rev. R. C. Howard.
Hymers Coll., Hull	1889	525	.....D £39	W. V. Cavill, M.C.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1477	480	£99.....D £24	T. Tangueray.
Kelly College, Tavistock	1877	157	£147.....D £45	R. V. H. Westhall.
King Edward's, Birmingham, 15.	1552	650	.....D £24	C. R. Morris.
King Edward VI., (Poole, Dorset)	1552	400	.....D £21-24	Clifford Harper.
King Edward VI., Stafford	1541	508	.....nil	F. T. Nott, 1.D.
King Edward VI., Stourbridge	1592	632	.....	T. W. Watson, M.C.
King Henry VIII., Coventry	1545	800	.....D £30	A. A. C. Burton.
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	280	£117.....D £38	R. C. Unmack.
King's College, Wimbledon	1829	570	£150.....D £45	H. J. Dixon, M.C.
King's Sch., Bruton	1549	210	£120.....D £45	Rupert Martin.
King's Sch., Canterbury	1541	410	£158.....D £60	Canon F. J. Shirley, Ph.D.
King's Sch., Chester	1541	310	.....D £36	B. T. Williams (<i>actue</i>).
Kings' Sch., Ely	1543	155	£111.....D £36	G. J. Cross.
King's Sch., Macclesfield	1502	725	£102.....D £25	T. T. Shaw.
King's Sch., Rochester	1542	325	£111-117 D £30-36	E. W. Davies.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	350	£96.....D £30	F. R. Kittermaster.
Kingswood Sch., Bath (at Uppingham)	1748	280	£136.....D £48-54	A. B. Sackett, M.C.
Lancaster (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1471	660	£63-87 Dnil to £24	R. R. Timberlake.
Lancing College, Sussex	1847	250	£165.....	F. C. Doherty, M.B.E.
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	739	£90.....D £45	Dr. Terry Thomas, 1.P.
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	200	£158-189.....D £60	F. B. Castle.
The Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	225	£157.....	W. G. Humphrey, D.Phil.
Lincoln School	1090	381	£60.....nil	G. F. Franklin.
Liverpool Coll.	1840	313	£131.....D £52	Rev. R. Lunt.
Llandovery Coll.	1848	180	£90.....D £18	Canon T. Walker Thomas.
Lytham	1908	390	.....D £15	John Bell.
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1480	339	£111.....D £36	R. S. Stanier.
Maidstone Gr. School	1549	523	.....nil	W. A. Claydon.
Malvern Coll., Worces.	1865	350	£180.....D £66	H. C. A. Gaunt.
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1383	.....D £30	Dr. E. J. F. James (<i>High Master</i>).
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.	1887	620	.....D £35	Trevor Dennis.
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.	1843	720	£135-185.....	R. M. Heywood (<i>Master</i>).
Mercers' Sch., Holborn, W. C.2.	1447	270	.....D £31	F. W. Jepson.
Merchant Taylors', Sandy Lodge	1561	500	£135.....D £45	N. P. Birley, D.S.O., M.C.
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	532	£126.....D £42	T. J. P. York.
Mill Hill (at St. Bees, Cumberland)	1807	255	£160.....D £77	Rev. J. S. Whale, D.D.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	305	£141.....D £66	Rev. E. Hayward.
Monmouth Sch.	1615	355	£120.....D £39	N. C. Flitob.
Newcastle on Tyne (Rov. Gr.) (Penrith)	1545	500	.....D £30	E. R. Thomas, O.B.E.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1874	504	£105.....D £30	T. Stinton.
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	420	.....nil	E. C. Linton.
Newport (Salop) Gr. School	1442	312	£60.....nil	W. S. Brooks.
Norwich Sch.	1574	269	£76-85.....D £26	Andrew Stephenson.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	660	.....D £40	C. L. Reynolds.
Oakham, Rutlandshire	1584	265	£145.....D £30	G. Talbot Griffith.
Owen's School, E.C.2.	1613	475	.....nil	O. W. Mitchell.
Oundle, Northants	1556	640	£180.....	C. H. Stainforth.
Palmer's Sch., Grays, Essex	1706	520	.....nil	Rev. H. A. Abbott.
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge	1615	478	£93-133.....D £48	S. Stubbs.
Peter Symonds, Winchester	1607	580	£81.....D £15	P. T. Freeman, M.B.E., Ph.D.
Plymouth College	1854	456	£115.....D £31	B. H. Eamons-Williams.
Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks.	1514	220	£114.....D £39	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker.
Pontypool, W. Monmouthsh. Sch.	1614	580	.....	C. Harrison.
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	570	£115.....D £30-40	D. D. Lindsay.
Qn. Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield	1591	515	£66-82.....D £15-22	W. A. Grace.
Queen Mary's, Walsall	1554	653	.....D £30	H. M. Butler.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D = Day Boys.	Headmaster.
Radley Coll., Abingdon.....	1847	400	£210.....	J. C. Vaughan Wilkes.
Repton Sch., Derby.....	1557	375	£180.....D.£87	T. L. Thomas.
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.....	1844	465	£160.....D.£70	C. E. Young, A.R.C.
Rugby, Warwickshire.....	1567	610	£231.....D.£60	P. H. B. Lyon, M.C.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.....	1885	220	£132.....D.£57	Rev. A. J. Costain.
St. Albans, Herts.....	948	450	£117.....D.£47	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E.
St. Bees, Cumberland.....	1583	216	£130-140..D.£36	C. G. S. Harden.
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.....	1416	415	£100.....D.£30	W. R. Hecker.
St. Edmunds, Canterbury.....	1749	84	£120.....D.£50	W. M. Thoseby.
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1863	410	£168.....D.£81	Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E.
St. John's, Leatherhead.....	1851	265	£111.....D.£45	J. S. Carter.
St. Olave's, London, S.E.1.....	1571	400	D.£11-25	Dr. R. C. Carrington.
St. Paul's, W.14.....	1599	410	£120.....D.£45	W. F. Oakeshott (<i>High Master</i>).
St. Peter's, York.....	627	220	£160.....D.£60	John Dronfield, J.P.
Salisbury, Bishop Wordsworth's.....	1800	450	.....	F. C. Happold, D.S.O., LL.D.
Sedburgh, Yorks.....	1525	379	£171.....D.£65	J. H. Bruce-Lockhart, M.C.
Sherborne, Dorset.....	1550	510	£173.....D.£75	Canon A. Ross Wallace.
Shrewsbury School.....	1552	497	£180.....D.£60	J. F. Wolfenden, C.B.E.
Spinkhill, Derbyshire, Mount St. Mary's College (R.C.).....	1842	261	£120.....D.£30	Rev. J. Brady.
Stamford, Lincs.....	1530	400	£120.....D.£39	Canon J. D. Day.
Stockport Gr. Sch.....	1487	440	.....D.£30	F. H. Philpot.
Stonyhurst (R.C.), Blackburn.....	1592	300	£150.....	Rev. B. G. Swindells, S.J.
Stowe, Bucks.....	1923	500	£189.....	J. F. Roxborough.
Sutton Valence, Maidstone.....	1576	210	£120.....D.£30	T. M. James.
Taunton, Somerset.....	1847	720	£78-110 D.£27-35	G. J. Leatham.
Tonbridge, Kent.....	1553	470	£141.....D.£45-51	E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Trent College, Long Eaton, Notts.....	1866	200	£150.....	R. G. Ikin.
Truro, Cornwall.....	1879	385	£94.....D.£31-45	Cecil S. Walton.
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3.....	1830	500	.....D.£45	M. Lloyd.
Uppingham, Rutland.....	1584	480	£186.....	F. L. Allan, M.C.
Wallasey Gr. Sch.....	1595	600	.....nil	A. H. B. Bishop.
Warwick.....	1100	515	£84-96 D.£15-20	T. S. Nevill.
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1595	307	£130.....D.£40	H. W. House, D.S.O., M.C.
Wellington Coll., Berks.....	1859	620	£160-175.....	I. M. Bankes-Williams.
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1841	250	£135.....D.£33	D. C. Harrison.
West Monmouthshire Sch.....	1898	580	£25.....nil	J. T. Christie.
Westminster, S.W.1.....	1339	370	£160.....D.£95	G. E. H. Ellis.
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	720	.....D.£51	H. S. Clayton.
Whitgift Middle Sch., Croydon.....	1596	553	.....D.£15	Canon Spencer Leeson.
Winchester College.....	1782	470	£210.....	Warren Derry.
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1515	550	.....D.£24	C. W. Towlson.
Woodhouse Grove Sch.....	1812	330	£120.....D.£45	H. R. Pullinger.
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1290	578	£65.....nil	Rev. B. C. Molony, O.B.E., T.D.
Workshop, Notts.....	1895	362	£139.....	Rev. A. G. G. C. Pentreath.
Wrekin, Wellington, Salop.....	1880	327	£189.....	David J. Lloyd.
Wrexham, Grove Park Sch.....	1580	634	.....nil	W. A. Sibby, J.P.
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	350	£126-141..D.£36	T. Kingdon.
Wyggeston Sch., Leicester.....	1564	900	.....nil	A. B. Hodgson.
York, Archbp. Holgate's Sch.....	1546	534	£173.....D.£16	
Scotland.				
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	790	£135-165 D.£25-66	C. M. E. Seaman.
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	264	£177.....	D. Crichton-Miller.
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh.....	1871	1300	£121.....D.£22	I. G. Andrew.
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh.....	1827	198	£160.....	D. Forbes Mackintosh.
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh.....	1833	220	£175.....D.£60	C. H. Evans.
Glasgow Academy.....	1845	820	£131-155 D.£21-45	F. Roydon Richards (<i>Rector</i>).
Trinity College, Glenalmond.....	1841	200	£168.....	C. P. C. Smith.
Strathallan School.....	1913	200	£141.....	W. E. Ward.
Northern Ireland.				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.....	1894	360	£111.....D.£42	R. Groves.
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.....	1618	270	£105.....D.£15	Ian M. B. Stuart.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast.....	1810	950	.....D.£19	J. H. Grummitt.
Isle of Man.				
King William's College.....	1688	300	£125-143...D.£42	S. E. Wilson.
Eire.				
St. Columba's, Rathfarnham.....	1843	150	£140.....	Rev. C. W. Sowby (<i>Warden</i>)

Public Schools in the British Dominions

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (†) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School.	Found.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
India.				
*Aitchison Coll., Lahore, Punjab.....	1886	215	£150-200 .. D £100	C. H. Barry.
Doon Sch., Dehra Dun, U.P.....	1935	287	Rs. 1225 .. D Rs. 700	A. E. Foot.
Scindia Sch., Gwalior, C.I.....	1933	250	Rs. 1165 .. D Rs. 700	K. C. Shukla (<i>offg.</i>)
Daly Coll., Indore, C.I.....	1870	150	£100-125 D £60-75	E. C. Marchant.
Shri Shivaji Mil. Sch., Poona.....	1932	223	£75 .. D £20	A. J. L. Sadleir.
Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot, Kathiawar.....	1868	80	£105 .. D £50	H. W. Barritt, O.B.E.
Rajkumar Coll., Raiput, C.P.....	1894	72	£115 .. D £51	T. L. H. Smith-Pearse, C.I.E.
Canada.				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa.....	1891	150	\$750 .. D \$195	Ogden Glass.
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal.....	1909	245	\$640-740 \$200-300	D. S. Penton.
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.....	1899	200	\$850 .. D \$250	K. G. B. Ketchum.
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.....	1865	261	£170 .. D £50	P. A. C. Ketchum.
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto.....	1829	392	\$850 .. D £300	L. M. McKenzie.
Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.....	1889	328	\$850 .. D \$250	H. C. Griffith, LL.D.
Australia.				
<i>N.S.W.:</i> —				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	280	£132 .. D £28	G. A. Fisher.
*†C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney.....	1889	722	£123 .. D £39	L. C. Robson, M.C.
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney.....	1918	460	£132 .. D £41	B. W. Hone.
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta.....	1831	425	£140 .. D £44	H. D. Hake.
*†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga.....	1924	550	£160 .. D £50	Dr. W. Bryden.
*†Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	420	£89-120 .. D £16-36	P. R. Le Couteur.
*†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney.....	1879	240	£105 .. D £9-25	Rev. F. X. O'Brien, S.J.
*†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney.....	1880	388	£105 .. D £29	Rev. Noel Hehir, S.J.
*†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney.....	1881	500	£75 .. D £29	Rev. Bro. Angelus.
*†The Scots College, Sydney.....	1892	805	£123 .. D £36	A. K. Anderson.
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1854	803	£117 .. D £34	F. G. Phillips.
<i>Victoria:</i> —				
*†Ballarat Coll.....	1864	144	£120 .. D £38	R. E. Thwaites.
*†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1910	152	£105 .. D £30	G. F. J. Dart.
*†Brighton Gr. Sch.....	1882	450	£124 .. D £39	Rev. P. St. J. Wilson.
*†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	350	£94-112 .. D £18-36	V. F. O. Francis.
*†Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	630	£106 .. D £33	F. H. Archer.
*†C. of E. Gr. Sch., Melbourne.....	1858	640	£139 .. D £45	J. R. Sutcliffe.
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	350	£126 .. D £36	Dr. M. A. Buntine, Ph.D.
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio.....	1857	510	£165 .. D £48	J. R. Darling.
*†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	341	£120 .. D £40	Rev. S. Buckley.
*†Malvern C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1891	188	£91 .. D £28	A. J. Marsden.
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1476	£144 .. D £45	Colin M. Gilray, M.C.
*†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	337	£95-115 .. D £20-38	A. Bright.
*†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	750	£134 .. D £43	N. H. MacNeil, M.C.
*†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne.....	1872	605	£105 .. D £33	Rev. T. J. Costelloe.
<i>Queensland:</i> —				
*†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers.....	1920	325	£73 .. D £13	R. L. Mills.
*†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong.....	1902	300	£96 .. D £24	P. M. Hamilton.
*†C. of E. Gr. Sch., Brisbane.....	1912	600	£94 .. D £25	Canon W. P. F. Morris.
*†The Southport Sch.....	1901	214	£102 .. D £32	J. N. Radcliffe, M.C.
<i>South Australia:</i> —				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	700	£88-120 .. D £16-40	J. H. Hill (<i>actg.</i>).
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town.....	1867	550	£108 .. D £33	I. F. Ward.
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	235	£125 .. D £37	N. M. G. Gratton.
<i>Western Australia:</i> —				
*†Guildford Gr. Sch.....	1895	316	£100 .. D £27	Canon R. E. Freeth.
*†Hale School, Perth.....	1858	360	£105 .. D £30	V. S. Murphy.
*†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	360	£85-100 .. D £25	P. C. Anderson.
*†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	425	£98 .. D £27	Dr. J. L. Rossiter.
<i>Tasmania:</i> —				
*†Church Gr. Sch., Launceston.....	1846	160	£100 .. D £30	N. H. Roff.
*†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	360	£95 .. D £28	(<i>vacant</i>).

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
New Zealand.				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1869	940	.....D.£13	C. M. Littlejohn.
*Auckland, King's Coll.....	1853	370	£125.....D.£33	H. B. Lusk.
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.....	1850	380	£127.....D.£34	R. J. Richards.
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1866	671	£72.....	H. V. Searle.
Otago Boys' High Sch., Dunedin....	1863	514	£77.....D.£11	H. P. Kidson.
*Timaru Boys' High Sch.....	1880	426	£66.....	A. G. Tait.
*Waitaki High Sch., Qamaru.....	1883	580	£75.....	J. T. Burrows, D.S.O.
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1854	328	£126.....D.£21	F. W. Gilligan.
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1854	904	£75.....nil	E. N. Hogben.
Union of South Africa.				
St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein....	1875	300	£100.....D.£8-20	F. W. Storey.
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown....	1855	360	£135.....D.£41	Ronald Currey, M.C.
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	540	£115-127 D.£34-42	Hubert Kidd.
Kingswood.....	—	—	—	R. I. Redfern.
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1808	566	£120-136 D.£36-50	Rev. S. H. Clarke.
*Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal.....	1806	330	£140.....	F. R. Snell.
*Hilton Coll., Natal.....	1872	318	£140.....	T. W. Mansergh.
West Indies.				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados.....	1733	460	.....D.£15	H. N. H. Askell.
Munro Coll., Jamaica.....	1797	184	£105.....D.£45	Rev. A. G. Fraser.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL.

Headquarters, 3 Hanover Street, London, W.1.

The British Council was established in November 1934, at the instance of the Foreign Office supported by a number of other Government Departments, and as the result of representations made to His Majesty's Government over a period of years by the British Diplomatic and other Missions to foreign countries. A Charter of Incorporation was granted to the Council in 1940. Under the terms of that Charter, the Council exists for the purpose of promoting a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the English language abroad and of developing closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries for the purpose of benefiting the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Council discharges a wide range of functions, which, in other countries, are carried out partly by direct Government action and partly by semi-official organisations with large Government subventions. It receives a certain number of voluntary donations and subscriptions, but almost the whole of its funds are derived from a grant voted by Parliament and carried on the Foreign Office Vote.

The Powers of the Council are vested in an Executive Committee. The following members of the Government have the right each to nominate a member of the Committee:—The Lord President of the Council; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Dominion Affairs, the Colonies and Scotland; The President of the Board of Trade; The Minister of

Education; The Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade.

The administrative head of the Council is its Chairman, whose appointment requires approval by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Among the methods adopted by the Council in the furtherance of its objects are the following:—

The formation of new or the encouragement of existing British cultural centres abroad, known for the most part as British Institutes; the encouragement of new or existing Anglophil Societies abroad; the encouragement and, if need be, the formation of British Schools abroad; the encouragement in foreign schools and universities of English studies and, in these institutions and elsewhere, of the English language; the introduction to this country of undergraduate or post-graduate students; and the projection amongst the widest public abroad of a knowledge of all aspects of British life and thought through the medium of a Press service, films, distribution of literature, a scientific and medical department, exhibitions, lectures, concerts and theatrical performances.

Apart from its work overseas, the Council administers in Great Britain a grant voted by Parliament towards the cultural, educational and recreational welfare of allied national and other visitors to the United Kingdom. In co-operation with the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry it performs a number of functions on behalf of the Allied Armed Forces in this country. Facilities are also provided for United States, Dominion, Indian and Colonial personnel.

Girls' Public Schools

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress"; St. Michael's, Liss, "Lady Warden."

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D = Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
Abbey Sch., Malvern Walls	1889	165	£150-180	A. F. Evershed.
Abbev Sch., Reading	1887	405	£116 D £32	M. E. Le C. Macdonald.
The Alice Outley Sch., Worcester	1883	406	£85-120 D £30-45	H. M. Roden.
Asnford School for Girls	1910	350	£108-126 D £19-36	L. Blake, J.P.
Badminton Sc., Bristol & Lynmouth, N. Devon	1858	281	£138-180 D £24-60	B. M. Baker.
Barking Abbey, Essex	1922	184	..... nil	E. A. Loftus, O.B.E.
Bath, Royal Sch.	1864	232	£20-150	M. C. Harding.
Bedford High Sch.	1882	635	£99 D £26	K. M. Westaway, D.Jit.
Bedford Girls' Modern Sch.	1882	515	£72 D £12	B. A. Tonkin.
Benenden, Kent (at Newquay)	1923	245	£99	C. M. Sheldon.
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1888	406	£120 D £15-21	C. F. Mackenzie.
Beverley, East Yorks.	1908	425	..... nil	M. J. Davies.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.	1918	390	..... nil	I. I. Leiper.
Birkenhead, Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1848	430	..... D £24	Rev. Mother.
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.	1909	480	..... D £16	R. N. Pearse.
Blackburn, Notre Dame Sch. (R.C.)	1907	480	..... D £10-25	M. Swift.
Bolton, Lancs.	1877	570	..... D £24	D. Varley.
Bradford Girls' Gr.	1875	724	..... D £32-36	M. A. Hooke, J.P.
Brentwood, Ursuline High (R.C.)	1900	710	£85 D £21	Mme. Schoenen.
Bridlington High Sch.	1905	470	£85	Mariorie Muir.
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.L.U.)	1906	116	£142 D £41	N. M. Gilles.
Burton-on-Trent High	1873	563	..... nil	W. Mulley.
Canterbury, Simon Langton	1881	408	..... nil	N. Campling.
Casterton, Carnforth	1823	220	£73-125 nil	Irene M. Allen.
Cavendish Grammar, Buxton	1906	350	..... nil	M. H. Mansell.
Chatham, County Sch. for Girls	1906	460	..... nil	M. L. Mitchell.
Chelmsford County High Sch.	1907	409	..... nil	G. M. Cadbury.
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1853	750	£156-162 D £60	M. L. Popham (Prim.).
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1850	210	£93 D £15-33	Mary Xavier Rowntree, O.S.M.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	288	.....	D. R. West.
Church Education Corporation (35, Denison House, Westminster, S.W.1): Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst (Dol- gelly)	1920	80	£150-185	E. Bickersteth.
Uplands, Sandcotes, Parkstone	1903	80	£110-125 D £38	M. H. L. Orr.
Church Schools Company (25, Victoria St.) (South Block), S.W.1): Guildford High Sch.	1888	262	£72 D £22-47	A. M. Reid.
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft	1890	170	..... D £22-44	L. M. Jefferson.
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	135	..... D £22-38	G. M. Pierce-Jones.
Sunderland High Sch.	1884	337	..... D £27-36	N. M. Horobin.
Surrey High Sch.	1884	278	..... D £22-43	D. M. Cross.
York College	1908	224	..... D £22-36	H. C. Randall.
Clergy Daughters' School, Bristol	1831	185	£75-135 D £42-54	E. M. Almond.
Clifton High School for Girls	1877	615	£120 D £30	D. N. Glenday.
Colston's, Bristol	1890	750	..... D £26	G. M. Morgan.
Crediton High Sch.	1910	270	£48 nil	L. O. Parsons.
Croydon, Ladies of Mary Convent (R.C.)	1869	552	£52 D £16	Mother Winefride.
Derby High Sch.	1892	280	..... D £18-36	M. L. Oyle.
Doncaster, Munic. High Sch.	1905	509	..... nil	Hilda G. Brown.
Durham High Sch.	1883	161	£85 D £27	C. F. Sutherland.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1875	475	..... D £27-51	W. M. Caywell.
Edgbaston, Church of England Coll.	1886	182	£81-108 D £6-15	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon	1884	309	£96 D £36	E. Cuthbertson Hill
Ely High School	1905	450	..... nil	Bertha Tilly, Ph.D.
Etothen Sch., Caterham	1892	220	£113-138 D £25-54	L. Morris.
Eversley, Elmer's Court, Lynton	1878	80	£150-175	E. H. McCall.
Exeter, The Bishop Blackall Sch.	1799	559	..... D £17-24	F. M. Raag.
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.	1868	422	£130 D £36	E. M. Ryan.
Farnborough, Hillside Convent (R.C.)	1889	165	£130 D £26	(Rev. Mother).
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School	1883	347	..... nil	M. E. Holmes.
Felixstowe College, Suffolk (at Diss)	1929	200	£141-157	R. M. Jones.
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1): Bath High	1875	360	£110-120 D £27-39	A. S. Blackburn.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
<i>Girls' Public Day School Trust—cont.</i>				
Birkenhead High	1901	420	..... D £27-39	H. N. Stephen.
Blackheath and Unbridge Wells High	1880	260	£105-120 D £30-42	I. S. A. Macaulay.
Brighton and Hove High	1876	500	£100-120 D £27-39	K. Lockley.
Bromley High	1883	470	..... D £30-42	E. K. East.
Croydon High	1874	750	..... D £30-42	M. F. Adams.
Ipswich High	1878	400	..... D £27-39	L. E. Neal.
Kensington High	1873	220	..... D £30-42	M. M. Burke.
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	340	..... D £27-39	(Mrs.) Hobson.
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	520	..... D £27-39	M. Leale.
Norwich High	1875	430	£120-130 D £27-39	E. P. Jameson.
Nottingham High	1875	650	..... D £27-39	E. M. Merrifield.
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	500	..... D £30-42	J. M. H. McCaig.
Oxford High	1875	430	£105-120 D £27-39	V. E. Stack.
Potsmouth High	1882	330	£105-120 D £27-39	E. M. Thorn.
Putney High	1893	370	..... D £30-42	K. E. Chester.
Sheffield High	1878	420	..... D £27-39	M. E. Macaulay.
Shrewsbury High	1885	380	..... D £27-39	G. Hudson.
South Hampstead High	1876	440	..... D £30-42	M. L. Potter.
Steatham Hill and Clapham High	1887	320	..... D £30-42	M. Jarrett.
Sutton High	1884	700	..... D £27-39	L. E. Charlesworth.
Sydenham High	1887	220	..... D £30-42	M. D. Yardley.
Wimbledon High	1880	500	..... D £30-42	D. K. B. Littlewood.
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	290	£160..... D £55	G. M. Jerred.
Gravesend County School for Girls	1914	500	..... nil	G. A. Richards.
Gt. Crosby, Lancs, Sacred Heart Sch. (R.C.)	1904	217	..... nil	Mme. Forristal.
Great Yarmouth High	1893	343	..... nil	E. Kcrr.
Greenhead High, Huddersfield	1909	450	..... D £10	A. Hill.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton	1890	645	..... D £28-38	E. G. Harold.
Harrgate College (Swinton, Masham, Ripon)	1893	300	£157-204.....	R. H. Jacob.
Harrow, County School	1914	564	..... nil	D. M. Robinson.
Hawnes, Amptill, Beds.	1929	130	£150-180.....	J. G. Townshend, J.P.
Headington Sch., Oxford	1915	275	£173..... D £31-63	M. Moller.
Hitchin Girls' Gr.	1839	486	£70..... nil	M. A. Badland.
Howells', Denbigh	1859	400	£120..... D £40	F. L. E. Camous.
Howells', Llandaff	1859	430	£82..... D £22	M. L. Lewis.
Hulme Gr., Oldham	1887	345	..... D £19	E. M. Kimsey.
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.	1928	270	£130.....	F. A. Hargreaves.
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)	1903	490	..... D £21	Mother Joseph Powell, O.S.M.
Keighley Girls' Gr. Sch.	1872	621	..... nil	J. A. Evans.
Kendal, Girls' High Sch.	1888	497	£60..... nil	E. K. Steel.
King's High Sch., Warwick	1879	440	..... nil	G. M. Wiseman.
King's Norton Gr. Sch., Birmingham	1910	680	..... D £12	E. I. Dvnes.
Leamington College	1902	303	..... nil	C. A. Waterfield.
Leamington High	1884	315	£120-129 D £30-48	D. A. Sweet.
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	660	£39..... nil	Mrs. Leslie Kirk.
Leeds, Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)	1905	130	..... nil	M. T. Talbot.
Lewes, County School	1913	375	..... nil	W. M. S. Moss.
Lincoln, Girls' High Sch.	1893	523	£66..... nil	I. V. Cleave.
Liverpool College for Girls, Huyton	1894	442	£156..... D £22-51	Osyth Potts.
Liverpool College for Girls, Liverpool	1856	320	..... D £25	B. R. Palmer.
Liverpool (Everton), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)	1902	540	..... D £13	Sister Francis.
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)	1851	420	..... D £13	Sister M. Gilbert.
<i>London*:</i>				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11.	1911	840	..... D £19	Ethel Hutchings.
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5 (Yeovil)	1898	144	..... nil	A. M. C. Shaw.
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.	1899	500	..... nil	M. A. Burgess.
<i>Frances Mary Buss Schools:</i>				
N. London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	680	..... nil	K. Anderson, Ph.D.
Camden, P. of W. Rd., N.W.5.	1871	590	..... nil	Olive Wright.
City of London, E.C.4.	1894	330	..... D £12-21	E. D. M. Winters.
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.	1905	600	..... nil	M. J. Bishop.

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fecs. See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.	1690	350	.....	E. G. Dyson.
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.	1878	...	..... D £37-72	I. C. Joslin.
Francis Holland, Graham Terrace, S.W.1.	1881	...	..... D £37-72	M. W. Bowden.
James Allen's, Dulwich.	1741	410	..... D £33	E. M. Edwards.
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6.	1917	300	..... nil	E. Moberley Bell.
La Retraite, Clapham Park (R.C.)	1919	222	..... nil	D. S. Hansen.
Lewisham, Prendergast, Catford, S.E.6.	1887	550	..... D £16	W. A. Odell.
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5.	1877	620	..... nil	M. D. Brock, O.B.E., Litt.D. (vacant).
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C.1.	1613	230	..... nil	A. M. Kynaston.
Queen's College, Harley St., W.1.	1848	170	..... D £47-63	Ethel Strudwick, O.B.E.
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	430	..... D £47	
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Rd., S.E.1.	1562	360	..... nil	F. B. Collins.
St. Ursula's, Greenwich, S.E.10 (R.C.)	1892	485	..... nil	M. H. Pendlebury, O.S.M.
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1879	495	..... D £16	D. E. Andrews.
Loughton High School.	1906	450	..... nil	E. M. Verini.
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl.	1900	246	..... £165	K. I. Sayurs.
Maldstone Grammar Sch. for Girls.	1887	588	..... nil	R. Bartels.
Malvern Girls' College.	1893	530	..... D £15-26	L. M. Brooks.
Manchester High Sch. for Girls.	1874	615	..... D £30	A. M. Bozman.
Merchant Taylors' Gr. Crosby.	1882	472	..... D £18-36	I. F. Brush.
Milham Ford, Oxford.	1905	460	..... nil	E. J. Bailey.
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley.	1871	118	..... D £32	M. L. Farrell.
Monmouth Sch. for Girls.	1891	276	..... D £25	A. F. McDonald.
Moravian Sch., Fulneck, Leeds.	1753	210	..... D £90-105 D £24-30	D. A. Connor.
Newcastle upon Tyne, Church High Sch.	1885	450	..... D £24-45	M. R. Wood.
Newport High Sch., Mon.	1896	384	..... D £10	C. K. Horser.
Normanton High Sch., Yorks.	1592	218	..... D £10	Katherine Reeve.
Northampton High Sch.	1878	515	..... D £24-30	R. M. Marsden.
Norwich, Blyth.	1889	730	..... nil	Mrs. F. E. Whitaker.
Oakdene, Beaconsfield.	1911	135	..... D £150	D. R. Pattison.
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle-under-Lyme.	1876	550	..... nil	E. K. Kemp.
Overstone, Northants (P.N.E.U.).	1929	121	..... D £180	H. E. Wix.
Palmer's Endowed, Grays, Essex.	1906	336	..... D £16	A. Leworthy.
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (R.C.)	1908	360	..... D £95	Mother M. Paul.
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham.	1905	571	..... D £25	M. M. Jennings.
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay.	1880	320	..... D £105-135	Constance Smith.
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	200	..... D £100	E. H. Killip.
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge.	1881	460	..... D £101-108 D £36-42	M. H. Cattle.
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.).	1905	275	..... D £13	Sister Cecilia Mary.
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey.	1906	350	..... D £22	Sister Superior.
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.).	1861	414	..... D £48	Mother Superior.
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.).	1870	530	..... D £10	Miss Braun.
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Herts.	1820	110	..... D £150	V. A. Ptain.
Queen Anne's, Caversham.	1689	260	..... D £135	Joan Elliot.
Queen Elizabeth's Girls' Gr., Mansfield, Notts.	1885	502	..... D £60	D. C. Johnson.
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate.	1912	120	..... D £150-180	Evelyn L. Young.
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough.	1901	124	..... D £120-135 D £37-46	J. M. Brown.
Queen Mary High Sch., Liverpool.	1910	430	..... D £13	D. Grayson.
Queen Mary, Lytham.	1930	520	..... D £12	D. Bailey.
Queen's Sch., Chester.	1878	90	..... D £24	M. T. Nedham.
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts.	1894	350	..... D £141-157	E. M. Essame.
Redland High Sch., Bristol.	1882	460	..... D £34	S. Peters.
Rochester Gr. School, Kent.	1888	350	..... nil	M. Butterfield.
Rosedean, Brighton (at Keswick, Cumberland).	1885	267	..... D £89	E. M. Tanner.
St. Alban's High Sch., Herts.	1908	387	..... D £20	Edith Archibald.
St. Clare's, Polwthen, Penzance.	1887	150	..... D £110	M. Hudson.
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.).	1867	560	..... D £25	Sister M. Winifred.
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby.	1844	213	..... D £90-120 D £21-36	E. E. Stophard.
St. Felix, Southwood, Suffolk.	1897	265	..... D £157-173	M. T. Williamson, Ph.D.

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees. (See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
St. Helen's and St. Katharine's, Abingdon.....	1903	290	£121.....D£30	The Sister Superior.
St. Helen's, Northwood.....	1899	453	£144-165 D£25-56	G. A. Mackenzie.
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.).....	1905	530	.....D£32	M. B. Duffey, O.B.E.
St. Katharine's, Heatherton Pk., Som.....	1907	115	£100.....D£18-30	S. C. Hartnell.
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.....	1749	180	£140-160.....	E. F. Birney.
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley.....	1874	430	£135.....	O. F. Martin.
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.....	1873	164	£156... D£10-31	J. I. Field.
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.....	1936	220	£150.....D£31-56	W. J. Chalk.
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks.....	1873	160	£138.....	Sister Janet.
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.....	1836		(Closed.)	
St. Michael's, Blackmoor House, Liss, Hants.....	1844	70	£126-158.....	A. F. H. Berwick.
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea.....	1936	143	£110-119 D£28-37	M. S. Shand.
St. Swithun's, Winchester.....	1882	190	£165-175 D£30-57	G. E. Watt.
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan.....	1887	203	£90-120 D£22-31	S. C. Archer.
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.).....	1904	388	.....D£17	Sister Superior.
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.).....	1855	559	.....D£13	Sister Marie Pierre.
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset.....	1899	405	£165.....D£84	H. V. Stuart.
Southend-on-Sea High Sch. (at Mansfield).....	1913	471	.....nil	H. M. Cowell.
Do. St. Bernard's Convent (R.C.).....	1910	380	£68.....D£17	M. S. Boyle.
Stafford, Girls' High Sch.....	1907	400	.....D£11	L. Whitehouse.
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.....	1876	480	£80-85...D£12-17	J. Nicol.
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.).....	1906	434	£40.....D£10	Catherine Healy.
Sunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset.....	1900	295	£60-65...D£12-16	J. T. Wells.
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth.....	1886	474	£120.....D£29	C. F. Stocks.
Thomlinson Girls' Sch., Wigton.....	1714	320	.....nil	L. M. Leighton.
Truro High Sch.....	1880	247	£80-105 D£15-27	Dora Coate.
Twickenham, Royal Naval Sch. (Haslemere).....	1840	126	£160.....D£38	H. M. Oakley-Hill.
Wakefield Girls' High, Yorks.....	1878	613	.....D£22	Mrs. K. E. Kingswell.
Wallasey, Maris Stella High (R.C.).....	1924	214	.....D£12	Sr. Mary Francis.
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.....	1853	522	.....D£16-24	M. V. Stafford.
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent.....	1838	296	£89-110...D£21	E. L. Ramsay.
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1906	439	.....nil	H. Woodhead.
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1704	700	.....nil	J. B. B. Davidson.
Welsh Girls' Sch., Ashford, Middlesex.....	1715	100	£100.....D£32	M. Dunn.
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth (Llangollen).....	1899	150	£150-165...D£47	D. Bourne.
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.....	1926	500	.....nil	D. H. Wilkinson.
Westonbirt, Bowood, Calne, Wilts.....	1928	250	£190.....	V. M. Grubb, D.Sc.
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1880	450	.....nil	I. Thwaites.
Wigan, Girls' High Sch., Lancs.....	1886	482	.....nil	J. L. Harley.
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex.....	1905	590	.....nil	C. Reid.
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1896	340	£200.....	W. M. Crosthwaite, J.P.
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.....	1901	520	.....nil	A. Downs.
Wyggeston Gr. Sch., Leicester.....	1878	818	.....nil	N. Caress.
York, The Mount School.....	1831	200	£168-174.....	E. C. Nightingale.
Scotland.				
St. George's, Edinburgh (evacuated).....	1888	242	£118-122 D£18-42	Margaret Osborn.
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	365	£186.....D£63	Janet A. Macfarlane.
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (242 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.)—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.....	1879	390	.....D£16-40	Lillian McDonald.
Helenburgh, St. Bride's.....	1895	210	£132-148 D£32-42	M. N. Hensman.
Kilmacolm, St. Columba's.....	1897	200	£136.....D£39	K. C. MacArthur.
Isle of Man.				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.....	1875	121	£105... D£12-27	M. J. Taylor.

Secondary Schools.

A Secondary School, as defined by the Ministry of Education (prior to the Education Act of 1944), is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years, and up to at least the age of 16. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age-range at least from 12 to 17. The Ministry of Education issued annually a list of Secondary Schools recognized by the Ministry of Education as efficient, with the full official name of the school, the place where it is situated, the date of recognition, the fees payable and (in many cases) the examinations taken. A similar list was published for Wales and (with less detail) for Scotland. The list, in the case of England and Wales alone, occupied over 130 pages.

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

For List of Abbreviations see pages following Index.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, W.1.—
President, Sir Alfred I. Munnings (1944).
Keeper, Sir Gerald F. Kelly, R.A. Treas., E. V.
Harris, O.B.E., R.A. Sec., Sir Walter R. M.
Lamb, K.C.V.O., M.A. Reg., C. W. Tanner.
Librarian, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

Royal Academicians.

1941 Anderson, Stanley.	1924 Hartwell, Chas. L.
1932* Baker, Sir H., K.C.L.E.	1920* Jack, Richard.
1942 Bateman, James.	1938 John, Augustus E., O.M.
1945 Belcher, George.	1909* John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1934* Birch, S. J. La- morna.	1930 Kelly, Sir Gerald F.
191* Brangwyn, Sir Frank.	1936 Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.
1937 Brockhurst, G. I.	1937 Knight, Harold.
1915* Brown, Sir Arnesby.	1938 Lawrence, A. K.
1938 Brundrit, R. G.	1937 Ledward, Gilbert.
1925 Connard, Philip.	1930* Lee, Sydney.
1934 Cowper, F. Cado- gan.	1933* Macbeth-Rac- burn, H. R.
1944 Cundall, Charles.	1933 McMillan, W.
1942 Davis, Arthur J.	1938 Monnington, W. T.
1932 de Glehn, W. G.	1925 Munnings, Sir A. J.
1928 Dick, Sir W. Reid, K.C.V.O.	1936 Newton, Algernon.
1935 Dodd, Francis.	1926 Osborne, Malcolm.
1943 Dugdale, T. C.	1923* Frisctman, Bur- tram.
1938 Elwell, F. W.	1942 Procter, Mrs. Dod.
1933 Flint, W. Russell.	1944 Richardson, A. E.
1910* Forbes, Stanhope A.	1936 Rushbury, Henry.
1942 Frampton, Merc- dith.	1926* Russell, Sir Walter W., C.V.O.
1936 Garbe, Richard.	1922 Scott, Sir Giles G., O.M.
1939* Gere, C. M.	1931 Taylor, L. Cam- bell.
1933 Green, W. Curtis.	1945 Thomson, A. R.
1927* Hall, Oliver.	1940 Wheeler, Charles.
1926 Harcourt, George.	1945 Woodford, James.
1944 Hardman, A. F.	
1942 Harris, E. V., O.B.E.	

Associates.

1939 Austin, Robert S.	1938 Maufe, Edward.
1942 de Soissons, L., O.B.E.	1944 Mynihan, R.
1942 Dobson, Frank.	1940 Nash, John.
1944 Dring, William.	1939 Nevison, C. R. W.
1939 Dunlop, R. O.	1942 Pitchforth, Vivian.
1942 Eurich, R.	1944 Spear, Ruskin.
1944 Fitton, James.	1943 Spurrier, Steven.
1935 Gillick, Ernest G.	1939 Todd, A. R. M.
1942 Glinner, C.	1944 Tunncliffe, C. F.
1937 Gooden, Stephen, C.B.E.	1943 Wadsworth, Ed- ward.
1937 James, C. H.	1940* Walter, Dame Ethel, D.B.E.
1940 Lamb, Henry, M.C.	1945 Wheatley, John L.
1941 Lambert, Maurice.	1945 Worthington, H., O.B.E.
1943 Le Bas, Edward.	
1940 Mason, Arnold.	

Former Presidents.

Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.	Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
Benjamin, West, 1792.	Lord Leighton, 1878.
James, Wyatt, 1805.	Sir J. Millais, 1896.
Benjamin West, 1806.	Sir E. Poynter, 1896.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.	Sir A. Webb, 1919.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.	Sir F. Dickson, 1924.
Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1850.	Sir W. Lewellyn, 1928.
	Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.

* Senior Academician. † Hon. Ret. Academician
‡ Senior Associate.

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART, Plas
Mawr, Conway.—Hon. Sec., Henry Mahler;
Cinemat. and Sec., J. Arnold Povah.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street,
Edinburgh.—Pres., Frank C. Mears; Sec.,
David Foggie; Treas., A. R. Sturrock; Libra-
rian, E. S. Lumsden; Assl. Sec., Margare
Foster.

Honorary Retired Academicians.

1930 Miller, James.	1929 Carrick, Alex.
1932 Wilson, D. For- rester.	

Royal Scottish Academicians.

1936 Aiken, John M.	1937 Milne, Maclauch- lan.
1922 Allison, David.	1934 Oppenheimer, Charles.
1937 Allan, A. R. W.	1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1944 Bone, Miss P. M.	1923 Pirie, Sir George.
1938 Borthwick, A. E.	1932 Proudfoot, Alex- ander.
1940 Cowie, James.	1937 Schotz, Benno.
1937 Cursiter, Stanley.	1933 Shanks, W. Somerville.
1923 Duncan, John.	1943 Sivell, Robert.
1934 Fairlie, Reginald.	1938 Smith, I. G. Spence.
1930 Foggie, David.	1937 Sturrock, A. R.
1924 Frazer, W. M.	1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1925 Houston, George.	1934 Tarbolton, H. O.
1943 Hutchison, W. O.	
1923 Lintott, Henry.	
1933 Lumsden, E. S.	
1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.	
1943 Mears, Frank C.	

Non-Resident Academicians.

(1923) P. Portsmouth; (1924) Fiddes Watt.

Associates.

Armour, Mrs. Mary.	Miller, James.
Clark, James H.	Miller, Mrs. J. Haswell.
Crawford, Hugh A.	Moodie, Donald.
Ewart, David S.	Ochterlony, Sir M. M., Bt.
Forest, Norman J.	Paterson, Alex. N.
Gillies, Wm. G.	Shearer, James.
Glass, W. Mervyn.	Stronach, Ancell.
Henderson, A. Graham.	Thomson, Adam B.
Lamb, William.	Thomas, J. Murray.
Lamont, John C.	Thomson, L. G.
Mackay, J. R.	Frotter, A. Mason.
Mackie, P. R. M.	Whalen, Thomas.
MacTaggart, Wm.	Wilson, William.
Maxwell, J.	

Non-Resident Associates.

G. H. Paulin; Malcolm Gavin.
THE BRITISH ACADEMY, Burlington Gardens,
London, W.1.—President—Sir J. H. Clapham,
C.B.E. Commit.—Prof. F. E. Adcock, O.B.E.,
Dr. C. Bailey, C.B.E., Prof. C. D. Broad,
Prof. G. N. Clark, J. G. Edwards, Prof. V. H.
Galbraith, Dr. W. W. Greg, Sir George Hill,
K.C.B., Sir E. H. Minns, Sir C. R. Peers, C.B.E.,
Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, Prof. D. S.
Robertson, Prof. D. Nichol Smith, Prof. A.
Souter, Prof. P. H. Winfield. Sec. and Treas.—
Sir F. G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (1786), 29 Dawson Street,
Dublin.—Pres., R. I. Best, Litt.D.; Sec.,
Prof. J. J. Nolan, D.Sc.; Sec. of Science Com-
mittee, Prof. J. J. Nolan, D.Sc.; Sec. of An-
tiquities Committee, H. J. Leask; Sec. for Irish
Studies, H. G. Murphy, M.A.; Res. Sec., A.
Farrington, B.E.

ARYSSINIA ASSOCIATION, Parliament Mansions,
Abbey Orchard St., S.W.1.—Hon. Sec., Miss
M. A. Blundell.

- ACCOUNTANT-LECTURERS' ASSOC., 69 Downs Road, E.5.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Moustardier.
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales (1880), Moorgate Place, E.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Harold Howitt, D.S.O., M.C.; *Secretary*—R. W. Bankes, C.B.E.; *Asst. Sec.*, A. S. MacIver, M.C.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW, INSTITUTE OF (1855), 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, William L. Davidson, C.A., 142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF, 7 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.2.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, INCORPORATED, SOCIETY OF (1885), Incorporated Accountants Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Fred Woolley; *Sec.*, Alexander A. Garrett, M.B.E., M.A.; *Dep. Sec.*, Leo T. Little, B.Sc.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Latham.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL, 17 Dominion St., E.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor, F.C.I.S.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN ABRDEEN, SOCIETY OF (1867).
- ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH, SOCIETY OF (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. & Treas.*, Alex. Harrison.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 41 Dawson Street, Dublin and 49 Donegall Place, Belfast.—*Pres.*, Francis H. Pim; *Secs.*, W. Edmiston Crawford (Dublin); H. Stevenson (Belfast).
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCN. OF INTERNATIONAL, 1 High St., Bishop's Stortford, Herts.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 6 Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS (BRITISH) EQUITY ASSOCIATION, 56 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Llewellyn Rees.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION, 224a Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. C. D. Holc; Rev. A. C. Evans.
- ACTORS AND ACTRESSES, HOME FOR RETIRED, Denville Hall, Northwood, Middlesex.—*Pres.*, Prince Littler.
- ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, THE FACULTY OF, Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, I. D. Williams.
- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Bldgs., W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. C. Simmonds; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Bunford, Wilfred Perks; *Asst. Sec.*, A. D. Dale.
- ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH IN WALES, 14 Rothamsted Ave., Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. I. Read, M.A.
- ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 4 Baker St., W.1.—*Miss H. M. Blackburne.*
- ADULT EDUCATION, WORLD ASSOC. FOR, 18 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*President*, Albert Mansbridge, C.H., M.A., LL.D.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOC., NATIONAL, St. Paul's House, 62 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
- AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers), 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Frederick Handley Page, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Capt. J. L. Pritchard.
- AFRICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL, Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Executive Council*, The Lord Hailey, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Secretary General*, Prof. C. Daryll Forde (acting).
- AFRICAN SOCIETY, ROYAL, 22 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. R. P. Postlethwaite, C.B.E.
- AFTER-CARE ASSOC. FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED YOUTH, 2 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Winder.
- AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES, 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Frederick Naylor.
- AGED POOR SOCIETY AND ST. JOSEPH'S ALMS-HOUSES, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Charles L. Giles.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Treas.*, E. C. Shaw, C.V.O., LL.D.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH, 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Charles G. Connell, W.S.
- AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, M. G. Tozer, A.I.A.A.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL, 16 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.—*President*, The Lord Courthope, M.C.; *Sec.*, T. Blundeil Turner, M.V.O. (The next Show will be held at Lincoln).
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1854), The King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, S. Clarke.
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- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY** (2807), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. E. Trueman, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.I.Min.E.; *Secs.*, Prof. W. B. R. King, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., Sc.D.; D. Williams, Ph.D., B.Eng. *Foreign Sec.*, Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., A.R.C.S. *Ass. Sec.*, A. Greig.
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- GIRLS AND WOMEN, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF**, and CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1, q.v.
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- GIRLS' GUILDRY, THE**, 212 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2; *London Office*, Room 243 Abbey House, Victoria St., S.W.1; *Welsh Office*, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.
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- HEADMASTERS CONFERENCE. See p. 493.
- HEADMASTERS, INC. ASSOC. OF. See p. 468.
- HEADMASTERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE (Public and Secondary Schools), and Floor, 70 Victoria St., S.W.1.
- HEADMISTRESSES ASSOC. See p. 468.
- HEADMISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE (Public and Secondary Schools), 3rd Floor, 70 Victoria St., S.W.1.
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- LAW SOCIETY.**—*See* p. 481.
- LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS**, *Temp. Address*, 239 Hurst Road, Sidcup, Kent.
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The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Appeal (*Chairman*, Lord Ifffe, C.B.E.), launched at the outbreak of War to provide the money that would be needed by the War Organisation, was closed on June 30, 1945, with a total of £50,000,000. The work of the War Organisation will continue, and the balances in hand are considered to be sufficient to finance its operations arising out of the War and its vast post-War commitments.

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- WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION (comprising 2,896 clubs and 1,516,690 members), (*Temp. Address*, Crag Hall, Durlay Gdns., Bournemouth).—*Sec.*, R. S. Chapman.
- WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION, 34 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. A. Brittle.
- WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Jackman.
- WORLD POWER CONFERENCE, Central Office, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.
- WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION, 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.
- WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, 30 Bedford Place, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Martyn Gooch, M.B.E.
- YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, St. Leonard's, York.—*Sec.*, A. S. Cavers, P.A.S.I.
- YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*, A. S. Umpleby, J.P., Derry Lodge, 148 Conscliffe Rd., Darlington.
- YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTAR SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rcv. C. E. Whiting, D.D., B.C.L., F.S.A. Hickleton, Doncaster, Mrs. D. M. Gillam, 34 Priestley Gdns., Lane End, Pudsey, Nr. Leeds.
- YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF, AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss Thelma E. Vernon.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Council*: 122 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*President*, Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. *Treas.*, R. Austin Pilkington, J.P. *General Sec.*, Z. F. Willis, C.B.E., M.A.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Headquarters*, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.—*General Sec.*, Miss My Curwen, C.B.E., M.A.
- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES), *National Office*, Howard's Gate, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.—*Sec.*, L. St. John Catchpool.
- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCN (SCOTISH), *National Office*, 13 Rutland Sq., Edinburgh, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. G. Moir.
- YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOC. OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 31A Wilton Place, Belfast.
- YUGOSLAV HOUSE, 2 Lowthian Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.1.
- ZENANA BIBLI AND MIDRAL MISSION (1842), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C.2.—*Hon. Treas.*, Rev. R. S. Ferguson, B.A., *Secs.*, Miss N. Kampart; Miss M. D. Fooks.
- ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 75 Great Russell St., W.C.1.—*General Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, L.B., B.Sc.
- ZIONIST ORGANISATION, 77 Gt. Russell St., S.W.1.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W.8. *Hon. Sec.*, Sheffield Airey Neave, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc.

Attendance (1944), 724,203, and 97,624 at Whippsnade.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phoenix Park, Dublin.—*Supr.*, C. I. Flood.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, T. H. Gillespie, F.R.S.E.

ENERGY RESEARCH.

On Oct. 29, 1945, Mr. Attlee announced that the Government had decided to set up a research and experimental establishment covering all aspects of the use of atomic energy. This was in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. Accommodation was being provided at Harwell Airfield, near Didcot, Berks. Mr. Attlee added that he was advised that the dangers to surrounding areas from the experimental station were negligible. It had been further decided that in view of the importance of this work to the Services Departments the responsibility for research which had hitherto rested with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research should be transferred to the Ministry of

Supply. The Tube Alloys Department, the name by which the technical organisation dealing with the subject had hitherto been known, would accordingly become part of the Ministry. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research would however, be represented on the Advisory Committee and some of its technical subcommittees. The cost of the research would fall on the Government.

It was later announced that Mr. Attlee, accompanied by Sir John Anderson, in an advisory capacity, would meet President Truman and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, in Washington on Nov. 12, 1945, to discuss the problems to which the discovery of atomic energy has given rise.

Metropolitan Voluntary Hospitals

*** For Appeals on behalf of Hospitals, see Advertisement pages.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield, E.C.1. *Clerk*, C. C. Caius-Wilson, M.C. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss Helen Dey, O.B.E., R.R.C.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. *Clerk*, R. Pelham Borley. *Matron*, G. V. Hillyers, O.B.E. The Nightingale Training School for Nurses is attached.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. *Sec.*, George J. Jones.
- GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, London Bridge. *Supt.*, Prof. T. B. Johnston, C.B.E., M.D. *Clerk*, B. Lees Read, A.C.A. *Matron*, Miss E. MacManus, O.B.E.
- KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. *House Governor and Sec.*, S. W. Barnes. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. K. Blyde, O.B.E.
- LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Rd., E.1. *House Gov.*, Capt. H. Brierley, O.B.E., M.C. *Matron*, Miss Clare H. Alexander.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C. Plimsoil.
- NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1. *Sec.*, R. Sioley.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. *Sec.*, Richard T. Bartley, F.C.A.
- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1. *House Governor*, P. H. Constable, M.A. *Secretary*, W. E. Hall. *Matron*, Miss H. Hanks, R.R.C.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2. *House Governor*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., B. Com.
- SEAFMAN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAFMAN OF ALL NATIONS suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments*: Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the London School of Clinical Medicine (a.v.); Albert Dock Hospital, E.; The Hospital for Tropical Diseases; Tilbury Hospital, Tilbury. The Angus Home Recovery Hospital, at Cudham. King George's Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott, Hants. *Sec.*, F. A. Lyon, B.A., O.B.E.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Horseferry Rd., Westminster, S.W.1. *House Gov.*, C. M. Power, O.B.E., M.C. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith, O.B.E., R.R.C.
- [All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]
- BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W.11. *Sec.*, Miss K. F. G. Livingston. *Matron*, Miss E. Woods.
- BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11. *Sec.-Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph Biss.
- EAST HAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC., Shrewsbury Road, E.7. *Sec.-Supt.*, Major Reginald Perry, M.B.E.
- FRINCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (90 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret. *Hon. Treas.*, W. J. Korts. *Sec.*, J. Knecht.
- GFRMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston, E.8. (Founded 1945). *Sec.*, M. Loflier.
- HAMPSHIRE GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. *Sec.*, Kenneth Miles.
- KING GEORGE HOSPITAL, Ilford (opened by H.M. King George V., July 28, 1937).
- LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849). Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C.1. *Sec.*, Leonard J. Knowles, F.C.C.S.
- LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stoney Green, E.1. *Sec.*, G. E. Pitt. *Matron*, Miss M. Hampshire.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E.3. *Sec.*, Frank Jennings. *Matron*, Miss M. P. Ashbee.
- MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10. *Sec.*, Capt. R. Edwardes.
- MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL AND THE RADIUM INSTITUTE. Hospital at Northwood, Middx. *Sec.*, F. A. Watson.
- NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.1. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.
- POPLAR HOSPITAL, Poplar, E.14. *House Gov. and Sec.*, D. H. Lindsay.
- PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, N.15. *Director*, J. C. Burdett, D.S.O., M.C.
- PRINCESS BEATRICE HOSPITAL, Earl's Court, S.W.5. *House Governor*, John R. Griffith, F.R.A.
- QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E.15. *House Governor and Secretary*, M. J. Huntley, B.A., F.R.A.
- ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL, Ravenscourt Park, W.6. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, P. Stull; C. H. Thorpe.
- ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7. *Sec.*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss G. Darvill.
- ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL OF, 60 Grove End Road, N.W.8. *Sec.*, F. Dudley Hobbs, M.A.
- ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E.13. *Sec.*, J. C. Gilbert.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.6. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.
- WILKESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Harlesden Road, N.W.10. *Sec.*, John N. Drake.
- WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Memorial Hospital, Shooter's Hill, S.E.18.

ASTHMA.

DUKE-FINGARD ASTHMA CLINIC, 25 Stratford Road, Kensington, W.8. *Sec.*, B. Beresford.

CANCER.

MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL FOR CANCER AND ALLIED DISEASES, 4 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3. *Director*, Miss M. D. Gilmour, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.; *Sec.*, Miss A. D. Bankhead, M.A.

THE ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Rd., S.W.3. *Sec.*, V. H. Pinkham.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, CANCER WING, Nassau Street, W.1. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C. Plimsoil.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, Evacuated to Stockwood Park, Luton, Beds. (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Sec.*, Miss K. L. Hyde.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W.9. *Matron*, Miss M. Cursiter. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. *Sec.*, R. Wilfred Lillston.
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, HAMPSHIRE, THE, 20 College Crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3. *Sec.*, H. W. Walls *Gen.*

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE (ORTHOPEDIC), Eversley Road, Sevenoaks. *Matron*, Miss B. I. D. Reid, A.R.P.C.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southward Bridge Road, S.E. *House Governor*, W. H. Sidnell.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, THE, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1. *Matron*, Miss Dorothy Lane. *Sec.*, H. F. Ruthertford.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 2. *Matron*, Miss G. Hilder. *Sec.*, C. E. Holmes (*acting*).

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, Hants. *Sec.*, S. W. Cane.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin, Convalescent Home at Lightwater, Surrey.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E. 1. (*See* QUEEN ELIZABETH.)

PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W. 10.—*Sec.*, Frank Hart.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., E. 2, and at Shadwell, Bayford and Woking. *Gen. Sec.*, C. H. Bessell.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL, Canterbury Rd., Margate. *Sec.*, A. J. Mayo.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, A. J. Hedgeland. *Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Sec.*, H. W. Woolven, F.C.I.S.; *Matron*, Miss M. Frost.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, V. F. Marshall.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. *Sec.*, F. G. Rouvray.

LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL, Victoria Park, E. 2. (Country branch, Camberley, Surrey.) *Secretary*, T. Brown.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, London, W. 1. *Sec.*, Miss D. M. Fenn.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for the treatment, training, housing, and employment of sufferers from tuberculosis, nr. Cambridge. *Sec. Gen.*, Reynell Wreford, 26 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1. (*Temp. Address*, c/o Enham Village Centre Andover, Hants.)

PRESTON HALL (British Legion, Village), Maidstone, Kent. *Sec.*, A. A. Howick.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL (Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp.), Gt. Portland St.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. *Sec. Supt.*, W. J. Ickeringill, A.S.A.A.

FISTULA, PILES &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (1884). For Diseases of the Rectum and Colon. (*Temp. closed*.)

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. *Matron*, Miss D. Willoughby. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., W. 1, and Maids Moreton Hall, Buckingham. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney, M.B.I.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. 16. *Office*, 73 Cheapside, E.C. 2.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Sec.*, P. W. Bennett.

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Maj. E. S. Phillips, D.S.O.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3. *Secretary and Matron*, Miss O. G. Howlett.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W. 2.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapman Common, S.W. 4. (*Evacuation Address*, Lindfield, Sussex.)

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL (1749). In-patients Depts. closed for period of war; Out-patients Dept., Dean St., W. 1. Open for both sexes and for children.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (with training school for midwives).

EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 396 Commercial Road, E. 1. *Evacuated* to Tyringham House, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. *Sec.*, J. D. Harper; *Matron*, M. K. Bowman.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ANNIE MCCALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 4 (1889). Under Midday Mission Hospital.

PLANTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 3. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. *Sec.*, C. H. Andrews.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith, W. 6. *Secretary-Superintendent*, H. B. Stokes, O.B.E.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, M. E. Pightling, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent.—The buildings form a modern and efficiently equipped hospital for the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes—presumably curable—are eligible for admission. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Hamilton, M.D., D.P.M.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Sec.*, H. Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Welder's House, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. (*Temporarily closed.*) *Office*, Woodside Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. *Sec.*, Brig. C. N. French, C.M.G., C.B.E.

CITY OF LONDON MENTAL HOSPITAL, Dartford, Kent, *see* p. 535.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 7a Camden Road, N.W.1.

THE CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS. (*Temp. Address*, Ash Hall, Bucknall, Stoke on Trent.)

MAIDA VALE HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES (Incorporated), near the end of St. John's Wood Road, W.9. *Sec.*, L. C. Dixon.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq., W.C.1. For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy. *Sec.*, H. Ewart Mitchell.

THE TAVISTOCK CLINIC (Institute of Medical Psychology), 2-4 Beaumont St., W.1. *Sec.*, G. D. Herbert.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

WOODSIDE HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS (St. Luke's Foundation), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. *Physician-in-Charge*, Noel Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C.1.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.1, and at Upper Brighton Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. *Sec.*, F. E. D'Alton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C.1. *Sec.*, A. J. M. Tarrant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W.1 (1856). *Sec.*, Arthur E. Tyler.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL (with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL), 234 Great Portland St. and Bolsover St., W.1.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1. *Supt.-Sec.*, H. E. Walker.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W.1.—For educated women with small incomes.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W.2. (*For patients unable to afford Private Nursing Homes.*)

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 20 Osnaubugh Street, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1841).

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W.1.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 5 Lisle St., Leicester Sq., W.C.2 (1863). *Sec.*, L. C. R. Turpin.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL, *see* below.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.), Austral Street, West Square, St. George's Road, S.E.1.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR UROLOGICAL AND SKIN DISEASES, Endell St., W.C.2. *Sec.*, J. P. Key Chislett.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, and Golden Square, W.1.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 14-16 Granville Place, W.1.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Huntley Street, W.C.1. (Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University College Hospital.)

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, c/o Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, S.E.10.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Dovehouse St., Chelsea, S.W.3.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W.1.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq., S.W.1.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Sq., W.1.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. *Sec.*, G. H. Hawkins; *Matron*, Miss E. K. Pite.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E.13.

SOUTHEAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), 224 beds, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

London County Council Hospitals

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officers of Health, Sir Allen Daley.

General Hospitals.

Archway, Archway Road, Highgate, N.19. (564 Beds.)
 Bethnal Gn., Cambridge Heath Rd., E.2. (650 Beds.)
 Dulwich, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.22. (723 Beds.)
 Fulham, St. Dunstan's Rd., Hammersmith, W.6. (716 Beds.)
 Hackney (I), High St., Homerton, E.9. (746 Beds.)
 Hackney (II), High St., Homerton, E.9. (564 Beds.)
 Hammersmith, Du Cane Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12. (British Postgraduate Medical School.) (709 Beds.)
 Highgate, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.19. (545 Beds.)
 Lambeth, Brook Drive, S.E.11. (1,250 Beds.)
 Lewisham, S.E.13. (781 Beds.)
 Mile End, Bancroft Rd., E.1. (568 Beds.)
 New End, Hampstead, N.W.3. (260 Beds.)
 †Norwood, for Children, Elder Rd., S.E.27. (210 Beds.)
 Paddington, Harrow Rd., W.9. (668 Beds.)
 †Princess Mary's Convalescent Home, Cliftonville, Margate. (Women, 236 Beds.)
 Queen Mary's, Sidcup, Kent. (Men, 560 Beds.)
 St. Alfège's (I) (618 Beds) and (II) (489 Beds), 48 Vanbrugh Hill, S.E.10.
 St. Andrew's, Devon Rd., Bow, E.3. (630 Beds.)
 St. Benedict's, Church Lane, Tooting, S.W.17. (318 Beds.)
 St. Charles's, St. Charles's Sq., Ladbroke Grove, W.10. (760 Beds.)
 St. Clement's, 2a Bow Rd., E.3. (397 Beds.)
 St. Francis's, East Dulwich, S.E.22. (645 Beds.)
 St. George-in-the-East, Raine St., Wapping, E.1. (410 Beds.)
 St. Giles's, St. Giles's Rd., S.E.5. (810 Beds.)
 St. James's, Ouseley Rd., Balham, S.W.12. (898 Beds.)
 St. John's, St. John's Hill, S.W.11. (637 Beds.)
 St. Leonard's, Nuttall St., N.1. (549 Beds.)
 St. Luke's, Sydney St., S.W.3. (390 Beds.)
 St. Margaret's, Leighton Rd., Kentish Town, N.W.5. (Treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, and vulvo-vaginitis, temp. at Queen Mary's Hosp. for Children, Carshalton.)
 St. Mary Abbots (I) (545 Beds) and (II) (287 Beds), Marloes Rd., Kensington, W.8.
 St. Mary's, Islington, Highgate Hill, N.19. (836 Beds.)
 St. Matthew's, Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (627 Beds.)
 St. Nicholas's, 79 Tewson Rd., S.E.18. (331 Beds.)
 St. Olave's, Lower Rd., Rotherhithe, S.E.10. (688 Beds.)
 St. Pancras (660 Beds), 4 Pancras Way, N.W.1.
 St. Peter's, Fulbourne St., Whitechapel, E.1. (395 Beds.)
 St. Stephen's, 369 Fulham Rd., S.W.10. (774 Beds.)

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Brook, Shooter's Hill, S.E.18. (604 Beds.)
 Eastern, Homerton Grove, E.9. (621 Beds.)

Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting, S.W.17. (616 Beds.)
 North Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., South Tottenham, N.15. (756 Beds.)
 North Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. (410 Beds.)
 Northern, Winchmore Hill, N.21. (See also under post-encephalitis lethargica and tuberculosis.) (318 Beds.)
 Park, Hither Green, S.E.13. (632 Beds.)
 †South Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E.14. (484 Beds.)
 South Western, Landor Rd., Stockwell, S.W.9. (363 Beds.)
 Southern, Dartford, Kent. (1,513 Beds.)
 Western, Seagrave Rd., Fulham, S.W.6. (517 Beds.)

Sanatoria and Hospitals for Tuberculous Patients.

For men, women and children received under Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921.
 King George V Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey. (Men, 232 Beds.)
 Pinewood Sanatorium, Wokingham, Berks. (Women, 160 Beds.)
 Colindale Hosp., The Hyde, N.W.9. (349 Beds.)
 Grove Park Hosp., Lee, S.E.12. (303 Beds.)
 St. George's Home, Milman St., Chelsea, S.W.10. (Women, 50 Beds.)
 †St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft (non-pulmonary). (210 Beds.)
 Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, Berks. (non-pulmonary). (Children, 244 Beds.)
 High Wood Hosp. for Children, Brentwood, Essex (pulmonary, also rheumatic diseases). (Children, 482 Beds.)
 †Millfield Convalescent Hosp., Rustington, Littlehampton (pulmonary and non-pulmonary). (Children, 98 Beds.)
 Northern Hosp., Winchmore Hill, N.21 (part of). (Women, 100 Beds.)

Smallpox Hospitals.

Joyce Green, Dartford, Kent. (When not needed for smallpox patients it is used as a fever hospital, if required.) (686 Beds.)
 †Long Reach, Dartford, Kent. (248 Beds.)
 †Orchard, Dartford, Kent. (Serves as an adjunct to Joyce Green Hospital.) (664 Beds.)

Post-encephalitis Lethargica.

Northern Hosp., Winchmore Hill, N.21 (part of). (312 Beds.)

Venereal disease.

Sheffield St. Hosp., Kingsway, W.C.2. (Women and girls—maternity unit.) (102 Beds.)

Epilepsy.

St. David's, Silver St., N.18. (Male, 328 Beds.)
 St. Faith's, Brentwood, Essex. (Female, 427 Beds.)

*Children's Hospitals, Schools and Homes.**Hospitals—*

Queen Mary's, for Children, Carshalton, Surrey.
(1,284 Beds.)

† The Downs Hosp. for Children, Sutton, Surrey.
(360 Beds.)

Convalescent Home—

† St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. (127 Beds.)

Ophthalmia Hospital—

† White Oak, Swanley, Kent. (364 Beds.)

Hospital for contagious diseases of skin or scalp—

* Goldie Leigh, Abbey Wood, S.E.2. (248 Beds.)

† Temporarily Closed.

HOME COUNTIES MENTAL HOSPITALS,

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (*Private patients under Certificates and Private Temporary and Voluntary Patients received from £3 3s. od. weekly.*)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public hospitals for persons of unsound mind.

For London rate-aided patients—but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification.

Banstead, Sutton.—*Med. Sup.*, A. A. W. Petrie, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Bexley, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, L. C. Cook, M.D.

Cane Hill, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, G. A. Lilly, M.C., M.D.

Claybury, Woodford Bridge.—*Med. Sup.*, J. S. Harris, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Friern, New Southgate.—*Med. Sup.* (vacant).

Horton, Epsom (*temp. in use as an Emergency Hospital*).—*Med. Sup.*, W. D. Nicol, F.R.C.P.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, F. G. L. Barnes, M.B., B.S.

St. Bernard's, Southall.—*Med. Sup.*, J. B. S. Lewis, M.D.

St. Ebba's, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, L. H. Wootton, M.C., M.B., B.S.

West Park, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, W. A. Caldwell, M.B.C.P.

(The above hospitals are available to receive, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, voluntary patients resident in the County).

Institutions for cases of mental defect —

For London rate-aided cases only, ordered to be detained under the Mental Deficiency Acts:

Farmfield, Horley; The Manor, Epsom; Leytonstone House, High Road, E.11.

Transferred from M.A.B. in 1930:—

Fountain, Tooting Grove, S.W.17.—Mental defectives—untrainable boys under 9 years, and untrainable girls under 16 years. *Med. Sup.*, J. E. S. Lloyd, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Darenth Park, Daiiford.—Trainable adult cases of mental defect (both sexes). *Med. Sup.*, J. K. C. Laing, M.B., B.S.

Leavesden, Abbots Langley.—Unimprovable adult cases. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P.

St. Lawrence's, Caterham.—Unimprovable adult cases, and low-grade trainable children. *Med. Sup.*, T. Lindsay, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Tooting Bec Hospital, Tooting Bec Road, S.W.17.—Cases of senile dementia. *Med. Sup.*, P. M. Turnbull, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, John H. Ewen, F.R.C.P.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, L. Barber, M.D., D.P.M.
Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, E. Cunningham Dax, D.P.M., M.B., D.S., B.Sc.

KENT.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, C. E. A. Shepherd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Maidstone (County Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. G. A. McLaren, M.D., B.H.Y., D.P.H., D.P.M.

LEPROSY.

The reports received from Medical Missions working amongst Lepers in China, India and other countries encourage hopes that this age-old and world-wide scourge may be abated in the case of children, and thereby eventually of adults, through the rescue of healthy children of leprosy parents from contagion and the special treatment now employed for patients in the less advanced stages of the disease. Besides the application by injection of chaulmoogra or hydrocarpus oil at frequent intervals, improved diet and regular bodily exercise play their part in the treatment of sufferers. One British Society controlling or aiding 77 houses receiving over 12,400 inmates has 12 per cent. of disease-arrested cases, of whom many have been discharged, and over 50 per cent. classed as improved, in addition to 9,600 out-patients, 26 per cent. of whom were claimed as improved.

Leprosy is most prevalent in Equatorial regions, but is found also in some European countries to a moderate extent. It was stated at the annual meeting of the *British Empire Leprosy Relief Association* (June 29, 1944) that there were 2,000,000 lepers in the British Empire. The Colonial Office sanctioned in 1945 a scheme for Nigeria to cost £50,000 a year for five years. The number affected in the whole world is thought to be about 4 to 5 millions. In some parts of Africa the number of patients is said to be as many as one in 20 of the population, and in India it is stated that there may be over 1,000,000 sufferers, although the figures revealed at the census of 1931 were under 150,000. A children's leper sanatorium in the Himalayas is contemplated.

Principal London Clubs

Name of Club.	Estab- lish- ed.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscription.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Albany	1933	3 Savile Row, W.1	C. E. Beazley	G.	G.	Social: Men and Women.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	S. V. Morrish (Hon.)	6	6 & 3	Social: Advertising.
Allenby (Services) ..	1937	2 Hand Court, W.C.1	Lt.-Col. A. P. Wat- kins, M.C.	..	5/-	Social: for ex-Service Men.
Almack's	1927	3 Savile Row, W.1	C. E. Beazley .....	..	10	Social and Bridge.
Alpine	1857	74 St. Audley St., W.1.	B. Dunkin (Hon.) ..	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1.	D. Tool .....	..	15	Americans in London.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	Norman Leslie (Hon.)	..	10	Social: Non-political.
Army and Navy ..	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	F. Evelyn Vennaid ..	15/nil	14 & 7	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, S.W.1.	J. W. Stainer	£16	10	Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	N. R. Udall, C.B.E.	30	15	Literature & Science, Pub- lic Services.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	E. H. Short	31, 21, 1	6, 4, 3, 1	Literary.
Bachelors'	1881	106 Piccadilly, W.1.	Capt. W. E. Loyd, M.C.	..	15	Social.
The Bath	1894	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	C. D. Boyce (acting) ..	30	12	Naval, Mil. and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Irving Street, W.C.2.	W. A. Stables	15	10	Social.
Boodle's	1763	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Maj. H. G. Vaux, C.S.I.	..	18	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	C.E.E., M.V.O.	30	15	Social.
Buck's	1918	18 Clifford Street, W.1.	Charles Dixon	25	15	Social.
Calcedonian	1898	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Miss M. Storey (actg.)	..	12, 6, 5, 4, 2	Strictly Scottish.
Carlton	1832	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Peter Stewart	40	17	Conservative.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Major W. G. Horne (Hon.)	30, 20, 10	13 & 2	Officers of Mounted Ser- vices.
Church Imperial ..	1913	212 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.	Mrs. A. M. H. Charles (Hon.) .....	..	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Livery	1914	Stanley Gate, E.C.4.	A. Stanley Bell (Hon.)	5	3	Liverymen of City only.
City of London ..	1832	19 Old Broad St., E.C.2	D. H. Hall	109	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University ..	1885	50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	W. C. Morey (acting) ..	10	8	Ox. and Camb. Graduates
Connaught	1921	4 Stanhope Pl., W.2.	H. W. Burleigh (Hon.)	..	12	Residential & Social.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	L. D. Williams	20 & 15	11 & 6	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	28 Northumberland Ave.	J. W. Barnard	3 & 11	£5	Political: Conservative.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Miss E. M. Litzen ..	..	£2 15s.	Nurses and Prof. Women & others.
Cruising Association	1908	Chiltern Court, N.W.1.	H. J. Hanson, O.B.E. (Hon.)	2	1/7/6	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	C. G. Dunning	15	15	Social: Non-political.
East India and Sports' Club	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	R. G. F. Saunders, D.S.O.	£21	15, 6, 2	Service, Social, and Sport.
Eccentric	1890	9 to 15 Ryder St., S.W.1	G. F. Cripps	10	5	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover St., W.1.	Miss G. E. Shearland ..	10	8, 6, 4	Ladies: Social.
Farmers'	1842	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	F. T. Levick	1	3 & 4	Agricultural interests.
Flyfishers'	1884	23 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Lt.-Col. J. M. Mill- ing, M.C.	5	6 & 5	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss D. M. Oakley Hall	5	8, 6 & 5	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C.2	Lt.-Col. K. A. Pim- pton, D.S.O.	20	15	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	S. T. Smith	3 & 2	6, 4, 14	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room	1877	12 Whitecomb St., W.C.2.	Maj. W. Money, O.B.E.	10	5	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	H. S. Cole	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1913	41 Brook Street, W.1.	Lt.-Com. B. R. Brasier- Cressh.	20	£15	Guards Officers only.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6.	Mrs. Stanley-Cary ..	..	11	and Croquet.
International Sportsmen's	1929	Upper Grosvenor St., W.1.	Maj. H. E. Smith, M.C.	15, 10 & 8	15, 10 & 8	Polo, Tennis, Swimming, Ladies and Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1.	Maj. S. W. Beeman, D.S.O. .....	..	7, 5 & 1	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton ..	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Brig. W. F. Jeffries, D.S.O.	20	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior United Service	1827	11 Charles II. St., Hay- market, S.W.1.	Maj. J. H. Michell ..	..	12, 10, & 7	Officers of H.M. Services.
Kempton Park	1877	Sunbury-on-Thames ..	L. W. Hargreaves ..	5	10	Racing.
Kennel	1877	84 Piccadilly, W.1.	H. T. W. Howell	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs.
King Alfred	1944	52 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	T. M. Best-Dalson ..	..	£2	Officers, R.N.V.R.
King George and Queen Elizabeth ..	1940	56 Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss M. Colman .....	..	..	For Service Women of the Empire.
Ladies' Alpine	1907	Brown's Hotel, W.1.	Miss U. R. Dolling ..	1	2	Mountaineering.
Ladies' Carlton ..	1901	5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss H. F. Kitson ..	10	10	Social and Political.
Ladies' Empire	1903	69 Grosvenor St., W.1.	Miss B. Bowman	5	8 & 5	Social.
Ladies' Park	1907	Parkside, Knightsbridge	Lady Wolsley (Hon.)	..	5	Social.
Lady Golfers'	1912	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson	2	4, 3, 1	Golf and Bridge.
Lansdowne	1935	Berkeley Sq., W.1.	Lt.-Col. J. M. Llew- ellyn, C.B.E.	5	10	Social: Men and Women.
London Fencing ..	1845	7 Cleveland Row, S.W.1	E. J. Morton (Hon.)	..	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Lyceum ..	1924	15 Berkeley St., W.1.	Miss E. M. Whitehead	..	2 to 7	Ladies: Arts and Prof.
London Rowing ..	1850	Riverside, Putney, S.W.25	H. S. Hackman (Hon.)	£2	4	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Lord's) ..	1787	St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.	Col. R. S. Rait-Kerr, D.S.O., M.C.	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	V. Milne	25	18	Social.
Merchant Navy ..	1942	Rupert Street, W.1.	Arthur G. Marsh .....	..	5 to 10	Merc. Marine.
National	1845	12 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	..	..	..	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal ..	1882	174 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	T. A. F. Longford ..	..	10 & 5	Liberal & Social.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscription.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Naval and Military.	1862	94 Piccadilly, W.1.....	Col. L. G. Tempest Stone, C.M.G., C.B.E.	G. ..	G. 13, 8& 2	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
Northern Counties.	1891	2A Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	A. N. H. Blackburn.	Nil	3 & 4	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7	Miss I. Macdonald.	1	1 & 1	Royal British Nurses Assoc.
Oriental.	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.1.....	H. A. Gardner (Hon.).	30	15 & 3	Social.
Orleans.	1877	23 St. James's St. (temp.).	Nicholas Fielden.	10	10	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cam- bridge University	1830	71-76 Pall Mall, S.W.1.....	A. G. Bennett.	10 & 5	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Portland	1816	Portland House, Charles	M. E. Weatherall.	..	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W.1.....	J. E. Eyres	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.....	A. Lazenby.	2 & 1	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools.	1911	100 Piccadilly, W.1.....	C. M. Sperry (Hon.).	..	10, 5, 3, 1	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1887	Palliser Rd., W.14.....	J. E. Jenkins	5	10 & 7	Sports and Athletics.
Reform	1837	104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Sq.-Ldr. H. B. Bell.	25	15	Reformers.
Roehampton.	1901	Roehampton Lane, S.W.15	..	..	10	Golf, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Squash Rackets, etc.
Royal Aero.	1901	119 Piccadilly, W.1.....	H. E. Perrin, C.B.E.	5	8, 5 & 1	Aeronauts.
Royal Air Force.	1917	128 Piccadilly, W.1.....	Alr-Comm. W. H. Dunn, C.B.E., D.S.C.	10	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C., and R.N.A.S.
Royal Armoured Corps.	..	30 Grosvenor Sq., W.1...	..	..	..	..
Royal Automobile.	1897	Pall Mall, S.W.1.....	G. L. Samuelson (acting).	15	10 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising.	1880	56 Welbeck St., W.1.....	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.)	4 & 2	3 & 2	Cruising and Social.
Royal Ocean Racing	1925	20 St. James's Pl., S.W.1.	E. W. R. Peterson	..	21 & 1	Ocean Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies	1894	35 Dover St., W.1. (temp.).	Miss G. E. Sharland (acting)	10	8, 6 & 4	Men Members of Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Capt. W. H. Thatcher- Gale.	15	15 & 13	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Soc.	1781	9a Albion Mews East, W.2.	Melville Foster, M.B.E.	1	4 & 2	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art.	1884	26 Conduit St., W.1.....	H. Philip.	1	1	Social and Art.
St. Andrew's.	1930	2 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	G. McIsaac (Hon.).	1	2 & 1	Scotsmen & Scotswomen.
St. James's.	1857	106 Piccadilly, W.1.....	J. C. Goff	25	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's.	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W.1.....	L. D. Williams (Hon.).	..	3	Conservative.
Sandown Park.	1875	Esher, Surrey	A. Feacey	..	..	Susp. during war.
Savage.	1857	1 Carlton House Ter., S.W.1.	George Baker (Hon.).	8	9 & 5	Literature and Art.
Savile.	1868	69 Brook Street, W.1.....	E. C. Boulenger	15	15	Social: Non-political.
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer.	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W.1.....	Mrs. B. Turnbull.	3	61	Social and Literary.
Spanish (Centro Es- pañol de Londres).	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W.1.	R. R. de Pinedo.	..	5	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing.	1860	Putney, S.W.15.....	A. H. Turner (Hon.).	£2	4	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1885	85 St. James's St., S.W.1	H. Cliffe Blow	20	15, 8, 3	Social: Far Eastern.
Three Arts	1911	76 Gloucester Pl., W.1.	Miss E. Robinson	..	3, 11, 1	Ladies. Music, Art.
Travellers'.	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.....	Lt.-Col. W. B. J. Os- baldiston-Mitford.	15	15	Drama. Travellers'
Turf.	1868	85 Piccadilly, W.1.....	B. A. C. Negus.	15	15	Racing and Social.
Union.	1800	Carlton Hse. Ter., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. R. C. Rome. [M.C.]	21, 14,	15, 10, 5	Social: Non-political.
United Nations Ser- vices Officers.	1942	41 Portland Pl., W.1.....	P. Webster (Hon.).	3	3	Officers of United Nations.
Untrd. Nursing Servs.	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Miss H. M. Thatcher,	1	1, 2 & 3	Women Officers.
United Service.	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.....	Pym.-Capt. R. R. Hoare O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).	£20	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports.	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Capt. F. N. Hornsby.	2	5 to 1	Social and Sporting.
United University.	1821	1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. P. R. Whalley, D.S.O. (acting).	25	10 & 15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Wards.	1887	Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	Walter Rose.	10/6	1	Civic: Non-political.
Univ. of London.	1914	21 Gover Street, W.C.1.	E. L. J. Elve.	..	3, 2 & 1	University and Medical.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W.1.	Miss C. Allison	..	1, 3 & 2	University and Medical.
Victoria.	1800	18 Wellington St., W.C.2.	F. A. Crump.	£10	8	Sporting and Social.
West Indian.	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	G. J. Dent (acting)	3	4, 3 & 1	Social: West Indian.
White's.	1693	37 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb	15	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham.	1828	106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	(vacant).	..	15	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press Club	1944	52 Carey St., W.C.2.....	Miss H. Grosvenor- Gill (Hon.).	1	3 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Women's United Services.	1942	Courtfield Gdns., S.W.5.	C. Pepper.	1	2 & 1	Women Officers.

INSTITUTIONS.—Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as NAAFI, is the official Canteen Organisation for H.M. Forces in peace and war. In addition to the provision of canteens for H.M. Forces at home and overseas, NAAFI is responsible for the provision of a large part of the items required for the messing of H.M. Forces at home. Registered under the Companies Act as an Association not for profit, NAAFI exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces. President of the Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., Chairman of the Board of Management, Sir Lancelot C. Royle, K.B.E.; Management Executive Committee, S. Baker, O.B.E., F. H. Crosier, O.B.E., H. Mills, O.B.E., A. L. Trundle, O.B.E., L. C. Wynne-Tyson; Secretary, F. H. Crosier, O.B.E.; Temporary Headquarters Offices Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; Telephone Esher 2121. Telegrams: NAAFI, Telex, Esher. Registered address, Imperial Court, Kensington Lane, London, S.W.11. Telephone: Reliance 1200. For the year ended Sept. 2, 1944, there was a surplus of £818. Rebates and discounts amounting to £9,799,706 were paid to the Services; £3,600,080 for NAAFI/ENSA entertainment; £130,584 for expenditure on special amenities and £1,570,000 to Service Charities.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Town	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Abergavenny (County).....	1880	Lion Street.....	33	G.	3 & 1	*F. P. Allbutt.
Aldershot (Officers).....	1855	Farnborough Road..	1,000	5 & 1	5 & £8	Lt.-Col. J. F. B. Morrell, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bath (Bath and County)....	1858	21-22 Queen Square..	350	5 & 3	7 & 4	*Capt. W. L. P. Tombs.
(Bath and County Ladies)...	1895	3 Queen Square.....	215	10/-	£2	Miss Hare.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge.....	133		2	*C. V. Taylor.
Bedford (Bedford Club).....	1887	11 De Parys Avenue..	189	..	4	*T. H. Williams.
(Town and County).....	1884	Embankment.....	175	..	4 & 6	*J. L. Atterbury.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) ..	1886	Isle of Wight.....	450	6		*Comdr. T. M. Tabuteau, O.B.E., R.N.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New).....	1910	2 Marina Court Ave..	120		4	*H. P. Gibbald.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Rockferry.....	332	3	2	*A. G. Davidson.
Birmingham (Clef).....	1885	Paradise Street.....	200	..	6	*R. Bickley.
(Chamber of Commerce)....	1921	95 New Street.....	320		3	H. Eyles, O.B.E.
(Conservative).....	1872	53 Temple Row.....	400	10 & 5	12, 6, 3	T. C. Peppi.
(Liberal).....	1880	Corporation Street....	75		2	*Edgar Butler.
(Midland).....	1868	New Street.....	160	5	8	*H. James Cotton, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)....	1882	Waterloo Street.....	202	..	10, 3 & 2	*T. Harold Platts.
(St. Paul's).....	1859	St. Paul's Square.....	120	10	4	*F. H. Ewen.
(Union).....	1858	89 Colmore Row.....	400	10	12	*C. O. Saxby.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)...	1868	Victoria Street.....	109		2 & 1	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Conservative)....	1860	Church Street.....	290	1	£1 15s. 0d	*John Halliwell.
(Union).....	1850	45 Preston New Rd..	75		5	*H. Robert A. Smitten.
Bognor Regis (The Bognor Club)	1877	Sudley Road.....	70		4 & 2	*F. H. Cockell.
Bolton (Constitutional).....	1870	Mawdsley Street.....	215	5	3 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club)....	1871	Pier Approach.....	200	5		Cdr. H. A. Clifton-Browne.
Bradford (Bradford & County Conservative)	1878	48 Market Street....	280		10	*T. W. Smith, *J. Greaves.
(Liberal).....	1877	Bank Street.....	300		12	Alton Ward.
(Union).....	1857	Piece Hall Yard.....	400	Nil.	6	*Dr. J. F. Allan.
Brecon (County).....	1881	Lion Street.....	86	3 & 2	£3, 11s	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridlington (R. Yorks. Yacht)	1847	Windsor Crescent....	410	4	2s & 1s	G. W. Roberts.
Bridport and West Dorset....	1872	12 South Street.....	160	1	2 & 1	*H. I. Castree.
Brighton (Union).....	1863	138 King's Road.....	300		9 & 6	W. Cawton.
Bristol (Clifton).....	1855	22 The Mall.....	300			*H. J. Hobbs.
(Constitutional).....	1885	St. Stephen Street....	400	5 & 2s	6	Capt. H. K. Kingman.
(The Bristol Club).....	1888	Corn Street.....	500		5	A. J. Gardner, F.C.A.
(University and Literary)...	1891	20 Berkeley Square..	130	3	3	*F. H. Irevellian.
Budleigh Salterton.....	1901	The Parade.....	75		4 & 2	*H. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht).....	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex.	350		..	*R. Warner.
(Royal Burnham Y.C.).....	1895	do.....	350	..	4	
Burton-on-Trent (The Club)...	1884	Burton-on-Trent....	100	5	10	L. T. Dauby.
Buxton (Union).....	1887	St. John's Road.....	240	3	4, 2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson.
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh Yacht)	1847	Port-yr-aur.....	110	3	2 & 1	*Maj. G. L. Lloyd Jones, M.C.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)...	1855	Park Street.....	45	1	3	H. E. Nourse, M.D.
(Footlights).....	1882	Corn Exchange St....	180		£6	(Temp. closed).
(Hawks).....	1871	All Saints' Passage..	180	£1s		*A. G. K. Brown.
(Union).....	1815	Bridge Street.....	14,000	1	3	F. W. Curzon.
Canterbury (Club).....	1875	33 St. George's St....	270	2	2s & 1s	Capt. A. H. Smith.
(East Kent).....	1868	Old Dover Road.....	100	3	£5 10s & 1s	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County)...	1886	2 Westgate Street....	300	10	10	*Arthur Ellis, M.B.E.
(Exchange Club).....	1885	Mt. Stuart Sq.....	270		4	R. E. Collins, F.C.A.
Carlisle (Boiler).....	1862	9 Portland Square....	150	2		G. H. Routledge.
(Cumberland County).....	1870	24 Lowther Street....	144	3	5s & 2	*Col. A. B. Johnson.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen & County)	1900	Spilman Street.....	110		3 & 1s	*L. A. Sopritt.
Cheltenham (The New Club)...	1874	Promenade.....	285	..	9	*Lt.-Col. D. Douglas.
(Union).....	1893	30 Cambray.....	80		2	*P. P. Davis.
Chesham (Grosvenor).....	1866	Eastgate.....	86	..	£6 & 6	*Capt. L. Hulton Gardner.
(City).....	1807	Northgate Street....	120	1	4s, 6, 7	Harry Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County)	1872	East Street.....	131	2	3 & 2	S. N. Keep.
Colchester (The Club).....	1889	Bank Passage.....	104	2	4 & 3	F. J. Eves, F.C.A.
(St. Runwald's).....	1887	Head Street.....	97		5 & 3	F. J. Eves, F.C.A.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron).	1815	R.Y.S. Castle, Cowes.	1,100	100	£16	Paym.-Capt. F. W. Walshe, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
(Royal London Yacht).....	1838	The Parade.....	120		4	G. H. L. Watson.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)...	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer..	100	3	4 & 2	*Lt.-Col. C. A. Barker.
Derby (County).....	1878	103 Friargate.....	140		5	Bigg, R. J. Wilkin, O.B.E.
Devizes (Devizes & District)...	1922	27 St. John Street....	150		1s & 10/6	*Andrew Brown.
Dorchester (Dorset County)...	1882	3 High West Street..	119	..		*C. O. Lock.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club).....	1892	Finch Road.....	100	1	3 & 1s	*S. J. Kaye.
Dover (The Dover Club).....	1868	5 Waterloo Crescent..	100	Nil	5	W. H. Saul.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)...	1872	Marine Parade.....	150	Nil	3	*L. S. Bennett.
Durham (County).....	1890	52 Old Elvet.....	120		6 & 1	*A. A. Lummoore.
Esbourne (Devonshire).....	1872	Burlington Place....	250		5 & 2	Lt.-Col. C. Abbot-Anderson.
Evesham (Evesham).....	1900	Dresden House.....	160	2	3 & 1s	*A. E. Wright.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)....	1855	Northernhay Place..	285		6, 5 & 3	C. L. Bruton-Ford.
(Exeter and County).....	1876	Musgrave House.....	120	£4	5	*A. E. Maffert.
Exmouth (The Club).....	1889	The Espanade.....	83	..	4 & 2	E. H. Spence.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace	100	G.	G.	Miss H. C. Harris.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	228	5 & 3	4 & 3	Capt. B. E. Porter, R.N.
Folkstone (Radnor Club)	1874	136 Sandgate Road	112		3 & 1	*Capt. H. P. Keary.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Whitford Yard	156	1	4 & 1	*Capt. R. Holland.
GloUCESTER (The Club)	1874	Westgate Street	206	5	5 & 8	Percy Gibbs.
					£3 10s.	
Guildford (County)	1882	144 High Street	130	..	5 & 4	*Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Riley, K.B.E., C.B.
Halfay (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	190	5	8	*G. M. Butler.
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	36 Victoria Avenue	100	..	5 & 3	*L. Le Marchant.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	200	1	1	W. C. W. Ingle, D.S.C.
Henley on Thames (Leander)	1820	Henley on Thames	1,600	3	3	*Rev. P. C. Underhill.
(Phyllis Court)	1905	Henley on Thames	..	..	..	(Temp. closed).
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	Broad Street	200	..	5	*J. Inglis.
Hove (The Club)	1890	28 Fourth Avenue	160	..	5 & 2	*J. Williamson.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	22 John William St.	131	..	£10	*"Joint" Hon. Secs.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Lower Brook Street	136	..	4 & 6	..
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	11 Northgate	130	1	5	..
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	St. Helier	178	1	1	H. J. Crewes.
(Victoria)	1852	St. Helier	200	5	6	*Rev. G. A. Sexton, D.D.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1806	Kingswear	180	1	3 & 1	*R. C. F. Maughan, C.B.E.
Leamington (Tennis Court)	1847	50 Bedford Street	110	..	6, 4 & 2	*A. L. Hine Haycock.
(Leamington Club)	1870	The Parade	90	..	3	*Marcus Nash.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place	290	25	6 & 12	*Maj. L. H. Lawson, D.S.O.
Leicester (County)	1870	Bishop Street	200	8	5	*Tempest Bouskell.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1873	St. Anne's	204	..	5 & 3	*Rowland Gorringe.
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	40	..	3	*J. W. Harrison.
Littlhampton (County)	1911	16 Glanville Road	155	..	3 & 1	*N. T. Williamson.
Liverpool (Artists')	1881	Eberle Street	225	2	3	*J. O. Worrall.
(Constitutional)	1888	11 Tithebarn Street	500	5	10 & 5	J. Pritchard.
(Exchange)	1832	11 Fenwick Street	183	..	12½	*W. W. B. Stoddart.
(Lyceum)	1801	1 Bold Street	500	10	7	F. A. Willett.
(Old Hall)	1909	Corton Exchge. Bldgs	350	10	5	*W. H. Young, F.C.A.
(Palatine)	1836	5 Union Court	100	10	10	*Lt.-Col. B. Arkle, M.C.
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St.	276	7	10	G. H. Chamberlain.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1815	6 Rumford Place	30	Nil	1	*E. A. Robinson.
(University)	1895	2 Mt. Pleasant	350	5	6	*Dr. S. J. Kennett.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Royal Plain	300	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	*R. L. Barker (emp.).
Malden (Kent County)	1857	23 Union Street	115	Nil	6 & 4	*Mal. W. H. Robinson.
Manchester (Clarendon)	1837	102 Mosley Street	357	10	10 & 6	*Joint Hon. Secs.
(The Ladies)	1883	90 Deansgate	150	10/6	4	Miss Lilian M. Bailey.
(The Old Rectory)	1911	90 Deansgate	300	..	7	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform)	1867	81 King Street	900	10	10	Capt. H. S. Swales-Johnson, M.B.E.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street	450	..	15	Capt. F. Franks, M.C.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	232	10 & 5	8 & 6	A. H. Headiam.
Minehead (Minehead and West Somerset)	1901	38 The Avenue	50	..	5 & 2½	*Montagu Strickland.
Monmouth (Monmouth and County)	1873	Agincourt Square	204	Nil	2	Col. F. A. Hamilton, O.B.E., D.L.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	Bridge Street	70	3	4	*W. H. C. Follett.
Newcastle on Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	13 Eldon Square	165	..	14	*Hon. Sec.
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	George Ledlard.
Newport (Monmouthshire County)	1875	G. W. R. Buildings	260	5	5	B. C. Jones.
Northampton (Northampton and County)	1873	George Row	375	5	5 & 4	G. A. T. Vals.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	17 Upper King St.	300	5 & 4	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. E. W. Montgomerie, M.C.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	150	10	7 & 5	*W. Noel Parr.
(Borough)	1893	2 King Street	400	4 & 2	6, 4 & 3	W. J. S. Bosworth (acting).
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	4 Cornmarket St.	140	4 & 2	4 & 2	A. Loose.
(O.U.D.S.)	1884	2 George Street	10,000	£1	£4 10s.	H. Bird.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	120	£1	£6	P. A. Landon, M.A.
(Vincent's)	1863	1A King Edwd. St.	120	3	5 & 1½	*Lt.-Col. A. F. H. Pigott.
Paignton (The Paignton Club)	1882	The Esplanade	120	2 & 1	£3	G. E. Wright, F.C.I.S.
Penarth (Penarth Yacht)	1881	The Esplanade	249	£2	3 & 4	J. Spencer.
Peterborough (City & Counties)	1885	Priestgate	240	..	3½ (war)	*J. H. Andrew.
Plymouth (Royal Western Yacht Club of England)	1827	6 The Esplanade	140	2	2	C. H. C. Hulsh.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	110	2	3	*T. D. Wynn Weston.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	1,200	..	£3 2, & 1	D. R. McNiven.
Poole (South Western Yacht)	1867	Pembroke Road	110	2	4 & 2	*A. G. Kneeshaw.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	62 Clarence Parade, Southsea	500	..	3 & 2	E. M. Smith.
(Portsmouth Yacht)	1932	Sally Port	490	Nil	1	H. Swift.
Preston (Conservative)	1860	Gulldhall Street	270	..	4 & 3	*Dr. D. R. Crawford.
Ramsgate (Roy. Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Mansions	250	..	4	F. W. C. Doughty.
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	28 Friar Street	1875	5	4	*A. G. West.
(Berkshire Club)	1875	Blagrove St.	230	3 & 2	3 & 1½	O. W. Henman.
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road	82	..	10/-	P. Bruce Elliott.
Ripon (Ripon Club)	1850	Market Place	140	Nil	5 & 3	Tom Beckwith.
(City Club)	1927	3 Water Skellgate	140	..	..	*F. E. Jackson.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	140	..	..	..

Town.	Estab- lished.	Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscriptions.		Secretary or *Hon Sec.
				Entl.	Ann.	
Rurby (The R. Club)	1886	35, North Street . . .	117	G.	G.	*A. A. Bretherton.
Ryde (Royal Yacht)	1844	St. Thomas Street . .	150	..	6 3	*W. I. D. Ricketts (acting).
Rye (Royal Yacht)	1775	Rye Pier Head . . .	120	15	1	R. A. Warr.
Rye (Dorset Yacht)	1895	Rye	220	..	3	*M. J. Ramsay.
St. Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex Club)	1881	Warrior Square . . .	140	Nil	5 & 3	W. Weston.
Scarborough (South C. Club)	1898	West Street	50	..	5	*R. Bent.
Scarborough (The Club)	1843	North Street	294	15	12	*F. C. Young, I.C.A.
St. James's (The Club) . . . . .	..	St. James's	360	5	5	Miss G. Green.
Sheerness (The Club)	1888	Canal Road, Sheerness .	120	..	5	J. Hayward.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1872	The Square	200	..	4	R. W. Alcock.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1837	Harbour	300	3	3	Vice-Adm. F. A. Powlett, C.B.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	70 Above Bar	450	3	4 & 3	A. I. Robinson.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	220	..	3, 2 & 1	*V. B. Wiles.
(Nore Yacht Club)	1903	Western Embankment .	250	..	2	*R. C. Marston.
Southport (The Club)	1869	2 Bath Street	130	5	5	*H. Baldry, M.R.C.S.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	C/o R.N. Club . . .	90	..	2	A. E. Rowe (actg.).
Southwold, Suffolk (The Blyth Club)	1930	Portsmouth	66	Nil	3 & 2	*A. J. King.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	Subscription Rooms .	100	1	3 & 11	*T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	203	..	6 & 4	J. B. Jenkins.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	The Crescent	360	2	5 & 2	Richard Dixon.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1899	Abbey Bridge	80	..	£3 10s. & 2s.	*W. Barstet.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island . . .	140	2	2	*A. R. Evans.
Tenmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	55	Nil	4 & 2	*S. J. Burdick.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Cliff, Tenby . . .	50	..	4	*W. Stanley Edwards.
Tenterden (The Tudor Club)	1926	High Street	142	1 & 1	2 & 1	*Capt. D. Palmer, O.B.E.
Torquay (Carlton)	1913	Torwood Chambers . .	135	2	3	*Capt. H. C. Atkinson.
(Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Terrace . . .	125	5	5	*C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells—						
Tunbridge Wells and Counties (Kent and Sussex)	1872	40 London Rd.	110	..	5 & 3	*J. F. Dixon.
Wakefield (Wakefield and County)	1909	The Great Hall	180	1	2 & 1	*J. H. Blackman.
Walsall (The Club)	1860	Drury Lane	140	..	5 & 2	Capt. H. G. Stukley.
Warwick (County)	1895	Upper Bridge St. . . .	100	3	7	*C. Mountford.
Westcliffe-on-Sea (Yacht)	1895	10 Church Street . . .	60	..	4, 3, 2	*Joint Hon. Secs.
Westward Ho! (The Union)	1900	Westcliffe-on-Sea . . .	350	1	1	*F. J. Sparrow.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1876	Westward Ho!	90	..	4	*W. Edgington, O.N.R.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1875	6 Charlotte Row . . .	200	..	6	Lt.-Col. W. L. Newcombe.
Winchester (Hampshire Club)	1908	47 New Lowther St. .	35	..	3	A. M. Allinson.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1875	Southgate Street . . .	250	..	2 & 5	S. H. Phillips.
Wisbech (Wisbech & District Club)	1860	Windermere	126	4 & 2	4 to 1	*Maj. E. F. Wrigley.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1923	Glan-Dyff, Wisbech . .	163	3	2	*Ernest Hocking.
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1877	Lichfield Street	129	..	6 & 3	*E. W. Page, I.C.A.
(Union)	1860	40 Foregate Street . .	102	..	45	*E. C. S. Howard.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1877	2, The Cross	120	6	5	*R. J. Castley.
York (Yorkshire)	1878	Yarmouth, I. of W. . .	180	..	4, 3 & 2	(Requisitioned.)
(City)	1839	Museum Street	327	11	9 & 4	Miss M. O'Kelly.
	1876	9 Museum Street . . .	150	2	3	*W. B. Steele.

CLUBS.

The 30th Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise (1939) shows 17,434 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales, paying £189,157 in Club Duty (3d. in £ on purchases of intoxicating liquor during preceding calendar year) and 699 in Scotland, paying £5,949, a total of 18,133 clubs paying £195,106. An examination of a recent return shows the following results:—

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership
Trade Union, &c.	2,827	1,096,700
Athletic	1,696	726,800
General	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	320,900
Conservative	1,321	363,000
Golf	736	232,600
Liberal	546	147,300
Masonic	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-ber..	Subscription.		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Norniman)...	1854	244, Union St.	167	45	8 Gs.	*F. R. Young.
Ayr (County)	1872	High St.	100		6 Gs.	*Capt. J. C. Dunlop.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	207	£10	8 Gs.	*Joint Hon. Secs.
Edinburgh (Caledonian U.S.) ..	1825	4, Queensferry Street	400	5 Gs.	7 Gs.	*A. C. T. Nisbet.
(New)	1877	85, Princes St.	1,000		12 Gs.	F. H. Turner.
(Ladies' Caledonian)	1908	13-14, Charlotte Sq.	750	6 Gs.	4 & 5 Gs.	Miss H. E. Boag-Scott.
(Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	8, 5 & 4 Gs.	V. E. McInnes, C.A.
(Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	700	6 Gs.	5 & 5 Gs.	Miss M. F. K. Lindsay.
(Royal Eastern Yacht)	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	*A. N. G. Aitken.
(Royal Fouth Yacht)	1868	Boswall Rd., Granton	175	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	*J. S. Rankine.
(Scottish Conservative)	1877	112, Princes St.	2,400	12 & 5	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Gs.	E. H. Taylor.
(Scottish Liberal)	1879	109, Princes St.	460	Nil	6 & 3 Gs.	T. A. Aitchinson, C.A.
(University)	1864	127, Princes St.	750	12	12 & 7 Gs.	G. J. K. Hamilton.
(University Union)	1859	Park Place	2,200	5s.	11 Gs.	*A. J. Gillies.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	430	5s. & 10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Geo. Middlemass, C.A.
(Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,250	10 & 5 Gs.	10, 5, & 5 Gs.	G. Mackinnon.
(Kelvin)	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	500	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss W. Hamilton.
(Liberal)	1886	179, Buchanan St.	300	Nil	2 & 11 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
(New)	1869	144, W. George St.	397	12	16 Gs.	Georgie Middlemass, C.A.
(Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	648	4 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	*F. A. Downes, C.A.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1875	309, Dobbies Loan, W.2.	120	1 G.	1 G.	*W. M. Mackinnon.
(R. Scottish Automobile)	1899	Blythswood Square.	6,650	12 Gs. to nil.	7 & 2 Gs.	A. K. Stevenson.
(Scottish Constitutional)	1891	112, W. George St.	624	£1	5 & 3 Gs.	G. C. Murray, v. c.
(The Western Club)	1825	147, Buchanan St.	620	20 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	Maj. C. P. R. Drummore.
Inverness (Highland)	1869	39, High Street	200	12 Gs.	6 & 4 Gs.	Capt. R. W. Leckie.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Esplanade	81		4 Gs.	Neil Mackinnon.
Paisley (The Club)	1880	10, High Street	91	15 Gs.	7 & 5 Gs.	*James Gardner.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-ber.	Subscription.		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht) ..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down	500	6 Gs.	1 & 3 G.	*Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht) ..	1892	Cultra, Belfast	700	2 & 1 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	*Alex Green.
(Ulster)	1868	Castle Place	300	24 Gs.	10, 7 & 5 G.	Maj. S. Butson.
(Ulster Reform)	1885	4, Royal Avenue	420	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	*George Johnston.
(Union)	1837	5, Donegall Place	220	20 Gs.	10 & 8 Gs.	*W. H. Niall Nelson.
Cork (County of Cork)	1828	80, South Mall	130	£10	£10	Capt. A. M. Wells, R.N.
Dublin—						
(Royal Irish Automobile) ..	1901	34, Dawson Street	1,620		2 & 5 Gs.	V. Fitz-Gerald.
(Catholic Commercial)	1883	42, Upper O'Connell Street	600	1 G.	2 Gs.	*Joint Hon. Secs.
(Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	510	Nil.	13 Gs.	Mrs. N. Wells-O'Mahoney.
(Friendly Brother House)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	170	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	*B. G. F. Shaw.
(Hibernian Catch)	1680	Merrion Row	88	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	*G. H. P. Hewson, M.A., M.D.
(Hibernian United Service) ..	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn.	300	5 Gs.	13 Gs.	Capt. F. W. Nelson.
(Kildare Street)	1782	Kildare Street	515	10 Gs.	12 Gs.	H. de B. Bewley.
(St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn.	387	£15	£10	Brendan O'Regan.
Fermanagh (County)	1863	Church Street, Enniskillen.	67	2 Gs.	4 & 3 Gs.	*Hon. Cecil Lowry-Corry, D.L.
Kilkenny (County)	1879	20, Patrick Street	70	Nil.	£6	*A. D. Thom. [M.A.B.]
Kingsdown (Royal Alfred Yacht) ..	1864	None	165	1 G.	1 G.	W. M. Paget Haffeld.
(Royal Irish Yacht)	1831	Dun Laoghaire	300	£5	6 Gs.	A. W. Taylor.
(Royal St. George Yacht)	1838	Dun Laoghaire	165	3 Gs.	7 Gs.	A. H. Orr.
Limerick (County)	1813	O'Connell Street	70	..	£8	Miss Fogarty.
Londonderry (Northern Counties) ..	1880	24, Bishop Street	200	..	£6 & 3	*C. G. Kelly.
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1849	High Street, Omagh	60	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	*John Ingram.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht) ..	1720	Queenstown	160		£6	*Joint Hon. Secs.
Waterford (County & City)	1833	Waterford	60	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*Capt. Hall.

LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1946.

The Library Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1946, contains coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, South-East Europe, France and Spain, U.S.S.R., Germany, India and Burma, Union of South Africa, Canada, Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, as stated at head of Preface, p. 6.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

- Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allen, W. H., 43, Essex St., W.C.2.
 Allen & Unwin, 40, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Allinson, 5, Wardrobe Place, E.C.4.
 Allman, 25, Creechurh Lane, E.C.3.
 Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4.
 American Book Supply Co., 86, Strand, W.C.2.
 Appleton-Century Co., 34, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Architectural Press, 45, The Avenue, Chcam.
 Arnold, E., & Co., 47, Maddox St., W.1.
 Arnold, E. J., Buterley St., Leeds.
 Arrowsmith, 12, Small St., Bristol.
 Bagster, 200, Euston Road, N.W.1.
 Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Bale (John), Medical Publications, 83, Gt. Titchfield St., W.1.
 Bartholomew, 12, Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Batsford, 15, North Audley St., W.1.
 Bell, Geo., & Sons, 6, Portugal St., W.C.2.
 Benn, 254, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Black, A. & C., 4, Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 66, Chandos Place, W.C.1.
 Blackwell, 49, Broad St., Oxford.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh, and 1-8, Bateman's Bldgs., W.1.
 Bles, Geoffrey, 52, Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, Darnley St., Glasgow.
 Browne & Nolan, 41 & 42, Nassau St., Dublin.
 Burke Pub. Co., 6, Carmelite St., E.C.4.
 Burns, Oates, & W., 5, Norfolk Rd., Birmingham.
 Burrow, Cheltenham, and 10, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200, Euston Rd., N.W.1. and Cambridge.
 Cape, Jonathan, 30, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
 Carey Press, 95, Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Cassell & Co., 210, High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Caxton Publishing Co., Clun House, Surrey St. W.C.2.
 Centenary Press, 52, Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Chambers, W. & R., 11, Thistle St., Edinburgh.
 Chapman & Hall, 36-39, Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42, King William IV St., W.C.2.
 Christophers, 22, Berners St., W.1.
 C.M.S., 6, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Churchill, 104, Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Clark, T. & T., 38, George St., Edinburgh.
 Clarke, Jas., & Co., 5, Wardrobe Place, E.C.4.
 Clowes, Axtell House, Warwick St., W.1.
 Collingridge, 2-10, Tavistock St., W.C.1.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14, St. James's Place, S.W.1.
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12, Orange St., W.C.2.
 Country Life, 20, Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Cresset Press, 11, Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Crowther, Sudley Road, Bognor Regis.
 Dacre Press, 11, Dacre Street, S.W.1.
 Dakers, Pembury, The Drive, Rickmansworth.
 Daniel, Ashington, Rochford, Essex. [Surrey].
 Davies, Windmill Press, Kingswood, Tadworth.
 Dean & Son, 61, High Path, Merton, S.W.19.
 Dent, Temple Press, Letchworth.
 Drummond (Lindsay), 2, Guilford Place, W.C.1.
 Dryad Press, St. Nicholas St., Leicester.
 Duckworth & Co., 3, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Duffy, 38, Westmorland St., Dublin.
 Edinburgh House P., 2, Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
 Efficiency Magazine, 87, Regent St., W.1.
 Eldon Press, 96, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 English Universities Press, Weald Place, Sevenoaks.
 Epworth Press, 25, City Road, E.C.1. [Kent].
 Evans, Montague House, Russell Square, W.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 15, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Faber & Faber, 24, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Focal Press, 31, Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Foulis, G. T., 7, Milford Lane, W.C.2.
 Foulsham, 10-11, Red-Lion Court, E.C.4.
 Funk & Wagnalls, 17, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Gale & Polden, Ideal House, Argyll St., W.1.
 Gall & Inglis, 12, Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Gee & Co., 27-28, Basinghall St., E.C.2.
 Geographia, 68, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Gibbons, 391, Strand, W.C.2.
 Gifford, John, 113, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
 Ginn & Co., 7, Queen Square, W.C.1.
 Gollancz, 14, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Gordon & Gotch, 75-79, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Grant, 31, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.
 Grant Educational Co., 91 & 93, Union St., Glasgow.
 Grayson & Grayson, 96, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Green, W., 2, St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
 Gregg Publishing Co., Russell Square, W.C.1.
 Gregynog Press, Gregynog, Mont., Wales.
 Griffin, 43, Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 Gurney & Jackson, 98, Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hachette, 16-17, William IV St., W.C.2.
 Hale, 18, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hammond, Hammond & Co., 36, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Harborough, Wilmary House, Merton Lane, N.6.
 Harrap, G. G., & Co., 182, High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Heffer, 4, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Heinemann, Wm., 99, Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 H.M. Stationery Office, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Hodge, 12, Bank St., Edinburgh.
 Hogarth Press, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth.
 Hollis & Carter, 25, Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 Home & van Thal, 3, Clifford St., W.1.
 Homœopathic, 24, St. George St., Hanover Square, W.1.
 Hurst & Blackett, 47, Prince's Gate, S.W.7.
 Hutchinson & Co., 47, Prince's Gate, S.W.7.
 Iliffe, Dorset Ho., Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Independent Press, Memorial Hall, E.C.4.
 Jarrolds, 47, Prince's Gate, S.W.7.
 Jenkins, Herbert, 3, Duke of York St., S.W.1.
 Johnston, Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 Joiner & Steele, 102A, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 Jordan, 116, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Joseph, Herbert, 5, The Riding, N.W.11.
 Joseph, Michael, 26, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Juvenile Productions, 110-111, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Kelly's Directories, 186, Strand, W.C.2.
 Kimpton, 26, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
 King, P. S. & Staples, 14, Gt. Smith St., S.W.1.
 Lane, John, 8, Bury Place, W.C.1.
 Laurie, T. Werner, 24, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.
 Lawrence & Wishart, 2, Southampton Place, W.C.1.
 Lewis, H. K., 136, Gower St., W.C.1. [W.C.1].
 Lindsey Press, 5, Essex St., W.C.2.
 Link House, 24, Store St., W.C.1.
 Lippincott, 10-13, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Livingstone, E. & S., 17, Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.
 Livingstone Press, 42, Broadway, S.W. 1.
 Lockwood (Crosby), 20, Tudor St., E.C.4.
 Long, John, 68, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Longmans, Green & Co., 43, Albert Drive, S.W.19.
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 43, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Lunn, 49, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Lutterworth Press, Doran Court, Reigate Rd., Redhill.
 MacDonald & Co., 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 McDougalls Educational Co., 30 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, 7.
 McGraw-Hill, Aldwych House, Strand, W.C.2.
 MacLellan, 240, Hope St., Glasgow.
 Macmillan & Co., 10, St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
 Marlborough, Gaywood House, St. Peter St., S.W.1.
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 7, Milford Lane, W.C.2.
 Marshall Press, 7, Milford Lane, W.C.2.
 Medici Society, 7, Grafton St., W.1.

Meirose, 68, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Metcham, 8, Princes St., S.W.1.
 Methuen & Co., 36, Essex St., W.C.2.
 Miles, 1, Whitefriars St., E.C.4.
 Mills & Boon, 50, Grafton St., W.1.
 Mowbray, 28, Margaret St., W.1.
 Muller, F., 20, Gt James St., W.C.1.
 Murby, 40, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Murray, John, 50, Albemarle St., W.1.
 Museum Press, 11, Gower St., W.C.1.
 National S.S.U., 104-5, Newgate St., E.C.4.
 Nelson, Edinburgh, and 3, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 New-Church Press, 20, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
 Newnes, G., 8, Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Nicholson & Watson, 26, Manchester Sq., W.1.
 Nisbet & Co., 22, Berners St., W.1.
 Nonesuch Press, Standard Road, N.W.10.
 Novello, 160, Wardour Street, W.1.
 Odhams Press, 85-94, Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Oliphants, 16, Anerley Hill, S.E.10.
 Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 Oxford Univ. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Paul, Kegan, 68, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Paul, Stanley, 68, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Pearson, Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Penguin Books, West Drayton, Middlesex.
 Penton, Caxton House, S.W.1.
 Philip, 32, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Pickering & Inglis, 229, Bothwell St., Glasgow.
 Pilot Press, 45, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Pitman, Sir Isaac, 39-41, Parker St., W.C.2.
 Putnam, 42, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Quality Press, 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2.
 Queensway Press, 10, Great Queen St., W.C.2.
 Religious Education Press, 85, Manor Road, Wallington.
 Rich & Cowan, 37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Rider & Co., 47, Prince's Gate, S.W.7.
 Rivingtons, 34, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
 Robinson, F. E., 10, Great Queen St., W.C.2.
 Routledge, 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Sands, 15, King Street, W.C.2.
 Scribners, 23, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of the Publishers' Association, whose address is 28-30, Little Russell Street, London, W.C.1.—*President*: B. W. Fagan (E. Arnold & Co.); *Secretary*: F. D. Sanders.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS.

IN recent years a large number of morning and evening newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals under their control:—

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):—
 LONDON—Daily Mail, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch.

PROVINCES—Bristol, Evening World; **Cheltenham**, Gloucestershire Echo; **Derby**, Daily Telegraph; **Gloucester**, Evening Citizen; **Grimby**, Daily Telegraph; **Hamley**, Staffordshire Sentinel; **Hull**, Daily Mail; **Leicester**, Mail; **Lincoln**, Echo; **Swansea**, South Wales Daily Post and Leader.

Sir Harold Harnsworth Group:—
PROVINCES—Exeter, Express and Echo; **Plymouth**, Western Morning News, Evening Herald; **Torquay**, Torbay Herald and Express.

Kemsley Group (Lord Kemsley):—
 LONDON—Daily Sketch, Sunday Times, Sunday Graphic, Sunday Chronicle and Referee.

PROVINCES—Aberdeen, Press and Journal, Evening Express; **Cardiff**, Western Mail, South Wales Echo; **Glasgow**, Daily Record, Evening News, Sunday Mail; **Leeds**, Yorkshire Evening Post; **Manchester**, Daily Dispatch, Sporting Chronicle, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Chronicle and Referee, Empire News; **Middlesbrough**, North Eastern Daily Gazette; **Newcastle**, Evening

Secker & Warburg, 7, John St., W.C.1.
 Seeley, Service, 196, Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
 Selwyn & Blount, 68, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sheed & Ward, 110, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 44, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Skeffington, 47, Prince's Gate, S.W.7.
 S.P.C.K., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
 Spon, 57, Haymarket, S.W.1.
 Sporting Handbooks, 13, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Stanford, 12-14, Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Stevens & Sons, 119, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Stevens Son & Stiles, 39, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Student C. M., 58, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Studio, 66, Chandos Place, W.C.2.
 Sweet & Maxwell, 2-3, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Sylvan Press, 32, Shaftesbury Av., W.C.1.
 Talbot Press, 89, Talbot Street, Dublin.
 Technical Press, Gloucester Rd., Kingston Hill, Surrey.

Temple Press, Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1.
 Thom, 2, Crow St., Dublin.
 Times Publishing Co., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Todd Pub. Co., Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
 Tuck, Appold St., E.C.1.
 University of London Press, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 University Tutorial Press, Cambridge.
 Virtue & Co., 86, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.
 Ward, Lock, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.
 Warne, 1-4, Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Waterlow, 85-86, London Wall, E.C.2.
 Watmoughs, High St., Idle, Bradford.
 Watts & Co., 5 & 6, Johnson's Court, E.C.4.
 Wells Gardner, Darton, 65, Brighton Rd., Redhill.
 Westhouse, 49, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Wheaton, 143, Fore St., Exeter.
 "Whitaker," 13, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Williams & Norgate, 36, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Witherby, 326, High Holborn, W.C.1.
 World Dominion Press, Founders Lodge, Mildmay Park, N.1.
 Wright, 28, Orchard St., Bristol.
 Wright & Brown, 1, Crane Court, E.C.4.
 Year Book Press, 31, Museum St., W.C.1.

Chronicle, Sunday Sun, Newcastle Journal and North Mail; **Sheffield**, Daily Telegraph and Independent, Star; **York**, Evening Press.

Camrose Group (Viscount Camrose):—
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post; **Financial Times**.

Iliffe Group (Lord Iliffe):—
PROVINCES—Birmingham, Post, Mail and Weekly Post.

Westminster Press Group:—
PROVINCES—Birmingham, Gazette, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury; **Bradford**, Yorkshire Observer, Telegraph and Argus; **Darlington**, Northern Echo, Northern Evening Despatch; **Nottingham**, Journal, Evening News; **Oxford**, Mail; **Shields**, Daily Gazette, Daily News; **Swindon**, Evening Advertiser.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):—
 LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express; **Manchester**, Daily Express; **Glasgow**, Scottish Daily Express.

Daily News Group (Sir Waker Layton):—
 LONDON—News-Chronicle, Star.

Odhams Press Group:—
 LONDON—Daily Herald, Sporting Life, The People.

Provincial Newspapers:—
PROVINCES: Edinburgh, Evening News; **Leeds**, Yorkshire Evening News; **Northampton**, Daily Chronicle; **Preston**, Lancashire Daily Post.

Principal Daily Newspapers

LONDON :—

The Times (*Ind.*) 3d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2d., Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Herald (*Lib.*) 1d., 2 Endell St., W.C.2.
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 1d., Northcliffe House, F.C.4.
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 2d., Geraldine House, Fetter
 Lane, E.C.4.
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 1d., Kemsley House, 200
 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Un.*) 1½d.,
 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Worker (*Commun.*) 1d., 74 Swinton St.,
 W.C.1.
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 2d., 72 Coleman St., E.C.2.
 Lloyd's List, 27, Lloyd's, E.C.3.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 2d., 2 Carmelite St.,
 E.C.4.
 News Chronicle (*Lib.*) 1d., 19 Bouverie St.,
 E.C.4.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 1d., Northcliffe House,
 E.C.4.
 Evening Standard (*Cons.*) 1d., 47 Shoe Lane,
 E.C.4.
 Star (*Lib.*) 1d., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail
 (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BATH.....Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and
 Herald (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 1½d.
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) 1d.
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 1d.
 Irish Daily Telegraph 1½d.
 BIRMINGHAM.....Post (*Un.*) 1d.
 Mail (*Un.*) 1d.
 Gazette (*Lib.*) 1d.
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 1d.
 BLACKBURN.....Northern Daily Teleg. (*Lib.*) 1½d.
 BLACKPOOL.....West Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*)
 1½d.
 BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BOURNEMOUTH.....Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BRADFORD.....Yorkshire Observer (*Lib.*) 1d.
 Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BRIGHTON.....Sussex Daily News (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 1d.
 BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening World (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 1½d.
 CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening
 Express (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Western Mail (*Cons.*) 1d.
 CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News
 (*Cons.*) 1d.
 CHELTENHAM.....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph
 (*Ind.*) 1d.
 DARLINGTON.....Northern Echo (*Lib.*) 1d.
 Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express
 (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 DOUGLAS (Isle of Isle of Man Daily Times (*Cons.*)
 Man.) 1½d.
 DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening Telegraph and Post
 (*Ind.*) 1d.
 EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Dispatch (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 1d.
 GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Bulletin (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Daily Record and Mail (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 1d.

GLASGOW (*contd.*) Evening News (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 1d.
 GLOUCESTER.....Citizen (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 GLIMMOK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 1d.
 GRIMSBY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Press (*Ind.*) 1d.
 GUERNSEY.....Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
 HALIFAX.....Daily Courier and Guardian
 (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 HUDDERSFIELD.....Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 1½d.
 Hull.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 1½d.
 IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*)
 1½d.
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) 1d.
 JERSEY.....Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 KILIFRING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 1d.
 Yorkshire Even. News (*Ind.*)
 1½d.
 Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*)
 1½d.
 LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Mercury (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Daily Post (*Lib.*) 1d.
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 2d.
 MANCHESTER.....Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*) 2d.
 Daily Dispatch (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Manchester Evening News
 (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 MIDDLESBROUGH.....Evening Gazette (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 NEWCASTLE.....Journal and North Mail (*Ind.*)
 1d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 NEWPORT, MON. South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 NORTHAMPTON.....Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*)
 1½d.
 NOTTINGHAM.....Guardian (*Cons.*) 1d.
 Journal (*Ind.*) 1d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 NUNLATON.....Midland D. Tribune (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 1½d.
 OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 1d.
 PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Lib.*) 1d.
 PENZANCE.....Cornish Evening Herald (*Ind.*)
 1d.
 PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 1d.
 PORTSMOUTH.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 1d.
 PRESTON.....Lancashire Daily Post (*Lib.*) 1½d.
 St. Helier (JERSEY) Evening Post (*Ind.*) 1d.
 SCARBOROUGH.....Evening News and Post (*Ind.*)
 1½d.
 SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 1d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 SHIELDS.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Gazette (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 SOUTHAMPTON.....Southern Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 SIOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 SUNDERLAND.....Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*)
 1½d.
 SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 TORQUAY.....Herald and Express (*Ind.*) 1d.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 1d.
 WYMOUTH.....Dorset D. Echo (*Ind.*) 1d.
 WOLVERHAMPTON Express and Star (*Ind.*) 1d.
 WORCESTER.....Evening News and Times
 (*Ind.*) 1d.
 WORKINGTON.....Cumberland Even. Star (*Ind.*) 1d.
 YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Ind.*) 1½d.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Observer (*Ind.*)—22 Tudor St., E.C.4. 2d.
 People (*Ind.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
 Reynolds's News (*Dem.*)—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., W.C.1. 2d.
 Sunday Chronicle (*Ind.*)—Withy Grove, Manchester. 2d.
 Sunday Dispatch (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday Empire News (*Ind.*)—Withy Grove, Manchester. 2d.
 Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday Graphic (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 2d.
 Sunday Mail (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, Glasgow. 2d.
 Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—168 Corporation St., Birmingham. 2d.
 Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, Rolls Bldgs., E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 2d.
 Sunday Sun (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 2d.
 Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 2d.
 Western Independent—7 Aiton Terrace, Plymouth. 2d.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

Baptist Times—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2d.
 British Weekly—11 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Catholic Times—173 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Christian—7 Milford Lane, W.C.2. 2d.
 Christian Endeavour—4 Ludgate Circus Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
 Christian Herald—South Wharf, Aldington Basin, Portslade, Sussex. 2d.
 Christian World—110 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Church of Eng. Newspaper—10 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 English Churchman—69 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
 Guardian—39 Welbeck St., W.1. 2d.
 Inquirer, 14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 2d.
 Methodist Recorder—116 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Record—7 Milford Lane, W.C.2. 2d.
 Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11. 4d.
 Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Tablet—12 Queen Victoria St., Reading. 6d.
 Universe—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
 War Cry—117-121 Judd Street, W.C.1. 1d.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Aero Modeller—Allen House, Newark St., Leicester. 1s.
 Amateur Cine World—24 Store St., W.C.2. 7d.
 Amateur Gardening—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Angler's News—10 The Hermitage, Richmond, Surrey. 3d.
 Answers—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Press Road, Neasden Lane, N.W.10. 5s.
 Apollo Magazine—Mundesley, nr. Norwich. 2s. 6d.
 Arbitrator, The—53 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Asiatic Review—3 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 5s.
 Blackfriars—49 Broad St., Oxford. 1s.
 Blackwood's Magazine—45 George St., Edinburgh. 2s. 6d.
 Blighty—110 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6d.
 Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Boy's Own Paper—Doran Court, Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey. 9d.

Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 8s. 6d.
 Britannia and Eve—Commonwealth House, 1 New Oxford Street, W.C.1. 1s. 3d.
 Burlington Mag.—161 St. James's St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Cage Birds and Bird Fancy—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3d.
 Canada's Weekly—330 Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
 Chambers's Journal—28, Soho Square, W.1. 1s.
 Children—National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.
 Children's Newspaper—22-23 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Press Road, Neasden Lane, N.W.10. 8s.
 Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Press Road, Neasden Lane, N.W.10. 12s. 2d.
 Common Wealth Review—4 Gower St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Commonwealth and Empire Review—107 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Connoisseur—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 10s.
 Contemporary Review—7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Cornhill—50 Albemarle Street, W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Country Life (*Ind.*)—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Countryman, The—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Courier—610-620 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 3s.
 Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 3d.
 Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3d.
 Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 2d.
 Daily Mail Trans-Atlantic Edition—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 3 dollars p.w.
 Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
 Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 6d.
 Doctor, Health Magazine—175 Kingsland Rd., E.2. 1s.
 Dog World—Idle, Bradford. 3d.
 Dublin Review—28 Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 East Africa—60 East Street Chambers, Taunton. 6d.
 Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, The Hostel, Peterhouse, Cambridge. 5s.
 Economic Journal—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 7s. 6d.
 Edinburgh Gazette (*Official*)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
 Empire Record—180 Piccadilly, W.1. 6d.
 Eugenics Review—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 3s.
 Everybody's—114 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Everywoman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Exchange and Mart—24 Store St., W.C.1. 3d.
 Field (*Ind.*)—72-8 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Fighting Forces—Wellington Works, Aldershot. 3s. 6d.
 Fishing Gazette—171 High Street, Beckenham, Kent. 6d.
 Folk Lore—24 Holborn, E.C.1. 6s. 6d.
 Fortnightly—13 Buckingham Street, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Free Europe—11 Gower St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Freemason (*Masonic*)—15 Grechurch Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
 Freethinker—2-3 Farnival Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. 3d.
 Game & Gun & Angler's Monthly—34 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 1s.
 Garden Work for Amateurs—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 3d.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—33 John St., Theobalds Rd., W.C.1. 6d.
 Gardening Illustrated—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4d.

- Geographical Journal—12 Long Acre, W.C.2. 25.
 Geographical Magazine—40 William IV St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Girl's Own Paper—Doran Court, Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey. 9d.
 Good Housekeeping—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 15. 6d.
 Good Taste—30-2 Southampton St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Gramophone—49 Ebrington Rd., Kenton, Mx. 15.
 Great Britain and the East (*Ind.*)—133 High Holborn, W.C.1. 30s. p.a.
 Harper's Bazaar—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 3s.
 Headway (*League of Nations*)—11 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
 Health & Strength—24 Store St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Sq., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Hibbert Journal—40 Museum Street, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 History—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 3s.
 Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Home Companion (*Co*)—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Home Fashions—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 Home Notes—Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3d.
 Homes and Gardens—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Horse & Hound—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Housewife—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 9d.
 Ideal Home—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Illustrated—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—Commonwealth House, 1 New Oxford St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—Commonwealth House, 1 New Oxford St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—88, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 4d.
 Jewish Quarterly Review—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 5s.
 Jewish Times—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 2d.
 John Bull (*Ind.*)—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 3d.
 John O'London's Weekly—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Labour—Smith Square, S.W.1. 3d.
 Labour News (*Ind.*)—69 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Lady—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Land & Liberty—4 Great Smith Street, S.W.1. 2d.
 Law Quarterly Review—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 7s. 6d.
 Leachway Fashions—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 8d.
 Leader Magazine—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 3d.
 Life and Letters To-day—430 Strand, W.C.2. 15.
 Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. 15.
 Lilliput—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 Listener—Portland Place, W.1. 3d.
 Literary Guide—5 Johnson's Court, E.C.4. 3d.
 Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11-12 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 6d.
 Local Government Journal—1 Norwich St., E.C.4. 4d.
 London Gazette (*Official*)—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 25.
 London Opinion—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 9d.
 London Quarterly—25-35 City Road, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 3s. 6d.
 Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool. 6d.
 Mind—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 4s. 6d.
 Miniature Camera Magazine—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15.
 Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 7s.
 Modern Poultry Keeping—2 Breems Bldgs., E.C.4. 3d.
 Modern Woman—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Mother—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Mother & Home—30 Southampton Street. 9d.
 Municipal Engineering—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
 Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 & 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 6d.
 Municipal Review—68 Victoria St., S.W.1. 6d.
 Museums Journal—Chaucer Ho., Malet Place, W.C.1. 3s.
 My Garden—34 Southampton St., W.C.2. 15.
 My Home—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 My Weekly—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 National Review—35 Rolls House, 2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3s.
 Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Naturalist—32 Brooke St., W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow. 15.
 Navy—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 15.
 Needlewoman and Needlecraft—30 Cannon St., Manchester. 8d.
 Needlework Illustrated—30 Southampton St., W.C.2. 15.
 New English Review—14-16 Bedford St., W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 New English Weekly—15 Regent Park Terrace, N.W.1. 6d.
 New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—318 Regents Park Road, London, N.3. 2d.
 New Statesman and Nation (*Ind.*)—10, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 News Review—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. 3s.
 Notes and Queries—Oxford U.P., Press Road, Neasden Lane, N.W.10. 15.
 Onlooker—24 Old Queen St., S.W.1. 2d.
 Our Dogs—Oxford Road Station Approach, Manchester. 2d.
 Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Press Road, Neasden Lane, N.W.10. 15. 6d.
 Parents—24 Store St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Parents' Review (P.N.E.U.)—171 Victoria St., S.W.1. 15.
 Parthenon—75 Eaton Place, S.W.1. 15.
 Patriot—10 Essex St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge. 15.
 People's Friend—7 Bank St., Dundee. 2d.
 Picture Post—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4d.
 Picture Show—22-5 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Picturegoer—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Poetry Review—33 Portman Square, W.1. 15. 6d.
 Political Quarterly—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 5s.
 Polytechnic Magazine—79 Mortimer Street, W.1. 2d.
 Popular Gardening—22-5 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Poultry—71 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Poultry Farmer—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 3s.
 Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Progress (*Braille Type*)—224-8 Great Portland Street, W.1. 5s. 6d.
 Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—Temple House, Talbot Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Quarterly Review—50 Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Queen (*Ind.*)—188 Strand, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Quiver—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 15.
 Radio Times—Portland Place, W.1. 2d.
 Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Riding—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Round Table—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 5s.
 Sailplane & Glider—68 Victoria St., S.W.1. 15.
 Scots Independent—59 Elmbank St., Glasgow. 2d.

Scout—Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2f.
 Seafarer—Selwyn Hse., Endsleigh Street, W.C.1. 6d.
 Seagoer—42 Gloucester Place, W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Services Magazine—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 1s.
 Shooting Times—74 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
 Sketch (Ind.)—Commonwealth House, 1 New Oxford St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Smallholder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Sociological Review—Le Play House Press, Albert Road Malvern. 10s. 6d.
 Sound Wave Illustrated—Norfolk House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 1s.
 South Africa (Ind.)—194 200 Bishopsgate. 6d.
 South American Journal (Ind.)—140 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Spectator (Ind.)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 6d.
 Sphere (Ind.)—Commonwealth House, New Oxford St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Sporting Life—27 Floral St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Statist (Ind.)—31 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 Stichcraft—185 High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
 Strand—Temple House, E.C.4. 6d.
 Strand Magazine—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Studio—66 Chandos Place, Bedford St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Sunday Companion—22-25 Farringdon St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Sunny Stories—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Tatler and Bystander (Ind.)—Commonwealth House, 1 New Oxford St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Time and Tide (Ind.)—32 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Times Educational Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
 Times Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
 Times Weekly Edition (Ind.)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 4d.
 Tit-Bits—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Tox H Journal—47 Francis Street, S.W.1. 3d.
 Transatlantic—West Drayton, Mx. 1s.
 Tribune—222 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Trident—130 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
 True Romances—8-10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s.
 True Story Magazine—8-10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s.
 Truth (Ind.)—10 Carteret Street, S.W.1. 6d.
 United Empire—128 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. 1s.
 Vogue—1 New Bond Street, W.1. 3s.
 Wales—Ty Gwyn, Llanbyri, Carmarthenshire 2s. 6d.
 Weekly Review—20-25 Essex St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Weekly Welcome—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Weldon's Ladies' Journal—30 Southampton Street. 9d.
 Welsh Nationalist—Caernarvon. 2d.
 Welsh Review—117 St. Mary St., Cardiff. 1s.
 West Africa (Ind.)—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 West African Review—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 West India Committee Circular—40 Norfolk St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Westminster Newsletter—8 Gayfer St., S.W.1. 1d.
 Wide World Magazine—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Wife and Home—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 Woman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Woman and Beauty—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Woman and Home—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Woman's Companion—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.

Woman's Friend—Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Woman's Illustrated—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Woman's Journal—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Woman's Magazine—Doran Court, R.igate Road, Redhill, Surrey. 1s.
 Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Woman's Pictorial—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Women's Employment—166 Terminal House S., Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 4d.
 World Digest—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 9d.
 World Review—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Yachting Monthly—119 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Yachting World (Ind.)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
 Yachtsman—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.

TRADE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS JOURNALS

Accountancy—Inc. Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. 1s.
 Accountant—27-8 Basinghall St., E.C.2. 1s.
 Advertiser's Weekly—Whitefriars House, Tallis Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Aeronautics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Aeroplane—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
 Air Treatment Engineer—7 Princes St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. 2s.
 Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Architect and Building News—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.
 Architects' Journal—45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey. 9d.
 Architectural Review—45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey. 3s. 6d.
 Art and Industry—66 Chandos Place, W.C.2. 1s.
 Author, Playwright & Composer—Briarlea House, Mortimer, Berks. 1s.
 Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 6d.
 Automobile and Carriage Builders' Journal—Imperial House, Cheltenham. 1s.
 Automobile Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Baker & Confectioner—11-13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.
 Bakers' Record—110 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Bank Officer—28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1. 3d.
 Banker—20 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Board of Trade Journal (Official)—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6d.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6d.
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3s.
 Brewing Trade Review—21-23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 British & Colonial Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 10s. 6d. p.a.
 British and Colonial Printer—329 High Holborn, W.C.1. 3d.
 British Baker—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 3d.
 British Bulletin of Commerce—17-18 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 8s. p.a.
 British Clay Worker—4 Vernon Place, W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1s.
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 British Printer—55 Pall Mall, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.

- British Stationery—5 Tryston Ave., Croydon. 5d.
 British Trade Journal & Export World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 10d.
 Builders' & Architects' Journal—Premier House, Southamilton Row, W.C.1. Subscription.
 Building Societies' Gazette—Graham House, Tudor St., E.C.1. 1s. 3d.
 Bus & Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 8d.
 Caxton Magazine—9 Fryston Ave., Croydon. 1s.
 Central European Trade Review—Walton House, Longford St., N.W.1. 1s.
 Certified Accountants' Journal—22 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 6d.
 Certified Secretary—28 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. 1s.
 Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Chemical Age—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Chemical Trade Journal—265 Strand, W.C.2. 8d.
 Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Chemistry and Industry—56 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Children's Outfitter—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 1s.
 Cigar & Tobacco World—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Cinema News—93-5 Wardour St., W.1. 1s.
 City Press (Non-Political)—70 Qn. Victoria St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Civil Engineering—Aldwych House, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Coal and Colliery News—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 30s. per ann.
 Coal Merchant and Shipper—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Coke and Smokeless-Fuel Age—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 10d.
 Commercial Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6d.
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—14 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Confectionery Journal—Stafford House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. 3d.
 Confectionery News—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.
 Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2d.
 Contractors' Record—Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Cordage, Canvas and Jute World—9 Whitburn St., Bridgnorth. 1s. 8d.
 Corsetry and Underwear Journal—18 Slater St., Leicester. 2s.
 Cotton—330-2 Royal Exchange, Manchester. 63s. per annum.
 Cotton Gazette—42 Stanley St., Liverpool. 1s. 6d.
 Dairy Industries—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Dairyman—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Dancing Times—12 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Decorator—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Draper's Record—229-231, High Holborn, W.C.1. 4d.
 Dyer, Textile Printer—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Economist—Brettenham House, 14-15 Lancaster Place. 1s.
 Education—10 Queen Anne St., W.1. 3d.
 Electrical Industries—23 Great Queen St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Electrical Review—Dorset Ho., Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6d.
 Electrical Trading—93 Long Acre, W.C.1. 1s. 3d.
 Electrician—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Engineer—28 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Engineering—35-6 Bedford St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Estates Gazette—47 Mincum St., W.C.1. 9d.
 Factory Manager—Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6d.
 Fairplay (Shipping)—Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9d.
 Fancy Goods Trader—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 Farm Implement and Machinery Review—9 The Broadway, Woodford Green, Essex. 1s.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 5d.
 Farmers Weekly—43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 5d.
 Farming News—82 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 3d.
 Fashions and Fabrics—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Fertiliser, Feeding Stuffs, &c., Journal—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Financial Review of Reviews—6 Grafton St., W.1. 6d.
 Financial World—Empire House, Union Court, E.C.2. 3d.
 Fire (British Fire Service)—72 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Fish Trades Gazette—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Fishing News—Broad St., Aberdeen. 3d.
 Flight—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 1s.
 Food—Tothill St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Food Manufacture—17 Stratford Place, W.1. 1s.
 Foundry Trade Journal—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—5-13 Spencer Street, St. Albans. 4d.
 Fruit Grower, &c.—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Fuel in Science and Practice—30-1, Furnival St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Fur Record—14 King St., Richmond, Surrey. 9d.
 Fur Times—16 West Central St., W.C.1.
 Fur Weekly News—24 Gloucester Place, W.1. 20s. per ann.
 Furniture Record—36 Worship Street, E.C.2. 3d.
 Games & Toys—107 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Garage & Motor Agent—62 Doughty Street, W.C.1. 1s.
 Gas and Oil Power—Cressfield, Ecclefechan, Lockerbie. 1s.
 Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Gas Times—29 Grove Road, Leighton Buzzard. 1s.
 Gas World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 8d.
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6d.
 Grocers' Gazette—26 Fish Street Hill, E.C.3. 4d.
 Hairdressers' Weekly Journal—51-54 Frith Street, W.1. 3d.
 Handy Shipping Guide—37-43 Green Lanes, N.16. 6d.
 Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Harper's Sports and Games Weekly—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 3d.
 Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 42s. 6d.
 Hatters' Gazette—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Head Teachers' Review—Charter House, Claremont Road, Surbiton, Surrey. 2d.
 Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 6d.
 Horological Journal—226 Latimer Court, W.6. 8d.
 Hosiery Times—41 Spring Gardens, Manchester. 6d.
 Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstone Lane, Leicester. 1s.
 Hospital—12 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. 1s. 3d.
 Hospital and Nursing Home Management—Cressfield, Ecclefechan, Lockerbie. 1s.
 Hotel and Catering Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 1s.
 Hotel Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Illus. Carpenter & Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 3d.

- Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 1.
 Industrial Diamond Review—225 Latimer Court, W.6. 12. p.a.
 Industrial Heating Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 Industrial Power and Production—Old Forge House, Hampton Road, near Bridgworth. 15. 6d.
 Industrial Welfare and Personnel Management—11 Hobart Place, Westminster, S.W.1. 25.
 Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 International Industry—17 Stratford Place, W.1. 15.
 Investors' Chronicle—20 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 61.
 Investors' Guardian—69 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6d.
 Investors' Review—30 New Broad St., E.C.2. 6d.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Walsworth St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Iron and Steel—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Jeweller & Metalworker—10 Albemarle Way, E.C.1. 4d.
 Joint Stock Companies Journal—78 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 61.
 Journal of Decorative Art—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 15.
 Journal of Education—Oxford U. Press, Nassen Lane, N.W.10. 15. 3d.
 Journal of Scientific Instruments—Institute of Physics at The University, Reading. 35. 4d.
 Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.2. 15. 4d.
 Kinematograph Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 15.
 Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. 15.
 Land Agents Record—61 Chandos Place, W.C.2. 6d.
 Laundry Record—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Law Journal—11-12 Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Law Times—41 Southgate St., Winchester. 25.
 Leather Goods—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 225. 6d. p.a.
 Licensing World—27 Russell Sq., W.C.1. 2d.
 Light Car—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6d.
 Light Metals—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 6d.
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3. 2d.
 Locomotive, Railway Carriage & Wagon Review—88 Horseferry Road, S.W.1. 15.
 London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 425. p.a.
 Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 155. p.a.
 Machinery—17 Marine Parade, Brighton. 9d.
 Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Maker-Up—110-111 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 Manufacturing Chemist—17 Stratford Place, W.1. 15.
 Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 4d.
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 6d.
 Mechanics—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
 Medical Officer—72-8 Fleet St., E.C. 15.
 Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 3d.
 Men's Wear—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 3d.
 Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 25. p.a.
 Metal Bulletin—Princes House, 39 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 15. 6d.
 Metal Industry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Metal Treatment—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 15.
 Milk Industry—15-6 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 15.
 Miller, The—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 255. p.a.
 Mining Journal—15 George Street, E.C.4. 81.
 Mining Magazine—482 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 1.
 Mining Weekly—Greenwich House, E.C.2. 3d.
 Model Engineer—23 Great Queen St., W.C.2. 61.
 Modern Mail Marketing—Empire House, St. Martin's Lane, E.C.2. 6d.
 Modern Refrigeration—Empire House, St. Martin's Lane, E.C.2. 1.
 Modern Transport—105-100 Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
 Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6d.
 Motor Commerce—237 Strand, W.C.2. 15.
 Motor Cycle—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 4d.
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 11. 6d. p.a.
 Motor Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 4d.
 Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 225. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 4d.
 Music Trade Review—36 Walsworth St., E.C.2. 15.
 Musical Times—160 Warour Street, W.1. 6d.
 National Association Review—125-130 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 National Builder—82 New Cavendish Street, W.1. 15.
 National Newagent—107 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Newnes' Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 9d.
 News and Book Trade Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 4d.
 Newspaper World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Nursery World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Nurseryman and Seedsman—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 155. p.a.
 Nursing Mirror and Midwives Journal—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 4d.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 3d.
 Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 255. p.a.
 Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Outfitter—43 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, Middlesex. 3d.
 Packaging and Packing Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Packaging Review—Old Colony Houses, South King St., Manchester. 15. 6d.
 Paint Manufacture—17 Stratford Place, W.1. 15.
 Paint Technology—5 Glangue Courts, Pinner, Mx. 15. 4d.
 Paper Container—26 Mount View, W.5. 15.
 Paper Maker—3 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 25.
 Passenger Transport—Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.2. 15.
 Performer—18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 3d.
 Petroleum Times—Brettenham House, Strand, W.C.2. 25.
 Pharmaceutical Journal—17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. 15.
 Pianomaker—204-206 Great Portland Street, W.1. 15.
 Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Plumbing Trade Journal—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 15.
 Police Chronicle—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Police Review—5-6 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1. 2d.
 Police Holder—18 Booth St., Manchester. 3d.
 Post Magazine—Aspor House, Aldwych, W.C.2. 3d.
 Pottery Gazette—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 205. p.a.
 Pover & Works Engineer—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 15.
 Power Farmer—101 King's Road, Reading. 9d.
 Power Laundry—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
 Practical Engineering—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Practical Wireless and Practical Television—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Practitioner—5 Bentinck Street, W.1. 45.
 Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. 6d.
 Publishers' Circular—175 High St., Beckenham. 4d.

Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 15.
 Railway Magazine—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 25.
 Railway Review—205 Euston Road, N.W.1. 2d.
 Rating and Income Tax—88-90 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 15.
 Recorder—133-6 High Holborn, W.C.1. 2d.
 Reveille—Chilford's Inn, E.C.4. 2d.
 Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 15.
 Review of Economic Studies—Houghton St., W.C.2. 45.
 Roads and Road Construction—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 15.
 Rubber Age—147 Grosvenor Road, S.W.1. 15.
 School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24-26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. 2d.
 Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Sq., Wigan. 4d.
 Scope—133 High Holborn, W.C.2. 25.
 Secretary—34 Petty Cury, Cambridge. 15.
 Sheet Metal Industries—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 15.
 Shipbuilder—Townsville House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 15.
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 15.
 Shipping World—1 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 4d.
 Shoe and Leather Record—Granville House, Arundel Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Silk and Rayon—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. 25.
 Silk Journal and Rayon World—Old Colony House, South King's St., Manchester. 9d.
 Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—110-111 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 Solicitors' Journal—88-90 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 15.
 Sports Trader—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 Stage—19 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Statist—51 Cannon St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 15.
 Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 6d.
 Store—356 Oxford St., W.1. 15.
 Structural Engineer—2 Breems Buildings, E.C.4. 15.
 Surveyor and Municipal & County Engineer—Goschen Buildings, 12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Syren & Shipping—26-8 Billiter St., E.C.3. 9d.
 Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerrard Street, W.1. 4d.
 Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 3d.
 Textile Manufacturer—31 King St. West, Manchester. 15.
 Textile Mercury—41 Spring Gardens, Manchester. 4d.
 Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 15.
 Timber and Plywood—194-200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 8d.
 Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 8d.
 Times Law Reports—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Times Trade and Engineering—Printing House Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Tobacco—45 Wellington St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3d.
 Toy Trader—43/4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. 15.
 Transport Management—250 Halfway St., Sidcup, Kent. 15.
 Transport World—82 Tankerville Rd., S.W.16. 15.
 Undertakers' Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Middlesex. 15.
 Veterinary Journal—7-8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 25.
 6d.

Waste Trade World—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Watchmaker & Jeweller—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 15.
 Water and Water Engineering—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 15.
 Weekly Notes (Legal)—6 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 8d.
 Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15.
 Weldon's Home Dressmaker—30 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Wine and Food—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 15.
 Wine and Spirit Trade Record—6-14 Blackheath Road, S.E.10. 505.
 Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 9d.
 Wire Industry—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. 25.
 Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 15.
 Wireless Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25.
 Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15.
 Women's Wear News—83 Great Titchfield St., W.1. 3d.
 Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 15.
 Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 9d.
 Wool Record—10 Booth St., Bradford. 405.
 World's Carriers—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 15.
 World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. 3d.
 World's Paper Trade Review—329 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 World's Press News—20 Tudor St., E.C.4. 6d.

LONDON OFFICES OF DOMINION AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Australia :—
 Adelaide Advertiser—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Adelaide Chronicle—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Adelaide Mail, 34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Brisbane Courier-Mail—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Brisbane Telegraph—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Launceston Examiner—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Age—30-34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Argus—23 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Australasian—23 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Weekly Times—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Perth West Australian—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Mirror—107 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Truth—107 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Sun—90 Queen Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Telegraph—85, Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada :—
 Calgary Herald—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Edmonton Journal—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Globe and Mail (Toronto)—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Halifax Herald—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
 Halifax Mail—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
 Hamilton Spectator—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Montreal Gazette—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Montreal La Presse—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
 Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Ottawa Journal—26 Craven Street, W.C.2.
 Regina Leader-Post—3 Regent St., W.1.
 Vancouver Province—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Winnipeg Free Press—3 Regent St., S.W.1.
 Winnipeg Tribune—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

India and Ceylon :—
 Assam Review—24 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Bombay Chronicle—St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Capital (Calcutta)—St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.

Ceylon Daily News—180 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ceylon Observer—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—22 North-
 umberland Avenue, W.C.2.
 Hindu, The (Madras)—2-3 Salisbury Court,
 E.C.4.
 Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Princess
 Crescent, N.4.
 Pioneer (Lucknow)—Napier House, 24 High
 Holborn, W.C.1.
 Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4
 Times of Ceylon—Blackfriars Ho., New Bridge
 Street, E.C.4.
 Times of India—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.

New Zealand :—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Auckland Weekly News—23 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Christchurch Press—23 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dominion (Wellington)—30 New Bridge Street,
 E.C.4.
 Dunedin Evening Star—30 New Bridge Street,
 E.C.4.
 Mirror (Auckland)—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Evening Post—23 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New Zealand Free Lance—30 New Bridge
 Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Farmer Weekly (Auckland)—30
 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Herald—23 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Oamaru Mail—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Otago Daily Times and Witness—23 Fleet Street,
 E.C.4.
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—30 New
 Bridge Street, E.C.4.

Wanganui Chronicle—30 New Bridge Street,
 E.C.4.

South Africa :—

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Burger (Cape Town)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
 Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Durban Daily News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser—85
 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Natal Mercury—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Queenstown Daily Representative—85 Fleet St.,
 E.C.4.
 Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)—24
 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

U.S.A. :—

Baltimore Sun—43 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Chicago Tribune—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Christian Science Monitor—16 Caxton Street,
 S.W.1.
 Detroit Free Press—18-20 Regent Street, S.W.1.
 New York Daily Mirror—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New York Herald-Tribune—135 Fleet Street,
 E.C.4.
 New York News—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New York Times—162a Qn. Victoria St., E.C.4.

THE BRITISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The latest annual statistical digest issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows the marked fall in coal production, coupled with increased costs, in recent years, as indicated below.

- (1) = Saleable Coal Produced (Million Tons).
 (2) = Average Number of Wage-Earners on Collieries' Books.
 (3) = Average Output per Wage-Earner (Tons).
 (4) = Average Production Cost Per Ton Disposable Commercially.
 (5) = Decrease (—) or Increase (+) of 1944 on 1939 figures.

Year.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1939.....	231	766,000	302	16s. 5d.
1944.....	184	710,000	259	33s. 3d.
(5).....	—20%	—7.3%	—14%	+100%

The average number of wage-earners totalling 710,000 in 1944 comprised 284,000 working at the coal face, 266,000 elsewhere below ground, and 160,000 on the surface. Of the production cost figures in column (4) wages alone accounted for 10s. 10d. (1939) and 23s. 8d. (1944).

The average weekly cash earnings of wage-earners throughout the industry rose from £2 19s. 6d. in 1939 to £5 9s. 4d. in 1944, and the average weekly earnings (including allowances in kind) in 1944 ranged from £5 1s. 9d. (Cannock Chase) to £7 8s. (Leicestershire); £5 4s. 5d. (S. Wales and Mon.) and £5 16s. 5d. (Scotland).

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Bank Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first Week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day.)

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on Jan. 1; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks: with the King's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Office, as Banks: with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

IRE also observes June 29, to commemorate the passing of the new Constitution.

STANDARD GOLD AND SILVER.

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness 916.66 or 22 carats. According to the Coinage Act of 1870 a sovereign contains 123.27447 grains standard weight. Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 4, 1939, the market price of gold fluctuated with the dollar-sterling exchange, averaging 148/10½d. per fine ounce during this period. From Sept. 5, 1939, until June 8, 1945, the price at which the Bank of England were prepared to buy gold under the terms of the Defence (Finance) Regulations was 168/- per fine ounce. On June 9, 1945, this price was raised to 172/3d. per fine ounce in consequence of the improved war conditions leading to a decrease in costs of shipment from London to New York.

Bar Gold.—A bar which is considered to be good delivery in the London bullion market must contain approximately 400 fine ounces troy.

Standard Silver consists of thirty-seven fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness 925. The average price of silver per standard troy ounce in the London market during the years 1937–40 was: 1937, 20.07d.; 1938, 19.53d.; 1939, 20.41d.; 1940, 22.29d. From September, 1941, to the end of December, 1944, the price of silver remained at 23½d. per ounce standard. On Jan. 2, 1945, the quotation in the London market was altered from a standard ounce basis to an ounce of 999 fineness basis, the corresponding price to 23½d. per ounce standard being 25½d. per ounce 999 fine.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5.	616.37239	612.500	1.00
*Two Pound £2.	246.54895	245.000	0.40
*Sovereign £1	123.27447	122.500	0.20
*Half-Sovereign 10s.	61.63723	61.125	0.15
SILVER COINS:			
Crown 5s.	436.36363	—	2.000
*Double Florin 4s.	349.09090	—	1.678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.	218.12181	—	1.264
Florin 2s.	174.54545	—	0.997
Shilling 1s.	87.27272	—	0.578
Sixpence 6d.	43.63636	—	0.346
*Groat or 4d.	29.09090	—	0.262
*Threepence 3d.	21.81818	—	0.212
*Twopence 2d.	14.54545	—	0.144
*Penny 1d.	7.27272	—	0.087
NICKEL-BRASS COIN:			
Threepence 3d.	105.00000	—	2.100
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145.83333	—	2.916
Halfpenny ½d.	87.50000	—	1.750
Farthing ¼d.	43.75000	—	0.875

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

* Issued on special occasions. † Discontinued.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 12 oz. Troy; 12 oz. of pure silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 120 of 500 fineness.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

NOTE.—The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender as from May 1, 1945.

Treasury Notes.—Under the provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. have been replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Bank Post Bills were discontinued Sept. 1, 1934.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver (dated 1816 onwards), is legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper), up to 2d.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter, the Bank of England is the central reserve bank of the country and the Government's banker. On behalf of the Government it manages the National Debt, administers the Exchange Control regulations, and manages the Note Issue; the profits on the last named are paid to H.M. Treasury. It is also the banker of British banks and of most overseas central banks; but it no longer undertakes now commercial business. The dividend—12% per annum less income tax—has remained unchanged since 1923.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1945-46

Governor, The Lord Catto.

Deputy Governor, Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold.

DIRECTORS.

The Lord Airedale, D.S.O., M.C.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, G.B.E.
Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard.
George Macaulay Booth.
Laurence John Cadbury.
Basil Gage Catterns.
Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper.
Sir Albert Charles Gladstone, Bt.

Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro,
K.B.E., M.C.
John Coldbrook Hanbury-
Williams.
Edward Holland-Martin.
The Lord Keynes, C.B.
The Lord Kindersley, G.B.E.
John Martin.
Sir Otto Ernst Niemeyer,
G.B.E., K.C.B.

Sir Edward Robert Peacock,
G.C.V.O.
Basil Sanderson.
Harry Arthur Siepmann.
Hon. Josiah Wedgwood.
James George Weir, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued—	Govt. Debt 11,015,100
In Circulation 1,329,915,869	Other Govt. Securities 1,338,347,788
In Banking Department 20,331,964	Other Securities 624,982
	Silver Coin 12,130
	Amount of Fiduciary Issue £1,350,000,000
	Gold Coin and Bullion 247,833
£1,350,247,833	£1,350,247,833

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital . . 14,553,000	Govt. Securities 322,154,838
Res. 3,526,101	Other Securities—
Public Deposits 5,524,258	Discounts & Advances 3,614,190
Other Deposits—	Securities 9,547,849
Bankers' . . 279,134,968	Notes 20,331,964
Other Accts. 53,134,806	Gold and Silver Coin 224,292
£355,873,133	£355,873,133

ADVISERS.

G. L. F. Bolton.
R. N. Kershaw, M.C.
H. C. B. Mynors.
J. B. Rickatson-Hatt.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

E. M. Stapley, *Chief Accountant*.
Sir Kenneth O. Peppiatt, K.B.E., M.C., *Chief Cashier*.
W. H. Nevill, *Secretary*.
E. N. Dalton, *Chief of Establishments*.

OFFICIALS.

Deputy Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.
Assistant Chief Accountants, E. W. Geipel; A. E. Barber.
Deputy Chief Cashiers, H. B. C. Yeomans; Norman Redfern, M.C.
Assistant Chief Cashier, H. G. Askwith.
Deputy Chief Cashier (Exchange Control), F. C. Hawker.
Assistant Chief Cashiers (Exchange Control), D. E. Johns; V. C. Tong; P. S. Beale; L. J. Menzies; C. R. P. Hamilton.
Deputy Secretary, Michael McGrath.
Asst. do., Geoffrey Noakes.
Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, L. A. Gash; A. W. C. Dascombe.
Asst. do., E. S. Ellis, M.C.
Deputy Advisers, J. S. Lithby; F. F. J. Powell.
Assistant Advisers, J. L. Fisher; C. A. Gunston; L. P. Thompson-McCausland.

Discount Office.

Principal, A. C. Bull.
Deputy do., D. M. Randell.

Branch Banks Office.

Principal, William Axten.
Deputy do., William Holdstock.

Statistics Office.

Principal, R. E. H. Allport, M.C.
Deputy do., Daniel Jones.

Audit Department.

Auditor, R. C. Thomas.
and do., L. J. Adams.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, Hugh Wheeler.
Bristol, G. F. Igglesden.
Leeds, R. V. N. Wiggins.

Liverpool, G. E. Carr.
Manchester, J. D. S. Dean.
Newcastle, F. A. N. Pedder.

Plymouth, K. H. Hopkins, M.C.
Southampton, W. H. Christian.
Law Courts, Josiah Wedgwood.

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

* Clearing Bankers, † Army Agents.

London Banking Hours in Peace Time are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorised, £1,800,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £1,600,000 £2 Ordinary Shares, £1 paid, with a reserve liability of £800,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £66,953,397; Dividend, 1944, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, less tax, 20 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), Calcutta, India Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Capital, authorised, Rs. 40,00,000. Issued and subscribed—17,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs. 50 paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 62,00,000 Dividend, for 37 years to March 31, 1945, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (free of Income Tax). (47 Branches and Sub-Agencies).

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., Manchester.

ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION LTD., 66, Gresham St., E.C.2.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up, £541,875.

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24, George St., E.C.4.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; issued, £1,470,006. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn Mills & Co.)

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Malta (London Agents, The Midland Bank, Ltd. and Westminster Bank, Ltd.)—Authorised Capital, £250,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo.)

ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD. (1902), 20, King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £860,854 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000; Deposits, 1944, £37,276,018. (14 Branches.)

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1929), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, £2,182,868.

ANGLO-PRAGUE CREDIT BANK LONDON OFFICE, 48, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Business of former London Branch of Anglo-Prague Credit Bank carried on under Licence from H.M. Treasury.

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), 21, Lydiard St., North, Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, Commonwealth Bank of Australia).—Capital, paid up on 30,000 Shares, £150,000. Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £141,257; Deposits, 30/6/44, £504,481. Dividend 5½ p.c. p.a. (30 Agencies.)

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (London Office, Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Pesetas 200,000,000; Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 122,997,500; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 124,000,000; Deposits, Pesetas 1,815,527,102; Dividends, 1943, 12 p.c. (92 Branches in Spain, France, Morocco and Canary Islands.)

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16, Wall St., New York (26, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2).—Capital, \$30,000,000.00; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, \$110,674,760; Deposits, 30/6/45, \$1,806,291,273.

BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £10,621,645; Dividend, 1942-43, Int. Div. 5 p.c. p.a. Final Div. 5 p.c. p.a. (104 Branches and Sub-branches.)

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (12, Nicholas Lane, E.C.4). Capital, \$108,085,560—Surplus and Profits \$115,034,051; Reserves, \$4,122,663; Deposits, 30/6/45, \$4,522,553,864.

BANK OF ATHENS (1893), Athens, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, Dr. 100,800,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid).

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Currency Reserve, £2,000,000; Total Liabilities, 16/10/44, £82,546,210; Dividend, 1944-45, £6 p.c. less tax. (207 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Baroda, India (London Agents, Eastern Bank Ltd.).—Capital Authorised Rs. 2,40,00,000; Issued Rs. 2,00,00,000; Subscribed Rs. 1,99,88,200; Called up Rs. 83,96,460 (120,000 shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 pd.; 79,882 shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 30 pd.). Reserve Fund Rs. 99,93,510; Deposits Rs. 20,66,34,962. Dividend 1943, 10 p.c. (27 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, The Midland Bank Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £100,000 (2,000 Shares, at £50 each); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Undivided Profits, £5,506; Deposits, 30/6/45, £3,063,835. Dividend £7 per share. (2 Branches.)

BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD. (1894), 37, Gracechurch St., E.C.2.—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, 31/3/45, £19,271,044; Dividend, 1944-45 5 p.c. (34 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD., Hamilton, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904.—Capital, subscribed and paid up, £48,000. Reserve and Undivided Profits, £123,000. Total Resources, £3,107,000. Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £48,000.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), Bombay (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, Rs. 3,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,78,85,550; Deposits, 31/12/44, Rs. 60,82,73,366; Dividend, 1944, 11 p.c. and 1 p.c. bonus. (29 Branches.)

BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve, £3,180,000; Deposits, £50,154,229; Dividend, 1944, 12½ p.c. less Income Tax. (145 Branches and Sub-branches.)

- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD.** (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2).—Authorised Capital, £4,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £4,040,000. Reserves, £2,000,000. Dividend, 1943-44, 6 p.c. (74 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MALTA** (1812), *Malta (London Agents, Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., The Midland Bank Ltd., Westminster Bank Ltd.)*.
- BANK OF MONTREAL** (1817), *Montreal, Canada* (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, \$36,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$41,413,821; Total Assets exceed \$1,500,000,000; Dividend, 1944, 6 p.c. (471 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (1817), *Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W.* (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1).—Paid-up Capital, £8,780,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/44, £208,627,093; Dividend, 1943-44, 6 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (664 Branches and Agencies in Australia, Tasmania, N.Z., Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand** (1861), *Wellington, N.Z.* (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, as at March 31, 1945, £6,328,125—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £234,375 fully paid, D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £468,750, fully paid. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £3,575,000; Deposits, 31/3/45, £57,747,070; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1944-45, 7 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (188 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa.)
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA** (1832), *Halifax, N.S.*; General Manager's Office, *Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).—Capital, \$12,000,000 (\$10 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$24,000,000; Total Assets, \$542,480,713; Dividend, 1944, 10 p.c. (275 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.)
- BANK OF ROMANIA, LTD.** (1903) (*Bucharest*) 123, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid). (1 Branch.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1695), *Bank St., Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2), and 161/8, Piccadilly, W. 17.—Capital, £2,400,000 (Stock), fully paid Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, 28/2/45, £2,334,703, Deposits and Credit Balances 28/2/45, £71,777,777. Dividend, 1944-45, 12 p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF SPAIN** (1856), *Madrid, Spain* (36, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits, *Pesetas* 4,405,762,442; Dividend, 1944, *Pesetas* 61.31 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF TORONTO** (1855), *Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, Midland Bank Ltd.)*.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares of \$10, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000; Undivided profits \$1,319,371; Deposit, 31/5/44, \$254,126,083. Dividend, 1943, 10 p.c. (172 Branches in Canada.)
- BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (OVERSEAS), LTD.** (1934).—4, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000. Agency at New York.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Montreal, Canada** (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid-up Capital and Reserve, \$12,000,000; Assets over \$300,000,000. (515 Offices in Canada.)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE** (1909), *Brussels and Antwerp* (39, New Broad St., E.C. 2). (23 Branches in Africa.)
- ***BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED** (1896), *Head Office, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3*; Chief Foreign Branch, 168, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; City Office, 170, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Trustee Dept., 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised £20,000,000 in 1,425,000 "A" shares of £4 each, 14,300,000 "B" and "C" shares of £1 each. Capital issued (converted into stock) £15,858,217; (in "A," "B," and "C" Stock fully paid) Reserve Fund, £11,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £968,544,901; Dividend, 1944, A Stock 10 p.c., B 14 p.c., C 14 p.c. Over 1,750 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*—BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA); BARCLAYS TRUST CO. OF CANADA; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK S.A.L.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK.
- BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA), Head Office, 214, St. James Street West, Montreal.** Branches, Montreal and Toronto.
- BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3**.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500; Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500; Reserve Fund, £4,100,000; Deposits, 31/3/45, £294,648,960; Dividend, 8 p.c. actual on Cumulative Preference Stock and 6½ p.c. on "A" Stock and "B" Shares. (509 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.** (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool. — Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £20,418,679.
- BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD.** (1827), *Waring St., Belfast (Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.)*.—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12, 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £23,539,870; Dividend, 1944, 11 p.c. less tax. (84 Offices.)
- BENSON, ROBERT & CO., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.**
- BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.** (1811), *Madeira; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St., E.C. 3).*
- BLANDY BROTHERS & CO. (Grand Canary), S.A.** (1886), *Las Palmas; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., 3, New London St., E.C. 3.*
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO.** (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £100,000. Provided by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd., which has an Authorised and Subscribed Capital of £1,000,000. Loans, Deposits, 31/3/45, £9,367,548.
- WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO.** (1805), 36, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD.** (1911), 65, Broad St. Avenue, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £361,000; 361,100 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits, £256,247.

- BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.** (1863), (acquired by the Bank of London and South America, Ltd.).
- BRITISH LINEN BANK** (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* 2 (38, Threeland St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). *Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd.*—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,500,000; Deposits, £54,892,019; Dividend, 1944-45, 16 p.c. (183 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BRITISH MUTUAL BANK, LTD.** (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C.4.—Capital, £300,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Funds, £160,000; Deposits, £1,454,473; Dividend, 1944, 5 p.c.
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.** (1919), 14, George St., E.C.4. Capital, £5,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5 (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.).
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.** (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED** (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; general reserve £280,000.
- CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION** (1855), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.)—Capital, Paid up, \$7,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, \$21,360,490; Dividend, 1943, 8 p.c. (9 Branches in Canada.)
- CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, THE** (1867), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £6,164,383 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund £4,109,589; Total Assets, 31/10/44, £242,187,627; Dividend, 1944, 6 p.c. (516 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER, BRIGHTWEN & CO., LTD.**, incorporating ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1819), 52, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,090,000 fully paid; Reserves, £350,000.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1911), Bombay. Capital, Rs.1,68,13,200; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs. 80,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/42, Rs. 59,65,33,894; Dividend, 31/12/42, 7 p.c. plus 2 p.c. bonus (free of income tax). (110 Branches, &c.).
- CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, New York, U.S.A.** (7, Princes St., E.C.2)—Capital, \$22,000,000.00; Surplus, \$60,000,000.00; Undivided Profits, 30/6/45, \$30,261,954; Deposits, 30/6/45, \$1,896,738,598.
- CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA** (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £86,338,447; Dividend, 1944, 5 p.c. (44 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York, U.S.A.** (6, Lombard St., E.C.3, Bush House, W.C.2), and 51, Berkeley Square, W.1). Capital, \$111,000,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, 30/6/45, \$181,301,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, \$4,952,627,000.
- CYDESDALE BANK, LTD.** (1838), St. Vincent Place Glasgow, C.1 (London Offices, 30, Lombard St., E.C.3, and 31, Regent St., S.W.1). *Affiliated to the Midland Bank Ltd.*—Authorised Capital, £5,350,000. Subscribed Capital, £5,300,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,300,000 (100,000 Shares of £50, £10 paid; and 30,000 Shares of £10, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,100,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £65,350,086; Dividend, 1944, 16 p.c. less tax. (176 Offices.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1893), Collins St., Melbourne (12, Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £4,117,350 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 100, Ordinary fully paid); Reserve Funds, £2,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £68,143,564; Dividend, 1944-45, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares in Australian currency, 7 1/2 p.c. on Ordinary shares in Australian currency. (434 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW EAST LTD.** (1922), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorised, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £15,000. Deposits, 31/12/1944, £1,034,072.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.** (1810), 14, George St., *Edinburgh* 2 (2, Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (1,750,000 A Shares of £4 each, £1 paid; 500,000 B Shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,150,000; Deposits, 31/10/42, £68,114,000; Dividend, 1941-42, 15 p.c. on A Shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (Over 300 Branches and Sub-Offices and 3 London Branches.)
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD.** (1834), 343, George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorised Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £4,300,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £86,876,041; Dividend, 1944-45, 7 1/2 p.c. (365 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory.)
- COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1912)—Sydney, N.S.W. (8, Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits, etc., 30/6/44 (General Bank), £214,123,008. (Savings Bank), £300,286,765; Reserve Fund, General Bank, £4,730,020, Savings Bank, £53,723,738. (296 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., 30/6/44, £199,536,045.
- COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS** (1899), 14, Rue Bergère, Paris, London Office (8-13, King William St., E.C.4; Liverpool Office, India Buildings, Brunswick St.).—Capital, Francs 400,000,000 (Shares, Francs 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Francs 460,539,098; Deposits, &c., Francs 20,382,848,432; Dividend, 1944, Francs 25 per share—i.e. 5 p.c. on 800,000 shares. (73 Offices in Paris and Suburbs, and 462 Agencies in France.) Branches in Egypt, India, Australia, Madagascar, Tunisia and Brussels.
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.** (1872), 1, Balloon St., Manchester (and 99, Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up, £18,151,644. Deposits, £215,153,227; Reserve and Insurance Fund £15,932,840; Dividend, 31 p.c. (6 Branches.)
- COPLES BANK, LTD.** (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C.2, Perth, W.A., and Melbourne. Capital authorised £1,000,000; paid up £380,000.
- *COUTTS & CO.** (1602), 440, Strand, W.C.2; 15, Lombard St., E.C.3; 1, Park Lane, W.1; 16, Cavendish St., W.1; and 1, Cadogan Place, Sloane St. S.W.1.—Capital, issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £44,246,845.
- CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL** (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (66, Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Fcs. 300,000,000. Issued 600,000 Shares of Fcs. 500 fully paid. Reserve Fund, Fcs. 100,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, Fcs. 8,638,707,386. (55 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C.3.; West End Office, 25-27, Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1.).—Capital, *Francs*, 1,000,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 1,000,000,000. (1,350 Branches and Sub-Branches in France.)

*DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C.3.).—Authorised Capital, £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital, £2,976,428 ("A" Shares £5 each, £1 paid; "B" Shares, £1 each fully paid; "C" Shares £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,976,428; Deposits, 30/6/45, £177,441,160. Dividends, 1944, "A" Shares, 18½ p.c.; "B" Shares, 10 p.c.; "C" Shares, 18½ p.c. (nearly 600 Branches).

DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (3, King William St., E.C.4.).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,965,750; Deposits, \$234,354,397; Dividends, 8 p.c. (121 Branches in Canada.)

EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £21,510,195; Dividend, 1944, 5s. 6d. a share—less Income Tax. (11 Branches in India and East.)

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve and Special Reserve Fund, £3,370,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/1943, £54,356,988; Dividend, 1942-43, 6 p.c.

ERLANGERS, LTD. (Established 1870), 4, Moor-gate, E.C.2. Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; Capital Issued, £1,600,000; General Reserve, £325,000.

ANTONY GIBBS AND SONS (1808), 22, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52, Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital authorized £500,000; paid up, £475,000; reserve fund £120,000; deposits, Jan. 31, 1945, £31,489,753.

*†GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67, Lombard St., E.C.3.; Child & Co., 1, Fleet St., E.C.4.; Holt & Co., Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £850,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £64,783,129.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1872), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, Royal Bank of Scotland, Midland Bank, Ltd.). Authorised Capital, Fully paid up, £2,400,000,00; Reserve Fund, \$360,000, Deposit Accounts, and Sundry Creditors, 31/12/44, \$2,005,987.

GRINDLAY & COMPANY, LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W.1.—Capital, £250,000; Reserve, £100,000; Deposits, 30/10/44, £13,387,079. (15 Branches in India and Ceylon.)

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (Temporary Address:—11, Birch Lane, E.C.3.).—Capital, \$90,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Surplus Fund, \$170,000,000: Undivided Profits Account 30/6/45, \$47,374,454. Deposits, including outstanding cheques, 30/6/45, \$3,490,934,096. Dividend 12 p.c.

GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 53, Cornhill, E.C.3.

GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (London Agents, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).

HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). Head Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; West End Office, 67, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £4,400,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,400,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); and £400,000 ("A" Shares of £1 each (fully paid); Deposits, 31/3/45, £16,684,582; Dividend, 1944, 10 p.c. on £10 shares; 6 p.c. "A" shares, less Income Tax.

HARRODS LTD. (1889), Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £6,215,194; Reserve Fund, £1,400,000.

HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1819), 41, Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital Authorised £430,000. Issued, £426,500; Shares, £10 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £126,500 Ordinary).

HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £17,077,305. Dividend year ending Dec. 31, 1944, 11 p.c. p.a. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 16, Bishopsgate, E. C.2.
C. HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 5/7/44, £4,163,479.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867), Hongkong (9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.).—Capital, \$20,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £7,125,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/44, £29,717,139.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$8,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/44, \$285,644,000; Dividend, 1944, 8 p.c. (170 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (London Office, 25, Old Broad St., E.C.2.).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 6,05,00,000. Dividend, 1944-45, 13 p.c. free of tax. (Over 400 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India and Ceylon.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF IRAN (1889), 11, Telegraph St., E.C.2. Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £950,000; Deposits £22,099,735; Dividend, 9 p.c., less Tax, 1944-45. (14 Branches in Iran, 2 in Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain.)

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), New York Office, 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (117, Old Broad St., E.C.2.).—Capital, \$3,500,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/43, \$3,911,637.

IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25/31, Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, £4,606,551; excluding Greece. Dividend, 1944, 3 p.c. (Branches in Egypt and Cyprus.)

ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), Douglas, L. of M. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up; Reserve Fund,

- £336,000; Deposits, £5,580,261; Dividend, 1944, 22½ p.c., (10 Branches)
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD.** (1880), 60, London Wall, E.C.2.; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C.2. Capital authorised, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD.** (1922), 1 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital (fully paid), £300,000.
- A. KEYSER & CO.** (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD.** (1886), 25, Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorised and paid up, £500,000; reserve fund, £50,000.
- KLEINWORT, SONS & CO.** (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.; and at Liverpool.
- LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.** (1864), 360, Collins St., Melbourne.—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid); Dividend, 1944-45, 6 p.c.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.** (1877), 11, Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorised, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,250,000.
- ***LLOYDS BANK LTD.** (1865), Head Office, 71, Lombard St., E.C.3. Branches Stock Office, 21 Austin Friars, E.C.2.; Eastern Department, 34, Threadneedle St., E.C.2.; Executor and Trustee Department, 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. (temporarily at Ewhurst Place, near Guildford, Surrey); Principal London Offices:—City Office, 72, Lombard St., E.C.3.; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.; Colonial and Foreign Office, 80, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.; 6, Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox & King's Branch); 16, St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid, and B Stock, fully paid); Paid-up Capital, £15,870,252; Reserve Fund, £10,500,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1945), £850,017,142; Dividend, 1944, 12 p.c. less Tax on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. less Tax "B" Stock. Nearly 1,800 Offices in England and Wales and others in India. *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.; BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD.; LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LIMITED.
- LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD.**, (1911), 10, Moorgate, E.C.2.; 71, Haymarket S.W.1; 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (11 Branches.)
- LONDON & EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD.** (1920), 38, Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Subscribed and Paid up, £500,000.
- LONDON MERCHANT SECURITIES LTD.** (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital Subscribed, £1,350,000.
- M. W. MARSHALL & Co.** (1860), 1 Royal Exchange-Avenue, E.C.3.
- ***MARTINS BANK LTD.** (1831), 4, Water St., Liverpool 2 (68, Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital paid up, £4,160,042 (939,556 Shares of £20 each £2 10s. paid, and 1,811,152 £1 Shares (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £210,604,536; Dividend, 1944-45, 15 p.c. (514 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1829), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,075,000; Deposits, £27,226,554; Dividend, 1943, 6 p.c. (24 Branches and Agencies.)
- ***MIDLAND BANK, LTD.** (1836), Head Office, Poultry, London, E.C.2.; Principal City Branches, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2.; 21, 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.; Overseas Branches, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £42,414,872, Paid-up Capital, £15,158,621 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10s. each, fully paid; and 3,181,731 Shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £14,110,609; Deposits, 29/8/45, £1,059,726,306; Dividend, 1944-45, 16 p.c. (1,800 offices in England and Wales). *Affiliations*: BILFEST BANKING CO., LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. and MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.
- MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.** (1909), Head Office, Poultry, London, E.C.2. (London West-End Office, 70, Pall Mall, S.W.1.) *Affiliated to* the Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £125,000. (20 offices.)
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co.** (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C.2.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK** (1846), Montreal, Canada (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, \$96,287,239. (25 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO., LIMITED** (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C.2.; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorised Capital, £2,500,000. Issued and fully paid £1,500,000.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED**, 102-103, Salisbury House, E.C.2.—Capital authorised and issued fully paid, £525,000; deposits, 31/12/44, £745,527.
- MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD.** (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital, paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/43, £40,727,100; Dividend June, 1944, 9 p.c. free of Income Tax. (206 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- ***NATIONAL BANK LTD.** (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34-35, Colney Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £56,719,163; Dividend, 1944-45, 10 p.c. (264 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE** (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E.C.2).—Capital, paid up, £5,000,000 (£20 fully paid Shares; £8 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,300,000; Deposits, 30/9/44, £74,944,985. (The figures are stated in Australian Currency); Dividend, 1943-44, 5½ p.c. (349 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT** (1898), Cairo, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C.4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,300,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £91,098,669; Dividend, 1944, 17 p.c. (40 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £48,513,672; Dividend, 1943, 14 p.c. less Income Tax. (29 Branches, &c.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.** (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C.2.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £6,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £2,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, £18,104,375; Dividend, 1944-45, 4 p.c. less tax. (77 Branches and Agencies.)

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*, 2 (London City Office, 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.4). Associated with Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Authorised Capital, £6,000,000, divided into £5,000,000 Consolidated Capital Stock. Paid up £1,700,000 and £1,000,000 "A" shares of £1, each of which issued and fully paid £400,000. Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, &c., 11/11/44, £64,693,009; Dividend, 1943-44, 16 p.c. on Consolidated Capital Stock, and 5 p.c. on "A" Stock. (193 Branches, &c.)

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (117, Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W.1).—Capital, \$77,500,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, \$4,503,103,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$18,295,424; Dividend, 1945, 8 p.c. (73 Branches in New York, 56 Abroad.)

NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorised Capital, £2,700,000.—Issued £2,153,335. Paid-up Capital £1,576,668; Reserve, £1,100,000; Deposits, £81,828,525; Dividend, 1944, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 26 p.c.

***NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.** (1832), Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 ("A" Shares of £5 each, 14 shillings paid; "B" Shares of £5 each, £1 paid; £1 fully paid Shares); Paid-up Capital £9,479,416; Reserve Fund, £9,479,416; Deposits, 30/6/45, £609,559,312; Dividend, 1944, 15 p.c. (1,309 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V. (Netherlands India Commercial Bank, N.V.) (1863), 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Paid-up Capital, *Florins*, 33,000,000; Deposits (including Reserves), 1/1/41 *Florins* 94,709,645.

NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), operating temporarily from Pretoria (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £754,698, South African Currency (*Florins* 720 and *Florins* 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £469,799, South African Currency; Deposits, 30/9/42, £5,000,102, South African Currency; Dividend, 1939, 6 p.c. (23 Branches in South Africa.)

NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Castle St., *Aberdeen* (London Office, 2 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 31 St. James's St., S.W.1). Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.—Subscribed Capital, £3,260,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,141,000 (163,000 Shares of £20 each, £7 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,420,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £43,853,306; Dividend, 1944, 16 p.c. less tax. (157 Offices.)

NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72, Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £500,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £26,206,674; Dividend, 1944, A shares, 9½ p.c., B shares 4½ p.c. (172 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, *Istanbul*, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C.2).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, &c., Dec. 31, 1944, £58,464,602. (60 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Persia and Palestine.)

PARRY, MURRAY & CO., LTD. (London Agents of Parry & Co., Ltd., *Madras*), 36, New Broad St., E.C.2.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221, St. James St., *Montreal* (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/44, \$105,528,000; Dividend, 1943-44, 5 p.c. (134 Branches and 181 Sub-Branches.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. (London Agents, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £570,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £24,226,082; Dividend, 1944-45, 10 p.c. (115 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C.2). Temporary Address:—8, St. Mary's St., Ross-on-Wye).—Capital subscribed £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000; Reserve Fund, £850,000; Deposits, 30/6/44, £17,617,120; Dividends, 1943-4, 4½ p.c. (86 Branches.)

GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7, Birchinn Lane, E.C.3.

RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorised, £4,200,000; issued and paid up, £3,200,000; reserve fund, £2,000,000

RELANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 105, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £45,000.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), *Wellington*, N.Z. (London Agents, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government: Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/44, £NZ42,804,655.

***RICHARDSON & CO.** (1720), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W.1.

G. ROSS & CO. (1860), 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (6, Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2/4, Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$35,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$24,247,671; Deposits, 30/11/44, \$1,676,884,000; Dividend, 1943-44, 6 p.c. (650 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, &c.)

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place, *Dublin* (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £315,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £12,283,304; Dividend, 1944, 6 p.c. (78 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £4,250,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,125,965; Deposits, 10/10/44, £104,004,566; Dividend, 1942-43, 17 p.c. (209 Branches and Sub-Branches.) Associated Banks, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. and Glyn Mills & Co.

M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD. (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorised, subscribed and paid up £2,000,000 (£2,000,000 5 p.c. Pref. and 1,000,000 Ord. of £1 each).

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), *Brentwood*, Essex.—Capital authorised, issued and paid up £500,000.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1930), Holland House, *Hong Kong* (85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital authorised and issued £1,000,000; paid up £500,000.

J. HENRY SCHRODLER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.

A. SCOTT & CO. (1855), *Rangoon, Burma—Temp. Address*, Gresham Assurance House, Bombay, India (*London Agents*, Grindlay & Co., Ltd.).

SEIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105, Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorised, issued and paid up, *Francs* 750,000,000 (Shares 500Fcs.). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *Francs* 425,154,601. (About 1,350 Branches.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria, Transvaal* (*London Agents*, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/45, £142,316,415; Dividend, 1943-44, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, and 77, King William St., E.C.4, 63, London Wall, E.C.2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,500,000; Reserve Fund, £3,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/45, £178,311,006; Dividend, 1944-45, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (390 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1835), Colombo, Ceylon (*London Correspondents*, Coutts & Co.).

JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), Manchester (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £22,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99, Gresham Street, E.C.2; 11C, Regent Street, S.W.1).—Capital and Reserves, *Swiss Francs*, 196,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, *Swiss Francs* 1,316,000,000; Dividend, 1944, 4 p.c. (36 Branches and Agencies in Switzerland, London and New York.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).

ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring St., Belfast (*Affiliated to Westminster Bank, Ltd.*).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £33,951,563; Dividend, 1944, 18 p.c. less tax. (111 Branches and 82 Sub-Offices.)

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £12,000,000; Paid up £4,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,250,000; Currency Reserve,

£1,600,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,000,000; Deposits, 31/8 44, £69,439,113; Dividend, 1944, 6 p.c. less tax. (211 Branches and Agencies in Australia and New Zealand.)

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 110, St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2; 64, George St., Edinburgh, 2 (62, Cornhill, E.C.3).—Capital, £5,200,000; Reserve Fund, £2,050,000; Deposits, 14/7/45, £55,970,944; Dividend, 1944-45, 18 p.c. (195 Branches.)

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £2,750,000; in units of £1 each fully paid. Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/44, £138,529,466. For the year 1944 Interim Dividend of 9d., and final dividend of 1s. 3d. in the £, both less tax.

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2; *Trustee Department*, 53, Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C.3; *West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W.1; *Foreign Branch Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Capital, £33,000,000; 7,500,000 Shares of £4 each (£1 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; All the issued £1 Shares were converted into Stock in February, 1943. Reserve Fund, £9,320,157; Deposits, 30/6/45, £639,811,355; Dividend, 1944, 18 p.c. £4 Shares, 12 p.c. £1 Stock. (970 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C.2.

WILLIAM WHITLEY, LTD. (1899), 153, Queensway, Bayswater, W.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, Mosley St., Manchester (20, Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 30/12/44, £82,602,508; Dividend, 1944, 4 Shares 12 p.c.; B Shares 12 p.c. (181 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

WOGAU & CO. (1839), 53, Cornhill, E.C.3.

YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 97-99, Cheapside, London, E.C.2 (2, Infirmary Street, Leeds).—Capital, £1,750,000 (Capital paid up 250,000 £3 Shares, £3 paid, £750,000; 500,000 £1 Shares fully paid, £500,000); Capital un-called, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/45, £76,394,779. (157 Town Branches, 693 Village Branches and 3,020 Banks for School Children.)

MONEY TURNOVER IN 1944.

THE LONDON BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE LONDON BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street (temporary address, during rebuilding, Stafford House, King William Street, E.C.1) is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The total for the year 1944 was £62,644,564,000, an increase of £5,537,455,000 as compared with 1943. As a result of a war-time change in the working of the Bankers' Clearing House, the Metropolitan and Country Cheque Clearings have ceased to exist as separate Clearings and, together with a large part of the Town Clearing, now form one Single Clearing. The rest of the Town Clearing, namely, that from the Head Offices, and certain City Branches of Clearing Banks, is still carried out separately.—*Chairman*, Colin F. Campbell; *Deputy Chairman*, Edwin Fisher; *Acting Secretary to the Committee*, J. D. Blackburne; *Acting Inspector*, C. W. Sudbury; *Comptroller of the Central Clearing House temporarily established in the Provinces*, B. H. Bennett; *Chief Inspector*, R. F. Chatham.

Life Assurance and Fire and General Insurance

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1944.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 25%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total pre-

miums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, the most used being known as the A, 1924-29, H^m, O^m, H^m(^b) and O^m(^b)—the latter exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(^b) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, *zs. 6d.*

Household goods therein, usually *zs.*

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *zs.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *zs.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company

be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, house-breaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of *ss. per £100* of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established	Class	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1945.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Premiums	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance*.....	26,187,854	1,372,887	*	4 4 8	{ A.1924-29 & Carlisle }	2½
1808	P O	Atlas	18,144,518	1,198,633	..	..	{ Om(5) & A.1924-29 }	2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)† ..	117,656,605	8 748,717	10 27	4 1 7	Hm & Carlisle	3
1883	P O	Beacon	5,460,018	479,185	18 09	4 4 9	A.1924-29	2½
1839	P IO	Blackburn (Ord.)	1,217,982	147,112	11-67	4 4 0	A.1924-29	2½
1866	P IO	Britannic (Ord.)	16,406,908	2,109,667	10 61	4 8 4	A.1924-29	2½
1854	P O	British Equitable	2,047,674	189,190	17 57	4 6 1	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian	8,862,757	617,938	14 73	4 4 5	A.1924-29	2½
1847	P	Canada Life (C)†	58,248,483	4,330,419	..	4 3 0(N)	Om(5) & Am(5)	3½-2½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medical & Gen. ..	16,121,607	912,717	12 81	4 13 9	A.1924-29	2½
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	38,092,636	3,829,110	13 6	4 6 11	{ W.F., Om A.24-29 Ult. (N.F.) }	3 & 2½
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	32,168,399	2,207,972	11 3	3 2 3(N)	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½
1871	P	Confederation (C)†	30,388,699	3,167,259	23 82	4 2 4(N)	Om(5) & Am	4-2½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.)	16,337,287	2,260,700	11 50	..	A.24-29, etc.	2½ & 3
1900	P	Crown Life (C)†	11,438,450	1,674,026	29-62	4 0 8	Hm & Am(5)	3 & 3½
1887	P	Dominion of Canada (C)†	359,348	69-225	30 64	4 19 7	Hm & Am(5)	3½
1807	P O	Eagle Star*	18,579,398	2,120,754	8 3	3 12 6(N)	A.1924-29 & Om	2½ & 2½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical††	746,840	32,320	4 91	5 1 10	A.1924-29	2½
1901	P O	Economic	278,803	13,507	9 29	4 9 2	A.1924-29	3
1762	M	Equitable (c)	14,112,175	1,038,464	4 98	4 17 6	{ A.1924-29 Ult. A.1924-29 }	3
1844	P	Equity & Law	24,073,951	736,977	14 57	4 19 10	A.1924-29	2-3
1832	M	Friends' Prov. & Cen.	16,670,582	848,877	..	4 5 10	A.1924-29	3
1837	P	General	6,520,291	637,936	10 78	4 8 6	A.1924-29	2½
1848	P	Gresham	11,907,476	1,106,507	23 35	..	A.1924-29	3
1821	P O	Guardian	10,190,786	701,191	..	..	A.1924-29	2½
1932	P	Ideal Life	591,003	72,835	9 15	3 17 3	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½
1897	P	Imperial Life of Canada (C)†	21,220,271	1,865,062	29 56	3 19 8(N)	Hm & Am(5)	3 & 3½
1939	P I	Irish Assurance.....	751,185	426,297	..	3 17 0(N)	A.1924-29 Ult.	3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	12,069,524	761,538	..	..	A.1924-29	3
1836	P O	Legal & General	66,856,997	7,380,065	7 43	4 8 3	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1890*	P O	Licences & General	226,854	41,850	7 71	..	A.1924-29	3
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland ..	8,521,418	543,010	14 74	4 8 3	A.1924-29	2½
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe ..	14,946,166	1,052,363	9 04	4 12 1	A.1924-29	2½
1843	I	L'pool Vict. Friendly	9,500,706	1,540,526	11-93	3 15 4	A.1924-29	2½
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,872,125	406,397	15 53	4 3 11	A.1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1869	P IO	London & Manch. (Ord.)* ..	16,265,930	1,832,543	11 9	3 5 9(N)	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance	12,270,291	893,794	13 25	4 8 9	A.1924-29	2½
1806	M	London Life (c)	24,212,129	1,553,464	5 22	4 8 2	{ E.C.R.D. (males) 1920-22 }	2½
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C) ..	50,415,900	4,938,311	23 94	4 9 0	{ Hm, American, & C.C.R. (males) }	3½ & 2½
1852	M	Marine & General	3,877,922	212,655	18 4	5 11 5	A.1924-29	3
1884	M	Medical Sickness, Annuity & Life	1,813,369	173,182	4 15	2 13 7(N)	C.C.R. (males)	3
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens (C)† ..	28,533,481	2,897,523	10 9	3 18 7(N)	A.1924-29	2½
1899	P O	Mutual Property Life	1,397,470	192,428	31 7	6 7 2	A.1924-29 Ult.	3½
1926	M	Natl. & Local Government Officers	712,132	85,040	6 52	..	A.1924-29	3 & 3½
1910*	M	Nat. Farmers' Un. Mut....	1,447,775	247,047	10 71	4 7 4	A.1924-29	2½
1830	M	National Mutual	7,211,176	435,073	12 14	4 10 10	A.1924-29 Ult.	3
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr. (C)* ..	55,978,228	4,639,414	12 19	4 8 9	Hm & A.1924-29	2½ & 3
1835	M	National Provident	13,242,966	835,080	12 26	4 18 11	A.1924-29	2½
1925	P IO	New Ireland (Ord.)†	807,984	181,811	20 83	5 8 3	Om	2½
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile ..	44,178,536	2,353,083	14 98	..	A.1924-29	2½
1836	P O	Northern	9,678,964	621,793	12 80	4 18 8	Om	2½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	59,105,005	5,083,923	14 26	4 14 8	A.1924-29	2½
1864	P IO	Pearl (Ordinary)	54,665,805	6,113,227	10 09	..	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix	21,683,329	1,328,399	11 61	4 13 10	A.1924-29 Ult.	2½
1905	P	Pilot†	300,472	28,134	32 24	..	A. Ult.	3-4
1891	P I	Pioneer Life (Ord.)*	507,595	57,288	13 43	4 19 5	A.1924-29 Ult.	3½ & 4½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1945				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Premiums	Rate of Interest Earned.	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1877	P	Prov. Assoc. of London*	8,509,092	297,437	13 35	4 5 4	Om	2½
1840	M	Provident Mutual	14,128,984	1,285,463	11 71	4 16 0	A. 1924-29	3
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	135,518,872	16,963,752	12 05	4 5 7	A. 1924-29	2½
1864	P I	Refuge (Ord.)	42,965,590	5,096,341	11 53	4 7 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1845	P O	Royal	32,499,621	2,027,322	11 97	..	A. 1924-29	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver. Friendly	4,137,938	532,786	11 88	4 1 4	Om 1924-29	3
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	19,262,786	1,453,944	12 52	4 14 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1861	M I	Royal London (Ord.)	18,996,195	2,282,636	13 14	4 7 5	A. 1924-29	3
1867	P I	Salvation Army†	3,094,553	453,444	14 90	4 1 8	H ^m & A. 1924-29	2½ & 3
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	15,130,223	1,030,891	11 54	4 17 9	A. 1924-29*	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	11,747,204	672,535	11 68	4 14 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1852	I	Scottish Legal Life	1,409,319	187,014	11 00	3 15 7	Om	3 & 3½
1881	P O	Scottish Life	9,568,112	629,486	12 72	4 17 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident	24,160,907	1,120,178	13 74	4 4 10	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	9,046,472	601,692	13 27	4 13 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	12,440,601	802,933	12 87	4 9 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	37,540,354	2,263,719	10 35	4 19 6	A. 1924-29*	2½
1891	P	Southern Life Assoc. (C)*	9,801,812	926,598	19 10	4 6 6(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1825	M	Standard*	40,190,545	3,086,001	9 24	4 0 11(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1810	P	Sun Life	53,832,469	5,692,866	10 90	4 9 6	Om	3*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	229,336,043	20,826,993	16 85	3 13 0	Om(5)	3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	27,921,520	1,763,548	11 92	..	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University Life	9,156,183	91,160	9 96	4 17 6	A. 1924-29	3
1841	M I	Westeyan & Gen. (Ord.)	8,119,183	895,380	13 87	4 4 7	A. 1924-29	2½
1912	P	Westeyan Australasian†	238,750	21,639	46 11	3 16 9	A. 1924-29	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire	14,073,704	891,985	11 35	4 11 8	A. 1924-29	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1838	P	Blackburn	4,781,756	776,678	30 41	4 3 4	{ Eng. No. 6 Males & Hm }	2½
1866	P	Britannic	25,554,085	5,126,285	26 39	4 9 0	E.L. No. 10	2½
1867	P	Co-operative	35,330,044	8,664,736	29 72	..	Eng. No. 10	2½
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly	55,128,686	8,692,948	35 59	3 15 4	Eng. No. 10	2½
1869	P	London & Manchester*	10,738,087	2,329,593	30 01	4 11 2	Eng. No. 8	3
1925	P	New Ireland†	719,662	339,670	42 65	5 8 4	{ Eng. No. 8 Males }	4
1864	P	Pearl	67,340,228	11,771,044	25 04	4 5 4	{ C.C.U.D. Males }	2½
1891	P	Pioneer Life*	692,297	150,484	33 97	4 19 5	Eng. No. 10	2½
1848	P	Prudential	239,370,300	28,950,411	23 87	4 1 10	Eng. No. 10	2½
1564	P	Refuge	39,556,312	7,216,797	27 74	4 2 0	Eng. No. 10	2½
1880	M	Royal Liver. Friendly	30,661,778	5,396,302	35 15	4 1 4	{ Eng. No. 6 Om. & c. }	3 & 3½
1861	P	Royal London	40,889,458	6,557,486	35 67	4 10 1	{ Eng. No. 9 Males }	3
1867	P	Salvation Army†	6,103,468	1,238,213	32 11	4 1 10	Eng. No. 10	3
1841	M	Westeyan & General	10,640,474	1,694,821	32 51	4 3 3	{ Eng. No. 9 Males }	3

†=1944 Valuation and Annual Report not available at time of going to press.

C=Colonial Office. c=Does not pay Commission.

* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.

* The exs. of the Life Dept., including Coms., are limited to 10% of total premiums.

* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1944.

* Licences & General—Life Dept. est. 1936.

* London & Manchester—Year ending March 24, 1945.

* London & Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

* Natl. Farmers Union. Life Dept. est. Dec., 1923.

* Natl. Mut. of Austral. Year ending Sept. 30, 1944.

* Norwich Union. Excludes acquired Scottish Imp. fund.

* Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31, 1945.

* Prov. Assoc. Figures include Ord. & Monthly business.

* Scottish Amicable. Combined with select net premiums

* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

* Scottish Widows. With Select net premiums.

* Standard. Year ending Nov. 15, 1944.

* Sun Life. Interest assumed for non-participating assurances and for Bonuses 3½ per cent.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES FOR EVERY £100 PAID

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. [For Government Annuities, see National Debt Office, p. 387.]

COMP.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 50		Age 60		Age 65		Age 70		Age 50		Age 60		Age 65		Age 70	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alliance	5 14 5	7 11 11	9 1 3	11 2 7	5 2 0	6 10 1	7 13 3	9 7 3	5 14 5	7 11 11	9 1 3	11 2 7	5 2 0	6 10 1	7 13 3	9 7 3
Atlas	6 4 8	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 0	5 12 8	6 10 4	7 13 4	9 7 4	6 4 8	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 0	5 12 8	6 10 4	7 13 4	9 7 4
Australian Mutual	Quoted on application															
Beacon	6 0 4	7 17 8	9 6 6	11 7 6	5 8 6	6 16 0	7 19 0	9 12 8	6 0 4	7 17 8	9 6 6	11 7 6	5 8 6	6 16 0	7 19 0	9 12 8
Britannic	Quoted on application															
British Equitable	5 15 1	7 12 8	9 2 0	11 3 5	5 3 1	6 11 1	7 14 3	9 8 4	5 15 1	7 12 8	9 2 0	11 3 5	5 3 1	6 11 1	7 14 3	9 8 4
British General	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	6 17 4	7 20 7	9 14 5	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	6 17 4	7 20 7	9 14 5
Caledonian	6 1 5	7 19 0	9 8 3	11 9 7	5 9 6	6 17 4	8 0 5	9 14 5	6 1 5	7 19 0	9 8 3	11 9 7	5 9 6	6 17 4	8 0 5	9 14 5
Canada Life	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
Clerical, Medical, & General	6 0 0	7 17 10	9 7 2	11 8 10	5 8 0	6 16 0	7 19 2	9 13 4	6 0 0	7 17 10	9 7 2	11 8 10	5 8 0	6 16 0	7 19 2	9 13 4
Colonial Mutual	6 5 8	8 3 6	9 13 0	11 14 8	5 13 8	7 1 6	8 4 10	9 19 0	6 5 8	8 3 6	9 13 0	11 14 8	5 13 8	7 1 6	8 4 10	9 19 0
Commercial Union	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	6 17 4	7 20 7	9 14 5	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	6 17 4	7 20 7	9 14 5
Confederation	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
*Co-operative Ins.	5 16 0	7 13 0	9 1 8	11 2 4	5 4 4	6 11 4	7 14 0	9 7 4	5 16 0	7 13 0	9 1 8	11 2 4	5 4 4	6 11 4	7 14 0	9 7 4
Crown Life	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
Eagle Star	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4
Equitable	6 6 5	8 8 2	10 0 7	12 6 4	5 13 2	7 3 10	8 9 2	10 6 6	6 6 5	8 8 2	10 0 7	12 6 4	5 13 2	7 3 10	8 9 2	10 6 6
Equity & Law	6 4 8	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 0	5 12 8	7 0 4	8 3 4	9 17 4	6 4 8	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 0	5 12 8	7 0 4	8 3 4	9 17 4
Friends Prov. & Cent.	6 4 8	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 0	5 12 8	7 0 4	8 3 4	9 17 4	6 4 8	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 0	5 12 8	7 0 4	8 3 4	9 17 4
General Life	6 2 8	7 19 6	9 8 4	11 9 0	5 10 10	6 18 2	8 0 10	9 14 4	6 2 8	7 19 6	9 8 4	11 9 0	5 10 10	6 18 2	8 0 10	9 14 4
Gresham	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4
Guardian	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 3 4	9 17 4	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 3 4	9 17 4
Ideal Life	5 15 8	7 13 6	9 2 11	11 4 7	5 3 7	6 11 10	7 15 1	9 9 4	5 15 8	7 13 6	9 2 11	11 4 7	5 3 7	6 11 10	7 15 1	9 9 4
Imperial Life	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
Law Union and Rock	6 0 2	7 16 8	9 5 0	11 5 0	5 8 8	6 15 6	7 17 10	9 10 8	6 0 2	7 16 8	9 5 0	11 5 0	5 8 8	6 15 6	7 17 10	9 10 8
Legal and General	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4
Licences and General	6 2 8	8 0 8	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 8	6 18 8	8 2 0	9 16 4	6 2 8	8 0 8	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 8	6 18 8	8 2 0	9 16 4
Life Association of Scotland	6 6 4	8 4 4	9 13 10	11 15 10	5 14 2	7 2 2	8 5 8	10 0 0	6 6 4	8 4 4	9 13 10	11 15 10	5 14 2	7 2 2	8 5 8	10 0 0
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	6 2 6	8 1 4	9 11 6	11 14 4	5 10 2	6 18 8	8 2 6	9 17 8	6 2 6	8 1 4	9 11 6	11 14 4	5 10 2	6 18 8	8 2 6	9 17 8
London & Manchester	Quoted on application															
London & Scottish	5 19 6	7 16 6	9 5 3	11 6 0	5 7 9	6 15 1	7 17 11	9 11 4	5 19 6	7 16 6	9 5 3	11 6 0	5 7 9	6 15 1	7 17 11	9 11 4
London Assurance	5 17 8	7 16 4	9 6 6	11 9 4	5 5 4	6 13 10	7 17 8	9 12 10	5 17 8	7 16 4	9 6 6	11 9 4	5 5 4	6 13 10	7 17 8	9 12 10
London Life	6 4 0	8 2 4	9 18 4	12 3 7	5 11 7	7 0 0	8 7 2	10 4 4	6 4 0	8 2 4	9 18 4	12 3 7	5 11 7	7 0 0	8 7 2	10 4 4
Manufacturers	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
Marine and General	6 1 0	7 18 6	9 7 6	11 9 0	5 9 0	6 16 6	8 0 0	9 13 6	6 1 0	7 18 6	9 7 6	11 9 0	5 9 0	6 16 6	8 0 0	9 13 6
*Mutual and Citizens'	5 14 4	7 11 4	9 0 0	11 0 4	5 2 4	6 10 0	7 13 0	9 6 4	5 14 4	7 11 4	9 0 0	11 0 4	5 2 4	6 10 0	7 13 0	9 6 4
National Farmers Union	Quoted on application															
National Mutual of Australia	6 3 10	8 2 2	9 12 0	11 14 4	5 11 8	7 0 0	8 3 8	9 18 4	6 3 10	8 2 2	9 12 0	11 14 4	5 11 8	7 0 0	8 3 8	9 18 4
National Mutual	5 18 0	7 15 4	9 4 6	11 5 10	5 6 0	6 13 6	7 16 6	9 10 6	5 18 0	7 15 4	9 4 6	11 5 10	5 6 0	6 13 6	7 16 6	9 10 6
National Provident	6 0 10	8 0 5	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 6	6 18 8	8 2 0	9 16 5	6 0 10	8 0 5	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 6	6 18 8	8 2 0	9 16 5
New Ireland	6 4 2	8 2 0	9 11 6	11 13 2	5 12 2	6 19 11	8 3 2	9 17 6	6 4 2	8 2 0	9 11 6	11 13 2	5 12 2	6 19 11	8 3 2	9 17 6
North British & Mercantile	6 4 10	8 3 6	9 13 8	11 14 6	5 12 4	7 1 0	8 4 10	9 18 0	6 4 10	8 3 6	9 13 8	11 14 6	5 12 4	7 1 0	8 4 10	9 18 0
Northern	5 19 6	7 16 6	9 5 3	11 6 0	5 7 9	6 15 1	7 17 11	9 11 4	5 19 6	7 16 6	9 5 3	11 6 0	5 7 9	6 15 1	7 17 11	9 11 4
Norwich Union Life	5 14 6	7 11 11	9 1 1	11 2 3	5 2 7	6 10 5	7 13 6	9 7 5	5 14 6	7 11 11	9 1 1	11 2 3	5 2 7	6 10 5	7 13 6	9 7 5
Pearl	5 17 10	7 14 10	9 4 2	11 5 6	5 5 8	6 13 2	7 16 4	9 10 4	5 17 10	7 14 10	9 4 2	11 5 6	5 5 8	6 13 2	7 16 4	9 10 4
Phoenix	5 19 8	7 18 0	9 8 10	11 10 4	5 7 10	6 17 6	8 1 0	9 15 0	5 19 8	7 18 0	9 8 10	11 10 4	5 7 10	6 17 6	8 1 0	9 15 0
Pilot	Under Revision															
Provident Assoc. of London	6 11 6	8 9 6	9 19 2	12 1 2	5 19 4	7 7 2	8 10 6	10 5 2	6 11 6	8 9 6	9 19 2	12 1 2	5 19 4	7 7 2	8 10 6	10 5 2
Provident Mutual	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4
Prudential	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
Refuge	5 15 8	7 12 11	9 1 10	11 2 11	5 3 10	6 11 3	7 14 2	9 7 10	5 15 8	7 12 11	9 1 10	11 2 11	5 3 10	6 11 3	7 14 2	9 7 10
Royal	6 2 0	7 19 10	9 9 2	11 10 8	5 10 0	6 18 0	8 1 2	9 15 4	6 2 0	7 19 10	9 9 2	11 10 8	5 10 0	6 18 0	8 1 2	9 15 4
Royal Exchange	5 15 7	7 13 4	9 2 9	11 4 5	5 3 6	6 11 5	7 14 8	9 8 11	5 15 7	7 13 4	9 2 9	11 4 5	5 3 6	6 11 5	7 14 8	9 8 11
Royal London	Quoted on application															
Salvation Army	Quoted on application															
Scottish Amicable	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 16 4	11 18 8	5 16 8	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 2 2	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 16 4	11 18 8	5 16 8	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 2 2
Scottish Equitable	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
Scottish Life	6 1 6	7 19 2	9 8 6	11 10 0	5 9 6	6 17 2	8 0 4	9 14 6	6 1 6	7 19 2	9 8 6	11 10 0	5 9 6	6 17 2	8 0 4	9 14 6
Scottish Provident	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 13 11	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 3	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 13 11	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 3
Scottish Temperance	6 6 3	8 4 3	9 13 10	11 15 9	5 14 2	7 2 2	8 5 6	9 19 11	6 6 3	8 4 3	9 13 10	11 15 9	5 14 2	7 2 2	8 5 6	9 19 11
Scottish Union & Nat.	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
Scottish Widows'	5 19 6	7 17 6	9 7 0	11 8 10	5 7 4	6 15 6	7 18 10	9 13 2	5 19 6	7 17 6	9 7 0	11 8 10	5 7 4	6 15 6	7 18 10	9 13 2
Standard	6 6 7	8 5 4	9 15 7	11 18 9	5 14 2	7 2 10	8 6 11	10 2 5	6 6 7	8 5 4	9 15 7	11 18 9	5 14 2	7 2 10	8 6 11	10 2 5
Sun Life	5 18 8	7 16 8	9 6 4	11 8 4	5 6 8	6 14 8	7 18 4	9 12 8	5 18 8	7 16 8	9 6 4	11 8 4	5 6 8	6 14 8	7 18 4	9 12 8
Sun Life of Canada	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4	5 11 0	7 5 1	8 11 6	10 8 6	5 0 3	6 5 4	7 19 2	9 13 4
United Kingdom	6 5 0	8 2 8	9 12 0	11 13 6	5 13 2	7 10 8	8 4 0	9 18 0	6 5 0	8 2 8	9 12 0	11 13 6	5 13 2	7 10 8	8 4 0	9 18 0
Wesleyan & General	5 17 0	7 12 0	8 19 0	10 16 10	5 6 0	6 11 6	7 12 8	9 3 8	5 17 0	7 12 0	8 19 0	10 16 10	5 6 0	6 11 6	7 12 8	9 3 8
Yorkshire	6 5 0	8 2 6	9 11 10	11 13 2	5 12 0	7 0 8	8 4 0	9 18 0	6 5 0	8 2 6	9 11 10	11 13 2	5 12 0	7 0 8	8 4 0	9 18 0

BONUSES.

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force. 20 years in force.	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Alliance.....	1943	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	20/- compound for each premium paid in current quinquennium
Atlas.....	1944	£0/14/0 compound	£0/14/0 compound	£1/1/0 for each premium since Dec. 31, 1943
Australian Mutual †	1943A	£1/2/0 £1/10/0	£0/18/0 (5 years in force) £1/6/0 (20 " ")	Proportion of year's bonus granted
Beacon.....	1944*	£0/1/0	£0/1/0	At full rate last declared
Blackburn.....	1944A	Nil	Nil	£1 on with profit Policies
Britannic.....	1944A	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	At full rate last declared
British Equitable.....	1944	No Bonus	figures quoted	Not stated
Caledonian.....	1944	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Canada Life†.....	1943*	£1/3/3 £1/5/7	£0/15/4 (5 years in force) £1/3/9 (20 " ") £2/1/0	Allowed on death after first year
Clerical, Medical and General.....	1940	£1/7/8 £1/8/8	£2/1/0	Special allowance
Colonial Mutual.....	1943A	No Bonus	declared	Allowed for each of the Years 1939-1943
Commercial Union.....	1942	No estimate of	possible future bonuses	given
Confederation †.....	1943A	Vary	with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative.....	1944	Bonus distribution postponed	£1/0/0 Ord. Section	£1/0/0
Eagle, Star.....	1941	{ £1/0/0 Ord. Section £1/2/6 Abstainers " }	{ £1/2/6 Abstainers " }	At rate last declared
Ecclesiastical.....	1944*	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound
Economic.....	1940	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	£0/10/0 compound
Equitable.....	1943	From 15/- to over £5/0/0	15/- compound plus 7/6 on survival	15/- or at 2/3ths of rate declared if larger.
Equity & Law.....	1943*	No	illustrations of Bonus	given
Friends Prov. and Century.....	1944	£1/5/0	£1/5/0	£1/0/0 compound
General.....	1940	Nil	Nil	Suspended
Gresham.....	1944	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0 as from Dec. 31, 1939
Guardian.....	1944	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Ideal Life.....	1944*	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	Three-quarters rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada .	1943A†	£0/14/10 £1/2/0	£0/10/10 (5 years in force) £0/19/4 (20 " " ")	Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock	1944	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound
Legal and General.....	1941	£1/18/0 compound	£1/18/0 compound	Not stated
Licences and General ...	1940	Nil	Nil	£1/0/0
Life Association of Scotland.....	1942*	£1/0/0 for period	ending Dec. 31, 1939	£1/0/0
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	1943	£1/5/0	£1/0/0	Whole Life, £1/5/0; Endowment, £1/0/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly.....	1941	£1/0/0 for 1939,	1940 and 1941	£1/0/0
London and Manchester.....	1944*	Postponed	Postponed	£1/0/0
London & Scottish.....	1942	Nil	Nil	10/- for 1938 to 1942 (incls.).
London Assurance.....	1940	Postponed	Postponed	£1/0/0 compound
London Life.....	1944A	£1/0/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1945	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Manufacturers.....	1944A	Profits	distributed annually as	cash dividends
Marine and General	1944	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£1/16/0
Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life.....	1941	Nil	Nil	£1/0/0 for 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945
Mutual Life.....	1943A	£1/4/0 £1/13/0	£1/1/0 (5 years in force) £1/8/0 (20 " " ")	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers.....	1940	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Nat. Farmers' Union ...	1942	No distribution until	after the War	£1/0/0
National Mutual of Australasia.....	1943*	£2/11/0 £3/0/0	£2/7/0 (5 years in force) £2/11/0 (20 " " ")	1½ times average rate for 3 years ended 30 Sept., 1943

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force. 20 years in force.	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
National Mutual	1943	£1/5/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	Whole Life—£1/5/0 compound Endowment—£1/0/0 compound
National Provident	1942*	£2/0/0 £2/0/0	£1/12/0	Whole Life—£1/15/0 Endowment—£1/5/0 to £1/15/0 £1/0/0
New Ireland	1943	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	Full rate last declared
North British and Mercantile	1944	£1/0/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound	
Northern	1940	Distribution	postponed	£1/10/0 for 1936-1940 £1 for each year since
Norwich Union	1940	Distribution	postponed	60 per cent. of 1936 Interim Rate
Pearl	1944	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Phoenix	1940	Distribution	postponed	£1/10/0 for years 1936-1940 inclusive. £1/0/0 for each year since 1940
Pilot †	1943	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	—
Provident Association of London †	1943A	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Provident Mutual	1942	Distribution	postponed	Whole Life—age 65 and over £1/5/0; under age 65 £1/2/6. Endowment £1/0/0
Prudential	1944A	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Refuge	1944A	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Royal Exchange	1940	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Royal	1944	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	Endowment—£1/15/0 compound
Royal Liver Friendly	1943	Nil	Nil	£1/5/0
Royal London	1940	Distribution	postponed	£1/10/0
Salvation Army	1943A	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Scottish Amicable	1940	Nil	Nil	£1/0/0
Scottish Equitable	1942	£0/16/0 compound	£0/16/0 compound	£1/0/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life	1944	No distribution	No distribution	£1/5/0
Scottish Life	1940	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Scottish Provident	1943	£0/15/0 (old series) £0/10/0 (new series)	£1/0/0 compound	Discontinued
Scottish Temperance	1942	Nil	Nil	£1/0/0
Scottish Union	1942	Distribution	postponed	£1/5/0 for 5 years ended Dec. 1942, £1/0/0 each subsequent year.
Scottish Widows	1943	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/8/0 compound
Standard	1943	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Sun Life	1941	No	declaration	1945—55 per cent. of 1932-36 rate
Sun Life of Canada	1945A*	£1/6/2 £1/2/2	£0/17/2 (5 years in force) £0/15/7 (20 " " ")	—
United Kingdom	1944*	£1/7/0 compound	Abstainers Section, £1/5/0 compound General Section	Same as last rate declared
University Life	1944	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/10/0 on death £1/15/0 on maturity
Wesleyan and General	1944A	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/0/0
Yorkshire	1943	£1/6/10 £1/11/2	£1/6/0 (5 years in force) £1/11/7 (20 " " ")	Full rate last declared

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

† 1944 Valuation and Annual Report not available at time of going to press.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—One year ending December 31, 1944.
Beacon.—Three years ending December 31, 1944.
Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1944.
Canada Life.—One year ending December 31, 1943.
Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1944.
Equity and Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1943.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1944.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1942.

London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1944.

National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending Sept. 30, 1943.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31, 1942.

Sun Life of Canada.—These figures do not include special Dividend at end of the fifth year.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1944.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. A War Clause was included in Policies issued during the War, which limited the benefits in the event of

death arising directly or indirectly as a result of hostilities, but most offices were prepared to suspend this Clause on payment of an extra premium. Some Offices may still continue to include such a Clause, as far as cover outside the United Kingdom is concerned, in certain cases.

The premiums shown do not include any addition required for War risk cover.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age at Entry	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age at Entry	With Profits.	Without Profits.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 19 8	1 9 11	31	2 11 2	1 17 11	41	3 5 7	2 14 2
22	2 0 9	1 10 7	32	2 12 3	1 19 3	42	3 7 10	2 16 3
23	2 1 11	1 11 3	33	2 13 5	2 0 10	43	3 10 2	2 18 5
24	2 3 1	1 12 0	34	2 14 7	2 2 5	44	3 12 8	3 0 7
25	2 4 3	1 12 8	35	2 15 10	2 4 0	45	3 15 4	3 3 9
26	2 5 5	1 13 5	36	2 17 2	2 5 7	46	3 18 1	3 5 11
27	2 6 7	1 14 2	37	2 18 8	2 7 3	47	4 3 9	3 10 5
28	2 7 9	1 14 11	38	3 0 2	2 8 11	48	4 10 8	3 15 7
29	2 8 11	1 15 8	39	3 1 10	2 10 7	49	5 13 10	4 18 0
30	2 10 1	1 16 9	40	3 3 7	2 12 1	50	6 18 6	6 0 8

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this

is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract, particularly at the present time.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS.

WITH PROFITS.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Alliance.....	2 12 9	2 19 3	3 7 6	4 12 1	6 17 7	2 0 1	2 13 10	3 17 1	5 19 1
Atlas.....	2 11 4	2 18 3	3 6 11	4 12 3	6 16 11	2 0 9	2 14 8	3 18 2	6 0 6
Australian Mutual.....	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	4 9 10	7 1 4	Under revision			
*Beacon.....	2 9 1	2 16 2	3 5 1	4 11 4	6 18 0	2 0 4	2 13 11	3 17 6	6 2 2
*Blackburn.....	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 2	4 13 0	7 5 0	1 15 8	2 10 6	3 16 3	6 2 10
*Britannic.....	2 7 11	2 15 5	3 5 0	4 13 4	7 4 7	2 0 7	2 15 6	4 1 5	6 9 10
British Equitable.....	2 7 11	2 14 11	3 3 8	4 9 4	6 15 8	1 19 11	2 14 4	3 18 9	6 3 6
*British General.....	2 12 6	2 19 0	3 7 4	4 12 5	6 18 8	1 18 9	2 12 6	3 15 8	5 17 4
*Caledonian.....	2 10 2	2 16 11	3 5 7	4 10 8	6 15 3	1 18 4	2 12 3	3 15 9	5 18 5
Canada Life.....	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	4 14 2	7 5 4	Not published			
Clerical, Medical & General.....	2 11 5	2 18 8	3 7 11	4 15 10	7 6 2	2 2 6	2 16 1	3 19 1	6 0 8
*Colonial Mutual.....	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	4 9 10	7 1 1	1 18 6	2 12 3	3 16 6	6 1 1
*Commercial Union.....	2 12 6	2 19 0	3 7 4	4 12 5	6 18 8	1 18 9	2 12 6	3 15 8	5 17 4
*Confederation.....	2 9 6	2 16 4	3 5 2	4 11 10	..	1 18 5	2 12 9	3 17 4	..
*Co-operative.....	2 7 6	2 15 2	3 4 6	4 12 7	7 2 0	Not published			
Crown Life.....	2 4 9	2 11 6	3 0 4	4 7 9	7 1 0	1 18 10	2 13 7	3 15 9	6 10 3
*Eagle Star.....	2 7 10	2 15 0	3 3 10	4 10 6	6 16 8	1 18 0	2 11 8	3 14 10	5 16 10
*Ecclesiastical.....	2 3 6	2 9 11	2 18 0	4 1 10	6 4 1	Not published			
Economic.....	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 8	4 12 2	..	1 18 7	2 12 7	3 17 5	..
*Edinburgh.....	2 12 6	2 19 0	3 7 4	4 12 5	6 18 8	1 18 9	2 12 6	3 15 8	5 17 4
Equitable.....	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	4 10 0	6 10 0	Not published			
*Equity and Law.....	2 5 6	2 13 1	3 2 9	4 11 5	7 1 11	1 15 10	2 9 6	3 12 9	5 14 6
*Friends' Provident & Century.....	2 10 5	2 17 8	3 6 8	4 12 10	6 18 5	1 19 6	2 13 6	3 16 10	5 19 2
*General Life.....	2 9 9	2 16 10	3 5 8	4 12 0	6 16 11	2 0 10	2 15 2	3 16 6	6 4 1
*Gresham.....	2 10 11	2 17 3	3 5 2	4 9 6	6 13 6	1 19 6	2 13 6	3 16 10	5 19 2
Guardian.....	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	4 9 3	6 14 6	1 18 4	2 11 10	3 14 11	5 17 2

WITH PROFITS.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

NAME OF POLICY	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Ideal Life	2 2 7	2 9 3	2 17 7	4 2 3	..	1 16 2	2 9 9	3 12 9	..
Imp. Life of Canada	2 6 2	2 13 3	3 2 9	4 12 2	7 5 2	..	Not published	..	..
*Irish Assurance	2 16 11	3 4 3	3 13 4	5 3 10	7 11 6	1 17 8	2 11 9	3 19 11	6 5 9
*Law Union & Rock	2 11 9	2 18 6	3 7 0	4 12 0	6 16 3	1 19 9	2 13 3	3 16 5	5 18 9
*Legal & General	2 16 7	3 3 4	3 11 10	4 16 7	..	1 19 6	2 13 6	3 16 10	..
*Licences & General	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	..	1 19 4	2 13 2	3 16 4	..
Life Assoc. of Scotland	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	4 11 1	6 16 10	1 17 11	2 11 8	3 15 0	5 17 5
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2 11 4	2 18 4	3 7 3	4 12 9	7 0 8	2 0 0	2 13 10	3 17 0	..
*L'pool Victoria F'dly	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 4 6	..	Not published	..	..
*London & Manchester	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 4	4 10 8	6 16 10	2 2 3	2 16 4	3 19 11	6 2 3
*London & Scottish	2 8 9	2 15 10	3 4 9	4 11 2	6 17 8	1 18 3	2 12 4	3 16 1	5 18 11
*London Assurance	2 10 4	2 17 5	3 6 3	4 11 10	6 18 11	1 18 4	2 11 9	3 14 10	5 17 5
London Life	2 3 3	2 9 8	2 17 8	4 1 8	6 5 8	1 17 3	2 10 10	3 13 8	5 14 10
*Manufacturers'	2 1 1	2 8 2	2 17 7	4 6 3	6 17 1	1 15 8	2 9 9	3 15 3	6 3 0
*Marine & General	2 8 5	2 15 8	3 4 10	4 11 6	6 17 10	1 16 4	2 9 10	3 12 11	5 15 6
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life	2 5 6	2 12 1	3 0 2	4 6 2	..	..	Not published	..	..
*Mutual & Citizens' National Farmers' Union	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	4 9 9	7 0 10	..	Not published	..	..
Mutual	2 7 10	2 14 6	3 2 10	4 7 4	6 10 9	..	Not published	..	..
*National Mutual	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 10	4 10 8	6 16 6	1 19 1	2 13 0	3 17 2	6 1 6
*Nat. Mutual of Australia	2 11 8	2 18 3	3 6 6	4 12 2	7 3 10	..	Not published	..	..
*National Provident	2 8 10	2 16 8	3 6 3	4 13 10	7 1 2	2 0 1	2 13 11	3 17 2	5 19 3
*New Ireland	2 8 5	2 15 6	3 4 4	4 11 2	7 0 11	2 0 2	2 14 11	4 1 1	6 6 11
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	2 9 11	2 16 8	3 5 2	4 10 3	6 14 1	1 18 6	2 12 2	3 15 6	5 17 9
*Northern	2 9 3	2 16 5	3 5 5	4 11 6	6 16 10	1 18 3	2 12 4	3 16 1	5 18 11
*Norwich Union	2 11 4	2 19 0	3 8 7	4 17 3	7 10 10	1 17 5	2 11 0	3 14 7	5 18 0
*Pearl	2 6 6	2 14 0	3 3 6	4 11 6	7 2 1	1 18 8	2 13 6	3 19 4	6 6 8
*Phoenix	2 12 5	2 19 5	3 8 6	4 15 1	7 3 9	1 17 11	2 12 1	3 15 11	5 19 5
Prov. Assoc. of London	2 8 8	2 15 10	3 4 9	4 10 11	6 18 0	1 17 7	2 11 4	3 15 0	5 18 8
Provident Mutual	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	4 10 4	6 13 4	1 18 4	2 13 8	3 18 8	6 1 8
*Prudential	2 8 5	2 15 11	3 5 7	4 13 1	7 2 10	..	Not published	..	..
Refuge	2 7 4	2 14 8	3 4 0	4 11 0	7 0 8	..	Not published	..	..
*Royal	2 11 8	2 18 8	3 8 0	4 14 0	6 19 0	2 0 0	2 14 0	3 17 0	..
*Royal Exchange	2 9 1	2 15 10	3 4 6	4 9 11	6 15 10	2 0 1	2 13 11	3 17 7	6 1 3
*Royal Liver Friendly	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10
Royal London	2 7 8	2 15 7	3 5 4	4 14 4	7 6 0	..	Not published	..	..
Salvation Army	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	..	Not published	..	..
*Scottish Amicable	2 10 2	2 17 0	3 5 9	4 11 6	6 18 3	1 19 5	2 13 6	3 17 5	6 1 5
*Scottish Equitable	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 8	4 10 4	6 15 6	1 18 8	2 12 4	3 15 10	5 18 6
Scottish Legal Life	2 10 0	2 17 9	3 7 6	4 16 8	7 8 8	..	Not published	..	..
*Scottish Life	2 7 9	2 14 11	3 3 8	4 9 7	6 14 9	1 19 1	2 13 6	3 16 7	5 19 8
*Scottish Provident	2 2 5	2 8 9	2 16 9	4 0 9	6 3 9	..	Not published	..	..
Scott. Temperance	2 9 5	2 16 5	3 5 1	4 10 6	6 15 5	1 19 6	2 13 6	3 17 2	6 0 0
Scott. Union & Nat.	2 10 4	2 17 2	3 5 10	4 12 10	..	1 19 4	2 12 8	3 16 0	..
*Scottish Widows	2 10 4	2 17 3	3 6 1	4 12 0	6 16 6	2 1 0	2 14 11	3 18 5	6 1 0
Southern Life	2 6 4	2 13 4	3 2 0	4 8 4	6 19 0	..	Not published	..	..
*Standard	2 8 9	2 15 8	3 4 4	4 10 1	6 17 3	1 16 10	2 11 0	3 14 0	..
Sun Life	2 8 4	2 15 9	3 5 1	4 12 1	6 16 5	1 18 2	2 12 1	3 15 7	5 15 11
*Sun Life of Canada	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	4 14 2	7 5 4	1 18 5	2 13 5	3 19 6	6 5 10
*United King. Temp.	2 9 0	2 15 8	3 4 0	4 9 2	6 14 10	1 19 6	2 13 8	3 18 0	6 2 10
University Life	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 10 0	4 16 0	6 19 0	..	Not published	..	..
Wesleyan & General	2 7 0	2 14 7	3 4 2	4 12 8	7 3 5	2 0 7	2 15 9	4 2 2	6 10 9
Western Australian	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 6	4 10 5	6 18 0	1 19 4	2 14 1	3 18 9	6 3 7
*Yorkshire	2 7 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	4 11 0	7 1 0	1 18 0	2 12 0	3 16 0	5 19 0

* † For notes see p. 570.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 25, 30 and 35 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

NAMES OF OFFICERS	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF									
	25 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Alliance	7 4 7	7 6 0	7 8 6	5 8 6	5 9 8	5 11 8	4 7 4	4 8 3	4 9 10	4 12 6
Atlas	7 4 8	7 6 2	7 8 9	5 8 11	5 10 2	5 12 3	4 7 2	4 8 0	4 9 9	4 12 8
Australian Mutual	6 10 8	6 14 3	6 18 10	4 16 0	4 18 11	5 3 11	3 15 1	3 17 9	4 1 2	4 5 11
*Beacon	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 7 4	5 6 6	5 7 10	5 10 11	4 4 1	4 5 0	4 6 9	4 9 9
† Blackburn	7 2 8	7 5 9	7 10 2	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 8 6	4 0 3	4 1 9	4 4 9	4 9 2
*Britannic	7 4 10	7 6 7	7 9 4	5 6 3	5 7 7	5 10 0	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 5 8	4 8 9
British Equitable	7 0 5	7 2 2	7 4 10	5 4 4	5 5 8	5 7 9	4 2 5	4 3 4	4 5 0	4 8 0
British General	7 4 0	7 5 7	7 8 1	5 7 6	5 8 10	5 10 11	4 5 11	4 6 11	4 8 7	4 11 6
*Caledonian	7 2 9	7 4 4	7 6 9	5 6 9	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 5 11	4 7 6	4 10 4
Canada Life	6 17 3	7 0 4	7 5 0	4 19 5	5 1 11	5 9 3	3 17 0	3 19 0	4 2 0	4 6 9
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	7 17 4	7 19 1	8 2 0	5 15 10	5 17 3	5 19 7	4 11 2	4 12 2	4 14 0	4 17 2
*Colonial Mutual	6 18 10	7 0 6	7 3 0	5 3 4	5 4 6	5 6 10	4 1 1	4 2 2	4 3 11	4 7 2
*Commercial Union	7 4 0	7 5 7	7 8 1	5 7 6	5 8 10	5 10 11	4 5 11	4 6 11	4 8 7	4 11 6
*Confederation	7 5 10	7 7 6	7 10 4	5 7 9	5 9 2	5 11 4	4 5 2	4 6 0	4 7 10	4 10 9
† Co-operative	7 4 5	7 5 17	7 8 5	5 5 7	5 6 10	5 8 10	4 2 10	4 3 8	4 5 4	4 8 0
Crown Life	6 17 4	6 19 5	7 3 1	4 18 11	5 0 5	5 3 4	3 16 11	3 17 10	3 19 10	4 3 5
*Eagle Star	7 3 9	7 5 6	7 8 5	5 5 1	5 6 6	5 8 11	4 2 6	4 3 7	4 5 4	4 8 7
† Ecclesiastical	6 12 10	6 14 4	6 16 9	4 18 8	4 19 10	5 1 10	3 18 2	3 19 0	4 0 7	4 3 4
Economic	7 5 5	7 7 0	7 9 8	5 7 0	5 8 3	5 10 5	4 5 3	4 6 1	4 7 10	4 10 9
*Edinburgh	7 4 0	7 5 7	7 8 1	5 7 6	5 8 10	5 10 11	4 5 11	4 6 11	4 8 7	4 11 6
Equitable	6 19 0	7 1 0	7 3 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	3 19 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0
*† Equity and Law	7 1 9	7 3 11	7 7 5	5 2 0	5 4 3	5 7 7	3 19 5	4 1 2	4 3 10	4 7 11
*Friends' Prov. & Cent.	7 3 3	7 4 11	7 8 3	5 6 2	5 7 5	5 9 7	4 4 8	4 5 7	4 7 4	4 10 4
*General Life	7 4 6	7 6 1	7 8 7	5 7 6	5 8 9	5 10 10	4 4 11	4 5 11	4 7 8	4 10 8
*Gresham	7 1 9	7 3 3	7 5 10	5 5 9	5 7 0	5 9 0	4 4 4	4 5 3	4 6 11	4 9 8
Guardian	7 4 2	7 6 7	7 9 10	5 3 11	5 5 10	5 8 6	3 19 9	4 1 2	4 3 5	4 6 9
*Ideal Life	6 13 0	6 14 6	6 16 11	4 17 10	4 19 1	5 1 2	3 16 9	3 17 7	3 19 4	4 2 1
Imperial Life of Canada	6 14 0	6 16 5	7 0 9	4 18 2	4 19 10	5 3 0	3 16 11	3 18 0	4 0 5	4 4 8
*Irish Assurance	7 16 5	7 18 0	8 0 5	5 19 1	6 0 4	6 2 5	4 16 3	4 17 3	4 18 11	5 1 8
*Law Union & Rock	7 5 3	7 6 9	7 9 4	5 8 7	5 9 10	5 11 4	4 6 2	4 7 2	4 8 10	4 11 9
*Legal & General	7 10 0	7 11 6	7 13 10	5 14 2	5 15 4	5 17 3	4 12 11	4 13 9	4 15 4	4 17 11
† Licences & General	7 5 7	7 7 3	7 9 11	5 7 8	5 9 1	5 11 4	4 4 7	4 5 7	4 7 6	4 10 8
Life Assoc. of Scotland	6 15 6	6 17 10	7 1 6	4 19 5	5 1 6	5 4 8	3 17 9	3 19 5	4 2 2	4 6 8
*L'pool & Lond. & GL	7 3 0	7 4 8	7 8 2	5 5 11	5 7 3	5 10 4	4 3 10	4 4 10	4 7 7	4 11 7
L'pool Vict. Friendly	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 2	5 5 9	5 7 1	5 9 4	4 2 6	4 3 7	4 5 4	4 8 5
*London & Manchester	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 8 4	5 4 3	5 5 8	5 7 10	4 1 7	4 2 6	4 4 4	4 7 5
*London & Scottish	7 2 3	7 4 4	7 7 9	5 5 5	5 7 4	5 10 4	4 3 4	4 4 10	4 7 3	4 11 1
*London Assurance	7 1 6	7 3 6	7 6 5	5 5 2	5 6 10	5 9 4	4 3 2	4 4 6	4 6 7	4 9 9
London Life	6 15 3	6 17 3	6 19 3	4 19 10	5 0 0	5 2 0	3 18 0	3 19 0	4 0 0	4 2 0
*Manufacturers'	6 11 8	6 14 2	6 18 6	4 14 4	4 16 1	4 19 2	3 12 5	3 13 6	3 15 11	4 0 1
*Marine and General	6 19 3	7 0 10	7 3 6	5 3 1	5 4 5	5 6 6	4 1 2	4 2 2	4 3 9	4 6 8
*† Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	4 18 11	7 0 4	7 2 8	5 3 2	5 4 5	5 6 4	4 1 2	4 2 0	4 3 6	4 6 1
Mutual & Citizens'	6 16 5	6 18 9	7 1 9	4 19 0	5 1 3	5 4 0	3 16 4	3 18 7	4 1 3	..
Nat. Farmers' Union	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 2 8	5 0 9	5 1 11	5 3 11	3 19 5	4 0 4	4 1 11	4 4 7
*National Mutual	7 0 7	7 2 2	7 4 9	5 4 6	5 5 9	5 7 10	4 2 9	4 3 9	4 5 5	4 8 3
*National Mutual of Australia	6 17 6	7 0 0	7 3 4	5 0 10	5 3 3	5 6 4	3 18 6	4 0 11	4 3 9	4 7 10
National Provident	6 15 8	6 19 10	7 5 0	5 0 0	5 3 9	5 8 5	3 18 4	4 1 7	4 5 9	4 11 3
† New Ireland	6 17 9	6 19 10	7 3 3	5 1 0	5 2 11	5 5 10	3 18 8	4 0 2	4 2 9	4 6 7
North Brit. & Mercan.	7 2 11	7 4 10	7 7 11	5 6 3	5 8 0	5 10 7	4 3 4	4 4 9	4 7 0	4 10 5
*Northern	7 3 9	7 5 4	7 7 10	5 7 1	5 8 3	5 10 5	4 4 9	4 5 8	4 7 4	4 10 3
† Norwich Union	7 1 10	7 4 11	7 9 0	5 3 5	5 6 2	5 9 10	4 0 10	4 2 9	4 5 11	4 10 3
Pearl	7 1 8	7 3 5	7 6 2	5 4 6	5 5 10	5 8 1	4 1 9	4 2 9	4 4 7	4 7 8
*Phoenix	7 9 8	7 11 1	7 13 6	5 11 10	5 13 2	5 15 2	4 9 3	4 10 2	4 11 9	4 14 6
Prov. Assoc. of London	6 17 3	6 19 5	7 2 11	5 0 7	5 2 6	5 5 6	3 18 8	4 0 3	4 2 10	4 6 9
Provident Mutual	6 16 0	6 18 4	7 1 9	5 0 4	5 2 0	5 5 0	3 18 8	4 0 4	4 2 8	4 6 8
*Prudential	7 4 5	7 6 8	7 9 13	5 5 3	5 6 9	5 8 11	4 1 8	4 3 11	4 5 7	4 8 6
*Refuge	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 8 8	5 6 0	5 7 4	5 9 8	4 2 8	4 4 0	4 5 8	4 9 0
*Royal	7 4 8	7 6 7	7 9 4	5 8 8	5 10 4	5 12 8	4 6 10	4 7 8	4 9 6	4 13 0
*Royal Exchange	7 2 2	7 3 10	7 6 5	5 6 0	5 7 3	5 9 5	4 4 4	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 8
† Royal Liver Friendly	6 19 5	7 1 7	7 4 8	5 2 11	5 4 3	5 6 11	4 0 4	4 2 10	4 5 9	4 10 3
Royal London	7 4 6	7 7 11	7 11 3	5 5 1	5 7 6	5 10 9	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 3 1	4 6 7
Salvation Army	7 4 4	7 6 1	7 8 10	5 5 10	5 7 2	5 9 7	4 2 0	4 3 1	4 5 0	4 8 3
*Scottish Amicable	7 1 3	7 2 10	7 5 7	5 5 5	5 7 8	5 9 11	4 5 1	4 6 1	4 7 10	4 11 3
*Scottish Equitable	6 19 6	7 1 2	7 3 8	4 8 5	5 10 5	5 7 10	4 3 6	4 4 4	4 6 2	4 9 0
Scottish Legal Life	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11 3	5 6 3	5 7 8	5 10 1	4 2 5	4 3 5	4 5 4	4 8 6

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF											
	15 YEARS.				20 YEARS.				25 YEARS.			
	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.
*Scottish Life	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Scottish Provident	6 19 11	7 1 11	7 4 10	5 6 0	5 2 11	5 4 8	5 7 2	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 7 4	4 7 4
*Scottish Temp.	7 2 1	7 3 7	7 6 0	5 6 0	5 7 2	5 9 10	5 12 10	4 4 2	4 5 0	4 6 7	4 9 4	4 9 4
*Scottish Un. & Nat.	6 19 11	7 1 7	7 4 10	5 7 6	5 4 8	5 7 2	4 1 1	4 2 1	4 3 10	4 6 10	4 9 4	4 9 4
*Scottish Widows'	7 2 10	7 4 4	7 6 10	5 7 6	5 8 8	5 10 10	4 6 0	4 6 10	4 8 6	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4
Standard	7 4 0	7 5 8	7 8 5	5 6 6	5 7 10	5 10 10	4 5 2	4 6 3	4 8 0	4 10 11	4 10 11	4 10 11
Sun Life	7 2 5	7 4 1	7 6 9	5 3 3	5 4 9	5 7 10	4 2 1	4 3 1	4 4 11	4 7 11	4 7 11	4 7 11
Sun Life of Canada	7 0 11	7 3 8	7 5 0	4 19 9	5 2 0	5 5 0	4 18 8	4 0 5	4 3 4	4 6 8	4 10 9	4 10 9
*United King. Temp.	6 17 10	7 0 8	7 5 0	5 5 8	5 6 11	5 9 0	4 3 10	4 4 9	4 6 5	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
University Life	7 2 0	7 3 7	7 6 2	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 11 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0
*Wesleyan & Gen.	7 2 7	7 4 4	7 7 4	5 4 4	5 5 8	5 8 1	4 0 7	4 1 7	4 3 8	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
Western Australian	6 12 9	6 14 10	6 18 6	4 18 6	5 0 5	5 3 0	3 18 3	3 19 4	4 1 6	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 5 6
*Yorkshire	7 6 0	7 7 0	7 10 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0

* These offices allow reductions for larger sums assured as shown.

† These offices have no "non-medical" plan.

Alliance—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Atlas—2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000 or over, without profits.
 Beacon—1/- £1,000-£4,999; 2/- £5,000 or over. Increased 2/- under £200.
 Britannic—Special rates for £500 and £1,000.
 British General—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Caledonian—1/- £500-£999; 1/6 £1,000 to £2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Colonial Mutual—2/6 £1,000 or over, with profits; 1/6 £1,000 or over, without profits.
 Commercial Union—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Confederation Life—2/- £2,000 or over.
 Co-operative—2/- £500 or over.
 Eagle Star—With profits 1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000 or over. Without profits 1/- £1,000 or over.
 Edinburgh—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Equity and Law—1/- £2,500 or over.
 Friends' Prov.—1/- £1,000 or over.
 General Life—1/- £500-£2,499; 2/- £2,520 or over.
 Gretnah—1/- £1,000 or over.
 Ideal—2/- for each additional £100 up to maximum of 10d.
 Irish—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000 or over.
 Law Union and Rock—1/- £1,000 or over, without profits.
 Legal and General—1/- £1,000 or over.
 Liverpool and Lond. & Gl.—1/- £500-£1,499; 2/- £1,500 or over.
 London and Manchester—Special reductions for £1,000 or over.
 London and Scottish—1/- £1,000 or over.
 London Assurance—1/- £1,000 or over.
 Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
 Marine & General—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Medical Sickness—1/- £1,000 or over.

National Mutual—1/- £500-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
 National Provident—1/- £1,000-£4,999; 2/- £2,500 or over, without profits.
 Northern—1/- £1,000 or over.
 Norwich Union—1/- £1,000 or over for terms of 20 years or more, without profits.
 Pearl—2/- £1,000 or over.
 Phoenix—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Prudential—Reduced rates for £1,000 or over.
 Refuge—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£999 special £1,000 or over.
 Royal—2/- £1,000 or over.
 Royal Exchange—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Scottish Amicable—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Scottish Equitable—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Scottish Life—1/- £1,000 or over.
 Scottish Provident—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Scottish Temp.—10% for Whole Life and 2/6% for Endowments for abstainers—1/- £1,000 or over; 2/- £2,500 or over, without profits.
 Scottish Union and Nat.—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.
 Scottish Widows'—1/- £500-£1,499; 1/6 £1,500-£4,999; 2/- £5,000 or over.
 Standard—1/- £1,000 or over, without profits.
 Sun Life of Can.—Rates are for age nearest birthday; 1/- £1,000 or over, without profits.
 United K. Temp.—2/- £500-£999. Further reduction £1,000 or over.
 Wesleyan and General—Reduced rates for £1,000 or over.
 Yorkshire—1/- £1,000 or over.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1927.	1937.	1927.	1937.
Premiums	£68,658,835	£87,899,704	£38,805,282	£55,792,275
Consideration for Annuities	2,755,817	11,839,223	...	...
Other Income	29,259,059	39,606,998	9,447,456	15,663,192
Total Income	£100,673,711	£139,345,925	£48,252,738	£71,455,467
Claims	44,333,216	63,503,698	16,763,720	25,756,511
Annuities	3,145,373	8,361,839	...	...
Other Outgo	18,402,732	25,802,857	18,194,300	25,533,919
Increase in Funds	34,792,390	41,677,531	13,294,718	20,165,037
Total	£100,673,711	£139,345,925	£48,252,738	£71,455,467
Life Assurance Funds	£640,391,882	£984,453,191	£179,143,379	£337,250,087
	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.
Total Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade (Companies established within Great Britain)	5,978,496	2,139,720,679	71,037,447	1,176,404,845

The following table shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1944, unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office.	No. of policies issued.	Net sums assured.	Net annual premiums.	Net single premiums.
Alliance.....	1,936	1,399,439	53,826	16,756
Atlas.....	—	—	—	—
Australian Mutual Prov.*	39,399	20,302,829	672,653	55,598
Beacon.....	1,610	1,024,105	29,367	3,634
Blackburn (Ord.).....	1,656	192,825	12,051	Nil
Britannic (Ord.).....	15,241	3,582,231	212,138	Nil
British Equitable.....	433	354,543	9,830	903
Caledonian.....	1,712	1,292,873	44,554	11,791
Canada Life*	15,011	11,212,436	285,064	70,691
Clerical Medl. and Benl.....	1,518	1,301,177	42,932	1,268
Colonial Mutual.....	14,557	11,214,332	477,920	—
Commercial Union.....	—	5,124,497	173,308	5,039
Confederation Life.....	23,349	11,514,736	349,903	53,054
Co-operative (Ord.).....	26,299	5,719,786	329,129	100,218
Crown Life.....	19,052	8,266,076	266,193	46,160
Eagle Star.....	1,893	16,631,021	384,500	53,955
Ecclesiastical*.....	151	42,287	1,605	Nil
Economic*.....	25	10,989	513	Nil
Equitable Life.....	2,202	1,660,545	110,084	7,675
Equity and Law.....	334	440,196	14,730	6,851
Friends Prov.....	1,803	2,007,831	69,191	4,514
General Life.....	1,357	772,951	36,104	14,671
Gresham Life.....	6,516	3,100,051	161,189	7,689
Guardian.....	1,022	1,341,141	43,022	11,385
Ideal.....	863	175,937	5,533	200
Imperial*.....	11,361	5,257,628	171,119	27,770
Irish Assurance.....	7,105	3,151,505	123,903	3,070
Law Union and Rock.....	2,195	1,747,580	44,495	7,729
Legal and General.....	11,129	11,092,624	581,856	287,672
Licences and General.....	369	124,449	7,003	831
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	788	523,105	17,028	2,314
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	3,293	1,807,657	71,985	9,142
London and Manchester* (Ord.).....	14,478	2,781,655	175,277	138,279
London and Scottish.....	660	594,175	17,485	1,704
London Assurance.....	2,400	2,034,830	60,050	7,657
London Life.....	1,067	1,005,648	39,080	13,539
Manufacturers Life.....	27,996	19,096,353	602,783	452,744
Marine and General.....	268	189,332	8,474	8,134
Medical Sickness.....	266	217,690	7,870	Nil
Mutual Life.....	24,195	9,028,179	347,178	59,731
Natl. and Local Govmt.....	433	95,631	4,762	6
Natl. Farmers Union.....	1,211	831,257	28,697	1,770
Natl. Mutl. of Aust.*.....	23,179	10,605,924	431,951	34,029
Natl. Mutual Life.....	785	669,250	24,578	3,058
Natl. Prov.....	1,246	824,543	36,375	3,568
New Ireland*.....	4,216	944,731	46,363	13,007
North Brit. and Merc.....	4,856	2,560,481	104,776	19,737
Northern.....	1,432	1,225,456	42,378	182
Norwich Union.....	13,638	10,293,699	397,971	394,080
Pearl (Ord.).....	26,011	6,521,469	388,204	428,723
Phoenix.....	2,338	2,371,685	68,816	27,642
Pilot*.....	157	62,622	2,916	1,277
Pioneer (Ord.)*.....	606	123,730	5,438	40
Prov. Assoc. of London.....	1,079	640,450	20,473	Nil
Prov. Mutual.....	11,757	1,357,811	67,808	1,660
Prudential (Ord.).....	66,652	25,801,598	1,379,592	17,925
Refuge.....	30,433	6,061,060	377,246	420,901
Royal Exchange.....	3,121	2,075,524	71,187	738
Royal.....	5,141	3,770,294	118,809	31,932
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	6,665	855,675	59,900	23,334
Royal London (Ord.).....	13,044	3,312,750	190,034	37,396
Salvation Army (Ord.)*.....	6,937	991,575	32,308	61,394
Scottish Amicable.....	1,221	1,010,074	31,938	7,918
Scottish Equitable.....	737	570,912	22,172	6,542
Scottish Legal (Ord.).....	1,863	235,250	15,211	7,793
Scottish Life.....	914	772,088	26,952	20,556
Scottish Prov.....	1,492	1,251,328	38,436	17,599
Scottish Temp.....	1,169	741,674	27,654	25,396
Scottish Union and Natl.....	1,388	754,088	38,548	12,157
Scottish Widows.....	4,104	2,286,710	92,634	7,724
Standard*.....	5,508	3,105,469	108,459	7,788
Sun Life of Canada.....	60,855	45,160,715	1,604,597	290,253

Name of Office.	No. of policies issued.	Net sums assured.	Net annual premiums.	Net single premiums.
Sun Life	16,081	11,257,324	483,076	89,450
United Kingdom	3,226	2,088,241	84,004	399
University Life	111	85,235	3,767	5,044
Wesleyan and Gen. (Ord.)	5,946	1,314,543	77,262	14,769
Western Australian *	85	17,298	923	1,919
Yorkshire	2,169	1,471,283	56,832	6,953
<i>Industrial Companies</i>				
Blackburn	72,072	1,476,241	—	—
Britannic	324,456	6,896,441	—	—
Co-operative	647,822	16,292,526	1,171,792	—
London and Manchester *	171,619	4,372,568	—	—
Pearl	673,375	15,829,601	—	—
Pioneer *	9,429	255,248	—	—
Prudential	1,335,021	50,972,955	—	—
Royal Liver	534,130	12,029,786	643,347	—
Royal London	430,257	10,634,497	—	—
Salvation Army*	107,368	2,217,711	—	—
Scottish Legal	183,255	3,503,467	—	—
Wesleyan and General	89,129	2,457,465	—	—

* Australian Mutual Prov.	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Canada Life	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Confederation Life	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Crown Life	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Ecclesiastical	Year ending February 28, 1944.
* Economic	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Imperial	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* London and Manchester	Year ending March 24, 1944.
* Natl. Mutl. of Aust.	Year ending September 30, 1944.
* New Ireland	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Pilot	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Pioneer	Year ending March 31, 1945.
* Salvation Army	Year ending December 31, 1943.
* Standard	Year ending November 15, 1944.
* Western Australian	Year ending June 30, 1942.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Great Britain and Ireland.

A calculation of the amount of Life Assurance extant on the population of the United Kingdom in the year 1937 is put at £3,465,000,000, made up as under:—

	Premium.	Amount.
6,000,000 Ordinary Life Policies with British Companies (a)	£88,000,000	£2,140,000,000
500,000 Ordinary Policies with Oversea Companies (b)	6,500,000	150,000,000
71,000,000 Industrial Policies with British Companies (a)	55,800,000	1,175,000,000
Total	£150,300,000	£3,465,000,000

This would give an average cover per head of population (47,500,000 in 1937) of £73, but dissection shows that the 71,000,000 Industrial Policies are largely taken out to cover funeral expenses only (average £18 each), while the Ordinary Policies are reckoned (with the exception of about 10 per cent. on women's lives) to be spread over the male, married and gainfully occupied heads of families between the ages of 20 and 64, of whom there were in Great Britain (at the 1931 Census) 8,500,000. These Ordinary Policies average £350 each and in spite of the uninsured represent £240 for every family in the country.

To this total must be added the comprehensive compulsory insurance under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Acts 1925-1940, the benefits under which were estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of 1924-29 at over £600 capital value per family, so that the average provision made against death is considerable, and as it is supplemented in many cases by House Purchase it compares not unfavourably even with the corresponding figure in the U.S.A., where Life Assurance is taken out in large amounts.

In the U.S.A. (\$900 per head) and in most of the British Dominions, totals are far in excess of other countries, Canada having a *per caput* cover of \$680 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion with corresponding figures of £110 in Union of South Africa, £104 in New Zealand, £78 in Australia and £18 in Germany.

(a) B. of T. Returns.

(b) Estimated.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

In the following pages, Offices marked G transact the chief classes of Insurance, i.e., Fire, Life, Burglary, Motor, Employers' Liability, &c., whilst those who transact only a particular class or classes are marked accordingly.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1904	Life	African Life	Johannesburg: 1-5, Lower King's Road, Berkhamsted, Herts.
1824	G	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	G except Life	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	G	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	Life	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney: 73-76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	{ G ex. Life & Marine	Avon	Church St., Stratford-on-Avon.
1905	G ex. Life	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1883	G	Beacon	{ 1301, Stratford-road, Birmingham; 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.
1894	G ex. Life	Bedford General	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	Life	Blackburn Assurance	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2.
1839	Life	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, Blackburn.
1925	M F & G	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
1866	G	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham: 56, Kingsway, Liverpool: 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1863	Marine	British and Foreign Marine	24, Fennel-st., Manchester: 56, Kingsway, W.C.2.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1854	G	British Equitable	Temp.: Batts Hill House, Redhill, Surrey.
1904	G	British General	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1888	G except Life	British Law	7, West George-street, Glasgow, C.2.
1896	Life	British Life	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	Life	British Nat. Life	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1908	G except Life	British Oak	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Builders' Accident	{ Edinburgh: 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.; 13, St. Andrew Sq.
1805	G	Caledonian	Toronto: 9, Charles II Street, S.W.1.
1847	Life	Canada Life	57, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1903	G except Life	Car and General	1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1899	Fire	Central	[E.C.3.
1906	G	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.: 7, Leadenhall-street,
1885	Life	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	Life & P.A.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne: 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, F.C.4.
1873	G ex. Life	Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland	10, Donegal Square, S. Belfast.
1919	G	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1861	Life	Confederation	Toronto: 18, Park Lane, W.1.
1871	G except Life	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, Bradford.
1891	G	Co-operative	Corporation-street, Manchester: 42, Kingsway,
1867	G except Life	Cornhill	Shalford House, Guildford. [W.C.2.
1905	G	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1807	G except Life	Crown Life	Toronto: 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
1906	Life	Dominion	Edinburgh: 22, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1900	G except Life	Eagle Star	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1904	G	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1887	G	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1901	G	Edinburgh	26, George-st., Edin.: 37-39, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1823	G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1880	G	Employers' Mutual	{ 12, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh: 51, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1898	G except Life	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1762	Life	Equity and Law	163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
1844	Life	Essex and Suffolk	Colchester: 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1802	Fire & Acc.	Excess	40, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1894	G except Life	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1900	G except Life	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, Manchester.
1904	{ G except Life & Marine	Fine Art and General	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1890	G except Life	Friends' Prov. and Century	{ 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.; 18, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.
1832	Life	General Accident	Perth: General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1885	G	General Life	Perth: General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	Life	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1848	Life	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1910	G except Life	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1840	G		

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1821	G	Guardian.....	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	G except Life	Guildhall.....	1, King William-street, E.C.4.
1908	G except Life	Hibernian.....	48 & 49, Dame-street, Dublin.
1934	{ G except Life & Motor }	Ideal Fire and General.....	Pitaston, Birmingham, 13.
1932	Life	Ideal Life.....	Pitaston, Birmingham, 13.
1896	Life	Imperial Life of Canada.....	Toronto: 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	Marine	Indemnity Marine.....	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1939	G	Irish Assurance.....	Hamman Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., Dublin, C8.
1880	Emp. Liab.	Iron Trades Employers'.....	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1915	Keys	Key.....	Theatre Chambers, Babington-lane, Derby.
1892	G except Life	Law Accident.....	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	G except Life	Law Fire.....	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	G	Law Union and Rock.....	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1907	G	Legal.....	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1836	G	Legal and General.....	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1890	G	Licences and General.....	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.3.
1838	Life	Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	82, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
1836	G	L'pool & London & Globe.....	1, Dale-street, Liverpool: 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1866	Plate-glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass.....	14, Dale-st., Liverpool: 7 & 8 Royal Exch., E.C.3.
1918	G except Life	Liverpool Marine and General.....	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1843	Life	Liverpool Victoria Friendly.....	Victoria House, Southampton, W.C.1.
1890	G except Life	Local Government Guarantee.....	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1720	G	London Assurance.....	1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1869	G except Life	London Guar. and Accident.....	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1861	G except Life	London & Lancashire.....	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1806	Life	London Life.....	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1869	G ex. Marine	London and Manchester.....	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1885	Plate-glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass.....	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
1860	G except Life	London and Provincial Marine.....	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1862	G	London and Scottish.....	King William Street House, Arthur-st., E.C.4.
1887	Life	Manufacturers.....	Toronto: 1, Regent-street, S.W.1.
1836	Marine	Marine.....	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1872	Life &c.	Marine and General.....	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1884	Life & P.A.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life.....	Liverpool: Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3. [shire, Highfield, Chesterton, Cirencester, Gloucester-25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.]
1907	Reinsur.	Mercantile & General.....	Forum House, 15-18, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1920	G ex. L. & M.	Merchants' & Manufacturers'.....	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	Marine	Merchants' Marine.....	51, Spring-gardens, Manchester.
1872	{ G ex. Life & Motor }	Methodist.....	Birmingham: 143-149, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3.
1898	G except Life	Midland Employers' Mutual.....	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1896	Plate-glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass.....	100, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1909	G except Life	Monument.....	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1906	G except Life	Motor Union.....	25-27, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1903	Fire &c.	Municipal Mutual.....	Sydney: 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1886	Life & Acc.	Mutual Life and Citizens'.....	Reigate, Surrey; 15, Whitehall, S.W.1.
1899	G	Mutual Property.....	24, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W.1.
1890	G	National & Loc. Gov. Officers.....	{ Manchester: Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1864	Boilers, &c.	National Boiler.....	10, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
1914	G except Life	National Employers' Mutual.....	Church-street, Stratford on Avon.
1910	G	National Farmers' Union.....	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1897	{ G except Life & Marine }	National of Great Britain.....	Edinburgh: Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1863	{ Fidelity Guar., &c. }	National Guar. & Suretyship.....	Stanmore: 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1830	Life	National Mutual Life.....	Melbourne: 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	Life	National Mutual of Austral.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1835	Life	National Provident.....	3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	Orient House, New Broad-street, E.C.2.
1921	{ Nav. Officers risk, &c. }	Navigators and General.....	12, Dawson-street, Dublin, C.2.
1924	G	New Ireland.....	64, Princes-street, Edinburgh: 61, Thread-needle-street, E.C.2.
1809	G	North British and Mercantile.....	1, Union-ter., Aberdeen: 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1836	G	Northern.....	Norwich: 50, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1797	G except Life	Norwich Union Fire.....	Norwich: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1871	G except Life	Ocean Accident.....	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1859	Marine	Ocean Marine.....	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1886	G except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.3.
1864	G	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1782	G	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1905	G	Pilot	28-30, John Dalton-street, Manchester.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer	"Gairloch," Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C.2.
1865	G except Life	Prov. Accid. and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
1877	Life	Provident Assoc. of London	Provident Hbuse, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	G except Life	Provincial	Kendal: Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	{Fire Marine & Acc.	Queensland	Sydney: 22, Birch-in-lane, E.C.3.
1849	G except Life	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1864	Life	Refuge	Oxford-st., Manchester: 133, Strand, W.C.2.
1906	G except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident	Great Bounds, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells,
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	Liverpool: 3-4, Lime-street, E.C.3. [Kent.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1918	G except Life	Road Transport and General	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1845	G	Royal	Liverpool: 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1899	Life	Royal Co-op. Collecting Socy.	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1.
1720	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1850	Life	Royal Liver Friendly	Liverpool: 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	Life	Salvation Army	Rosehill, Peppard-road, Emmer Green, nr. Reading.
1909	{G ex. Life & Emp. Liab.	Salvation Army Fire	(Temp.) The Campfield Press, St. Albans, Herts.
1886	Life	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow: 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.2.
1881	G except Life	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow: 66-67, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	G except Life	Scottish General	Glasgow: 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., Edinb.: 110, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1852	Indust. Life	Scottish Legal	Bothwell-st., Glasgow, C.2.; Golden Cross House, 8, Duncannon-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 37, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan	(Edinburgh: King William House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.)
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 3, Lombard-st.
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. [E.C.3.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow, C.2.; 3, Cheapside, E.C.2. [E.C.2.
1824	G	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 20-24 Moorgate,
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	G except Life	Sea	Liverpool: 14-19, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 (Mar.); (Fire, &c.), 37-41, Gracechurch-st., E.C.3.
1872	G except Life	South British	New Zealand: 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	Cape Town: (Temp.): 18, Moreton End Lane, Harpenden, Herts.
1825	Life	Standard Life	3, George-st., Edinb.: 1, Waterhouse Lane, Kingswood, Surrey.
1871	Marine	Standard Marine	Derby House, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool.
1891	G except Life	State	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1710	G except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1865	Life	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal: 2 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.
1936	Life	Teachers' Assurance	Hamilton Ho.; Mabledon Pl.; W.C.1.
1800	Marine	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool: 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1839	Life	{Tunstall & District Assurance Collecting Society}	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine	1, Linen Hall-street, Belfast.
1714	G except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1907	G except Life	Union Ins. Socy. of Canton	Sydney, Australia: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1835	G except Life	Union Marine	11, Sale-st., Liverpool.
1863	Life	United British	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1915	G except Life	United Friendly	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
1908	G	United Kingdom Prov.	33, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1840	Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1902	G except Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.1.
1825	Life	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73-76, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	Reinsurance		

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1859	Boilers, &c.	Vulcan Boiler and General ...	67, King-street, Manchester.
1875	G except Life	Warden ...	24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1911	G except Life	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	Cardiff: King William Street House, Arthur- street, E.C.4.
1841	C	Wesleyan and General ...	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers ...	2, Central Bldgs., Westminster, S.W.2
1886	G except Life	West of Scotland ...	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1851	{ Fire Acc. & Marine }	Western ...	Toronto: 36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1912	C	Western Australian ...	Perth: 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1832	Life & Acc.	Western Mutual ...	234, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.
1717	G except Life	Westminster Fire ...	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1906	{ Fire, Acc. & Marine }	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1894	{ Fire, Acc. & Marine }	World Marine and General ...	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1862	Marine & Fire	Yangtze Ins. Assoc.	Shanghai: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1824	G	Yorkshire ...	St. Helen's-square, York: "Yorkshire Ho.," 66-67, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	G except Life	Zurich General Acc. & Liab. ...	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examination is not required by all offices, but in some cases, where this is dispensed

with, policies are subject to certain restrictive conditions.

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this, when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 13, Bedford-square, W.C.1," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the date of birth of the person who requires the Insurance. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

- Whole Life—With and without profits.
- " " —With limited number of payments.
- Endowment—With and without profits.
- Children's Insurances—Educational, &c.

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY.

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor; but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with, provided the Title is clear.

The Assignment may be in the following form to comply with English law, but may be subject to slight variation in other parts of the British Isles:—

I, (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of (occupation)....., in consideration of the sum of (pounds)..... paid to me by (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of (occupation)....., the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company)..... numbered and dated and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the transaction hereby effected does not form part

of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of, 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—

Name
Address

The document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office.

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for acknowledgement, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This wording should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies.

Great Britain.

VOLUNTARY (i.e. Not Including State) BUSINESS.

Acts 1896-1940.

In spite of the growth of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912, *i.e.*, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, shows a remarkable expansion, as seen by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralised" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts, since 1923:—

End of Year.	No. of Societies on Register.	Member-ship.	Assurances or Policies.	Total Funds.	
			<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>£000's</i>	
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	51,489	11,105

During the year 1938, Friendly societies proper paid out almost £5,400,000 in *Sickness* benefit and £1,600,000 in *Death* benefit, while payments of claims on *Death* by Collecting societies amounted to about £4,600,000.

The principal War legislation affecting societies and their members' rights is, in brief:—

(1) *Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies (Emergency Protection from Forfeiture) Act*, which came into force on March 14, 1940, applies to any policy of assurance upon human life—where there is a separate contribution—for a sum assured not over £50 (excluding added bonuses), in force immediately before Sept. 1, 1939, subject to not less than two years' contributions having been paid. The Act prevents the lapsing of such assurances where failure to pay contributions is due to circumstances arising out of the war.

(2) *Societies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act*, of April 25, 1940, amongst other things, enabled the Chief Registrar—where circumstances attributable to the emergency made it expedient to do so—to give Directions to authorise the suspension of meetings, appointment of officers, and the making of rules, or amendment thereof, by the management committees of societies. The Act also empowered societies, by a simple addition to their rules, to set up a fund for the purchase, on behalf of their members (including persons becoming members for the sole purpose of contributing to the fund), of National Savings Certificates, Defence Bonds and such other securities as may be prescribed. In addition, with effect as from Sept. 1, 1939, the Act over-rides any contrary provision in societies' rules, and gives statutory protection to members serving in any of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown, whereby they shall not be deprived of their membership by reason of their discontinuance of the payment of their contributions whilst serving, and whilst in such cases benefit may be suspended until such time as the member resumes his contributions within 3 months of determination of his service or of the "period of emergency" whichever is the earlier, upon resuming contributions the member is to be placed in the same position as respects any benefits payable in the future, as he would have been had he not ceased to pay his contributions. The Act, however, did not preclude societies from granting to their serving members better terms than the minimum statutory protection, *e.g.* some societies are allowing such members to remain covered for death benefit despite suspension of their contributions and sickness benefit.

The latest membership and funds figures for six of the leading old established societies given below show their position as at the end of 1944, except as at the end of 1943 in the case of the two largest centenary Orders which operate through their registered districts and branches, subject to a central body. The first society enumerated below, which is operated wholly on the "Deposit" system of sickness insurance, has, despite its later establishment, far outstripped all other non-collecting societies in expansion of membership and is indicative of the trend during recent years for many entrants to prefer a cash endowment in old age, *e.g.* 65, instead of remaining insured for sickness benefit throughout life as was the basis of the older "Accumulating" type of society. There are, however, several systems operated on *Individual Account* lines (apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a *uniform* contribution throughout membership), one of which known as the "Holloway" is worked by a contribution *increasing* with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30, up to age 65:

<i>FRIENDLY SocS.</i> —Name with (in brackets) Year Established.	Membership.	Funds including Reserves.
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	1,586,000	£ 21,502,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810)*.....	770,000	24,184,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834)*.....	528,000	16,346,000
<i>COLLECTING SocS.</i> —Name and Year Established.	No. of Assurances. Premium Paying.	Funds (including Reserves).
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	11,682,000	£ 67,937,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	*6,908,000	*1,044,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	3,093,000	466,000

* 1943 figures only available on going to press.

Building Societies.

Acts 1874-1940.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All *Building Societies* are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Building Societies.

As indicative of the part played by the Building Societies movement in assisting the vast owner-occupier housing expansion since the end of the last war, Building Societies had advanced on mortgage a total of almost £1,600 millions during the 21 years 1919-1939 and, out of a total of some 4 million houses built since 1918, private enterprise—backed substantially by Building Societies' funds—is estimated to have been responsible for close on 3 million, or almost treble the number financed by local authorities during the period.

In each of the six boom years 1933-38 mortgage advances by Building Societies exceeded £100 millions (reaching a peak figure of £140 millions in 1936) but, with the outbreak of war and consequent stoppage of house-building, advances fell to £95 million in 1939, and to only some £75 million in all for the 4 years 1940-1943, but the keen property demand, as prices rose sharply with the approaching end of the war, is reflected in the £53 million advanced in 1944 which was almost double the 1943 figure. During the 5 years 1940-44, the proportion of mortgage balances to total assets showed a reduction from over 92 to barely 71 per cent., with a corresponding increase in the ratio of investments and other assets from less than 9 to fully 29 per cent. of total assets with a marked increase in investments in government

securities, while reserves and profit balances rose to over £30 million or the equivalent of 75, 10d. per £ of the total mortgage debt at the end of 1944. During 1944 societies' own investments showed a further marked rise to £199 million and their total liquid funds (including cash and bank balances) exceeded 28 per cent. of total assets at the end of 1944.

Prevailing interest rates offered by societies to investors range from 1½-2½ per cent. on shares and 1½-2 per cent. on deposits (both *tax paid*).

The primary aim of the Building Societies Act, 1939 (which came into operation on Nov. 1, 1939), was to regularise the practice of accepting "collateral" securities and to fix certain standards as the basis of recognised "builders' pools". The Defence (Building Societies) Regulations of July 2, 1940, empowered societies to demand 6 months' notice for repayment in respect of shares, deposits or loans (other than bank loans and certain deposits under continuing arrangements conforming to the requirements of Part II. of the Schedule to the 1939 Act) but societies have seldom had occasion to resort to this special precautionary provision during the war.

As regards relief to borrowers, those who earlier had joined H.M. Forces were specially protected against hardship by Statute, while, later, serving borrowers have had access to protection of the Courts under subsequent legislation. Moreover, in a large proportion of cases societies have arranged for modification of normal repayments and increase of the mortgage term or alternatively temporary suspension of capital repayments.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1944—with 1943 totals in italics.

Class.	Number	Share Investors.	Advances during Year.	Share Capital.	Due to Depositors and other Creditors.	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets.	Invests. and other Assets.
<i>Permanent</i>	817	2,039,000	£000's 52,983	£000's 584,308	£000's 159,433	£000's 50,548	£000's 560,932	£000's 233,357
<i>Terminating</i>	88	10,000	114	919	154	69	900	242
1944 TOTALS	905	2,049,000	53,097	585,227	159,587†	50,617	561,832*	233,599
1943 "	924	2,021,000	28,095	564,905	155,715	48,877	576,234	193,263

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1944.

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Total Assets.
	ENGLAND.			£
1863	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley		9,741	3,877,000
1865	Bath—British Workman & Genl. B., 6, Wood St., Queen Sq., Bath..		2,576	556,000
1870	" Liberal, 3, Paragon, Bath		1,443	530,000
1924	Bedfordshire, 44, Harpur St., Bedford		2,178	632,000
1862	Bideford—Western Counties, 1, Grenville St., Bideford		1,506	598,000
1851	Bingley, 4, Park Road, Bingley		13,042	8,973,000
1889	Birmingham Citizens P., 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham		3,158	1,990,000
1847	" Incorporated, 42 & 43, Waterloo St., Birmingham		8,632	4,923,000
1851	Bradford and Equit. B., 45 & 47, Bank St., Bradford		14,755	10,684,000
1854	" 3rd Equit. B., 48, Market St., Bradford		20,511	17,290,000
1885	" P., 41 & 43, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford		8,137	6,405,000
1921	Bridgwater & West of England P., 1, King Sq., Bridgwater		1,252	974,000
1863	Brighton—Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton		2,352	5,820,000
1905	" —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton		2,608	997,000

* Total Borrowers, 1,361,000.

† Total Depositors, 755,000.

P=Permanent; B.=Benefit. N.B.—Where name of town is not followed by a dash — it is part of the name.

Year Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Total Assets.
				£
1853	Bristol P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol		1,912	568,000
1850	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol		7,594	3,863,000
1850	Burnley, Grimsshaw St., Burnley		31,738	16,458,000
1874	"—Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley		19,905	6,574,000
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland Co-operative B., 38, Fisher St., Carlisle		11,251	3,458,000
1898	Chatham & Dist. Reliance P., Manor Rd., Chatham		2,552	758,000
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St., Cheltenham		16,164	8,583,000
1861	Cheshunt P. B., 100, Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross		3,253	1,540,000
1866	Colchester Equit., St. Peter's Ch's., High St., Colchester		567	595,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne		2,760	1,330,000
1884	Coventry P. Economic, 19 & 20, High St., Coventry		21,571	6,216,000
1892	" Mut. P., 9, Priory Row, Coventry		1,991	657,000
1872	" Provident P., Clive Ho., Warwick Rd., Coventry		4,474	1,245,000
1856	Darlington Equit., Church Row, Market Place, Darlington		7,570	3,418,000
1891	"—Durham & Yorkshire, 52, Northgate, Darlington		4,356	1,315,000
1859	Derbyshire, 7, Iron Gate, Derby		16,764	5,444,000
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury		3,865	2,017,000
1856	Dudley & Dist. B., Fountain Arcade, Market Place, Dudley		4,478	1,280,000
1877	Eastbourne Mut., "Hillside," Balcombe*		3,205	2,053,000
1849	Exeter—Provident P., Prov. Ho., Southernhay W., Exeter		1,502	814,000
1857	" B., 14, Dix's Field, Exeter		1,332	860,000
1865	Furness & S. Cumb., 36, Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness		4,271	1,380,000
1880	Grays, 22, New Rd., Grays		3,344	908,000
1850	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax		246,243	132,813,000
1854	Hanley Econ., 42, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent		2,630	1,110,000
1882	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow		1,732	785,000
1849	Hastings P., 29-31, Havelock Rd., Hastings		8,002	4,133,000
1851	" & East Sussex, 13, Wellington Pl., Hastings		5,195	1,778,000
1890	Haywards, Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath		2,761	824,000
1853	Hinckley & Country, 9, Castle St., Hinckley		3,054	846,000
1870	" & S. Leicestershire P. B., The Borough, Hinckley		6,894	1,930,000
1865	" P., 31, Castle St., Hinckley		3,968	861,000
1866	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield		19,335	15,197,000
1874	Ipswich & Dist. P. B., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich		2,854	596,000
1849	" & Suffolk P. B., 44, Upper Brook St., Ipswich		17,354	1,838,000
1855	"—Eastern Counties, 13, Queen St., Ipswich		8,064	3,686,000
1851	Keighley & Craven, Cooke St., Keighley		6,431	3,982,000
1865	Kingston, 6, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		2,486	861,000
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105, Albion St., Leeds		10,650	5,620,000
1848	" P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds		74,901	42,751,000
1849	" Provincial, Provincial Ho., Albion St., Leeds		15,710	11,534,000
1856	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek		21,556	8,066,000
1863	" United & Midlands, 50, St. Edward St., Leek		11,487	3,102,000
1853	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		41,238	17,521,000
1875	" Temp. & Genl. P., 13/15, Belvoir St., Leicester		11,890	4,239,000
1870	Lewes, 11, High St., Lewes		4,207	1,031,000
1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord St., Liverpool		6,246	4,212,000
1854	" & Provincial, 15, Victoria St., Liverpool		2,000	787,000
1917	"—King Edward, 19, Castle St., Liverpool		1,236	569,000
	London:—			
1944	† Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1		386,781	80,380,000
1875	Camberwell & S. London, 8, Camberwell Green, S.E.5		2,076	988,000
1878	Chelsea P., 110, King's Road, S.W.3		1,975	1,164,000
1882	Church of Eng. Temp. & Genl. P. B., 6/7, New Bridge St., E.C.4		7,528	3,524,000
1884	Co-operative P., 142, High Holborn, W.C.1		93,724	37,217,000
1879	Equity P., 164, Strand, W.C.2		2,146	582,000
1902	Finchley, 753, High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12		1,651	949,000
1862	Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E.C.2		4,411	2,204,000
1896	" P.O. Mut., Brettenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2		6,053	2,037,000
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15-17, High Rd., Chiswick, W.4		3,695	1,081,000†
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 47-49, Oxford St., W.1		5,790	2,993,000
1852	Lambeth, 14, Artillery Row, S.W.1		9,839	3,996,000
1868	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W.2		5,787	3,104,000
1932	Nalgo, 24, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W.1		21,876	4,773,000
1883	North-West, North-West Ho., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1		3,141	1,637,000
1847	People's, 15 & 16, Deptford Broadway, Deptford, S.E.8		1,044	526,000
1848	Planet, Planet Ho., 12A, Finsbury Sq., E.C.2		4,794	2,309,000
1881	Portman, 13/14, Orchard St., W.1		8,906	4,401,000
1865	Royal Mut. B., 84, Kingsway, W.C.2		4,035	1,132,000
1922	Sherm Hall (Methodist), 306, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17		2,815	1,126,000

* Temporary Evacuation Address.

† Union of "Abbey Road" (estd. 1874) and "National" (estd. 1849) Soc.

Year Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Total Assets.
	London (Continued)—			£
1854	Temperance P., 32, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19*		9,549	8,217,000
1855	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2		28,067	12,934,000
1871	West London and Provincial, 2, Southampton Row, W.C.1		1,401	886,000
1847	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18		69,538	40,379,000
1866	Luton, 24, King St., Luton		1,133	541,000
1870	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield		7,075	1,685,000
1870	Mansfield, 15, Toothill Lane, Mansfield		1,414	805,000
1870	Market Harborough, 9, Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'		7,840	1,527,000
1875	Melton Mowbray, 14, Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray		1,365	634,000
1860	Nelson—Marsden, 2, Russell St., Nelson		5,922	2,904,000
1856	Newbury, 19, Bartholomew St., Newbury		2,019	932,000
1861	Newcastle on Tyne P., 37/41, Grainger St., Newcastle on Tyne		10,537	3,790,000
1851	" " —Crown, 21, Eldon Sq., " "		1,891	1,121,000
1876	" " —Globe P., 57, Grainger Street, " "		1,337	605,000
1863	" " —Grainger, R. Exch. Bldgs., Hood St., " "		3,598	1,739,000
1850	" " —Northern Counties P., 2, Market St., " "		12,076	3,991,000
1865	" " —Percy, 4/6, Market St., " "		3,250	1,216,000
1865	" " —Rock P. B., 10/14, Market St., " "		16,895	4,170,000
1863	" " —Universal P., 36, Grey St., " "		4,507	2,207,000
1864	Newcastle—N. Staffs. P. Econ. B., 1 King St., Newcastle		2,954	1,395,000
1860	Newport—Mon'shire. & S. Wales, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newport		1,992	879,000
1888	Northampton & Midlands, 60, Gold St., Northampton		3,712	1,294,000
1848	" Town & County B., 85, Abington St., Northampton		19,367	9,953,000
1875	North Shields P., 75, Howard St., N. Shields		3,030	804,000
1875	" —Standard, 64, Church Way, N. Shields		1,792	544,000
1867	" —Tynemouth Vict. Jub. P., 1 & 2, Nbl'd. Pl., N. Shields		1,297	572,000
1848	Northwich, Bull Ring, Northwich		3,256	845,000
1852	(U)Norwich B., 34, Prince of Wales Rd., Norwich		7,072	3,939,000
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham		8,442	3,251,000
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., Halesowen Rd., Old Hill		2,437	703,000
1848	Otley, 34, Boroughgate, Otley		1,594	1,060,000
1877	Padiham, 28, Sowerby St., Padiham		3,000	1,791,000
1860	Peterborough Prov. B., 49, Priestgate, Peterborough		2,427	786,000
1896	Portsmouth, City of, 292, London Rd., Portsmouth		903	582,000
1846	Ramsbury, 8, High Street, Ramsbury		1,275	715,000
1850	Ramsgate—Isle of Thanet, 46, Queen St., Ramsgate		9,015	2,949,000
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch		6,002	1,676,000
1855	Reigate—Holmesdale B., 43, Church St., Reigate		1,423	552,000
1866	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby		7,274	1,626,000
1846	Scarborough, York Ho., York Pl., Scarborough		3,951	950,000
1857	Sheerness & Gillingham P., 35, Broadway, Sheerness		5,274	1,424,000
1853	Skipton, 59, High St., Skipton		8,247	4,827,000
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields		1,366	704,000
1866	" " —Corporation P., 6, Saville St., South Shields		2,568	725,000
1874	" " —Elizible, 21, Fowler St., South Shields		1,181	531,000
1878	Steyning & Littlehampton, 62, High St., Steyning		1,441	566,000
1849	Stourbridge—Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Inccrpd., 82, High St., Stourbridge		2,250	511,000
1850	Stroud, 4, Rowcroft, Stroud		1,887	688,000
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov't. P., 23, John St., Sunderland		2,819	546,000
1877	" —North of England, 57, Fawcett St., Sunderland		2,073	729,000
1853	" Working Men's, 51, Fawcett St., Sunderland		6,902	1,443,000
1868	Swindon P., 1, Commercial Rd., Swindon		1,005	512,000
1901	Tipton & Coseley P., 60, High St., Tipton		1,508	633,000
1846	Wakefield, 57, Westgate, Wakefield		11,092	2,789,000
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5, Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex		1,793	1,071,000
1854	Warwick & W'shire P., 24-26, Jury Street, Warwick		3,786	787,000
1851	Wednesbury B., Benefit Chrs., Lower High St., Wednesbury		1,716	536,000
1849	West Bromwich, 321, High St., W. Bromwich		13,567	3,807,000
1849	Wolverhampton F'holders' P., 37, Queen Sq., Wolverhampton		8,614	2,406,000
1876	" & Dist. P., 41, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		6,317	2,139,000
1902	" —S. Staffs. P., 5, Princess St., Wolverhampton		4,657	1,318,000
1859	Worcester, 5, Foregate St., Worcester		5,586	1,038,000
	WALES.			
1860	Cardiff—Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff		5,408	2,979,000
	SCOTLAND.			
1869	Dunfermline, "East Port," Dunfermline		10,024	2,033,000
1892	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable, 71, George St., Edinburgh		20,962	7,055,000
1853	Paisley, 8, Gilmour St., Paisley		2,051	525,000

* Temporary Evacuation Address.

(U) "Unincorporated," i.e., formed prior to 1857 and working under Act of 1836.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, NOV. 1, 1944—OCT. 31, 1945.

THE KING AND COURT.

(1944) Nov. 3. King and Queen were present at funeral of Princess Beatrice in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 7. The Queen's father, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, died at Glamis Castle, Angus. 16. The King visited Portsmouth, toured dockyard, and went to secret underground Headquarters where invasion of France was planned and directed. 29. Accompanied by the Queen, His Majesty opened tenth session of Parliament. 30. Princess Elizabeth launched Britain's greatest battleship, *H.M.S. Vanguard*. Dec. 3. King, with the Queen and Princesses, took salute in Hyde Park of "stand-down" parade of 7,000 Home Guards from all over Kingdom, and broadcast message of thanks to the force. 6. His Majesty held special investiture at Buckingham Palace at which 61 men of First Airborne Division were decorated for heroism at Arnhem. The Queen addressed representatives of all classes of women war workers and thanked them for their invaluable help. 19. King attended dinner given by the Government to Regional Commissioners for Civil Defence. 25. He broadcast Christmas message to the Empire and United States. (1945) Jan. 1. New Year Honours included earldom for Mr. Lloyd George, viscountcy for Lord Portal, Order of Merit for Prof. A. N. Whitehead, Privy Councillorships for Miss Florence Horsbrugh and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and the Thistle for Sir Andrew Cunningham. March 4. Announced that Princess Elizabeth had joined the A.T.S. with honorary rank of second subaltern and was attending course at driving training centre. 7. King and Queen received great welcome when they made 100 miles tour in Lancashire, which included Liverpool. 8. They visited several textile mills and finished tour at Manchester. 9. They arrived at Rosyth and inspected naval dockyard. 15. Duke of Windsor resigned Governorship of the Bahamas and was succeeded by Mr. W. L. Murphy. 21. Princess Elizabeth, as Colonel of Grenadiers, inspected Guards' Depot at Caterham. 27. King and Queen visited naval establishments of Western Approaches Command at Liverpool. April 4. His Majesty informally toured Houses of Parliament. 17. King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth attended memorial service for President Roosevelt at St. Paul's Cathedral. May 7. Princess Elizabeth in London inspected 5th Battalion of Grenadier Guards at its final parade before disbandment. 8. King and Queen and the Princesses were cheered for hours by huge crowd outside Buckingham Palace on VE-Day. His Majesty sent messages of congratulation to President Truman, Marshal Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General de Gaulle, Queen Wilhelmina, and other Allied rulers. He broadcast to the Empire and called upon his people to bring to tasks which lay ahead the same high confidence already shown. 11. Their Majesties visited Headquarters of 8th United States Army Air Force at Wycombe Abbey. 13. With Princesses, Queen Mary, King Haakon, and most of members of Cabinet they attended Thanksgiving Day service at St. Paul's. 16. King and Queen and the Princesses attended Thanksgiving Service in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, and drove round city and outlying districts. 17. His Majesty created 7 new medal awards for the war, six of them campaign stars and seventh a defence medal for non-operational military services. 24. King and Queen gave Empire Day tea party at Buckingham Palace to repatriated prisoners of war. 30. King and Queen arrived at Balmoral for brief

holiday. June 2. Queen Mary returned to Marlborough House from her war-time home at Badminton. 4. King and Queen returned to London. 7. Their Majesties arrived on cruiser *Jamaica* in Channel Islands and were given enthusiastic welcome. In both Jersey and Guernsey they received loyal Addresses. They returned to Northolt by air. Duchess of Kent launched new light aircraft carrier *Leviathan*. 10. His Majesty took salute in Hyde Park at great farewell parade of Civil Defence and Allied services. 12. King received General Eisenhower at Buckingham Palace and conferred on him the Order of Merit. 13. His Majesty visited R.A.F. College at Cranwell for its silver jubilee celebrations. 14. Birthday Honours included 5 new baronies and G.C.B. for Field-Marshal Montgomery and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris. 16. King and Queen inspected Indian troops who were formerly prisoners of war. 19. Their Majesties entertained ex-prisoners of war at garden party at Buckingham Palace. 20. King received Russian Orthodox Church delegates at the Palace. July 4. King and Queen landed at Douglas from cruiser *Dido* and began 3 days' tour of Isle of Man. 5. The King presided at meeting of the Tynwald. 6. Their Majesties returned home by air. 17. Queen of Yugoslavia gave birth to son-and-heir in London. With Princess Elizabeth, King and Queen flew to aerodrome near Belfast and drove to official residence of Governor of Northern Ireland. 18. Royal Party visited Belfast and were warmly greeted. King addressed Northern Ireland Parliament and their Majesties and Princess attended garden party for workers. 19. Tour ended after enthusiastic welcome at Londonderry and Royal Party flew back to London. Aug. 2. The King met President Truman in *Renown* in Plymouth Sound. After lunch on board King visited Mr. Truman in cruiser *Angusta*, which later left for United States. 3. Princess Elizabeth promoted to hon-rank of Junior Commander in A.T.S. 12. Earl of Harewood underwent a major internal operation. 15. King and Queen given enthusiastic greeting by vast crowd on VJ-Day on their State drive to Westminster for opening of Parliament. Later they made several appearances on Palace balcony and were cheered by enormous assembly. His Majesty broadcast to the world and declared there must be no falling away from the high endeavour of past six years. 16. Their Majesties again greeted enthusiastically by crowds outside the Palace. 17. The King issued message thanking the Forces and others congratulating President Truman and M. Kalinin. 19. Royal Family attended Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's. Cabinet and diplomats being also present. Day observed throughout Empire as one of prayer and thanksgiving. Lord Harewood made good progress and bulletins ceased. 21. King, accompanied by Queen and Princesses, received Addresses from both Houses of Parliament congratulating him upon victory over his enemies. 25. Royal Family arrived at Balmoral for holiday. 28. King instituted a new medals for Allied or other foreign subjects who helped Allied cause. Sept. 15. Announced that Princess Elizabeth had been thrown from her horse and suffered severe bruising of both legs. 16. Deputising for her sister, Princess Margaret made her first public speech before members of youth organisations in Scotland. 21. Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived off Plymouth and proceeded to France. 25. The King, accompanied by the Queen, visited Sheffield and opened new reservoir. 26. Their Majesties went to Edinburgh, where King held investiture

at Holyroodhouse, and they attended a victory parade. 27. They were present at Thanksgiving Service in St. Giles's Cathedral, and King held another investiture. 28. King and Queen and Princess Margaret visited Home Fleet in Firth of Forth. Princess Elizabeth attended Girl Guide rally in Glasgow. Oct. 5. The King returned to London. Duke of Windsor flew from Paris to London and he, the King and Princess Royal dined with Queen Mary at Marlborough House. 6. Duke went to Windsor and lunched with the King. 7. He visited with Queen Mary bombed areas in East End. 11. Duke flew back to Paris. 24. The King lunched with Court of Shipwrights' Company and presided over conferment of freedom on Mr. Churchill. 25. Speaking at centenary celebrations of Imperial College of Science and Technology, the King warned the world on dangers which may flow from discovery of atomic bomb.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament, see pp. 308-313.)

(1944) Nov. 7. Report of Select Committee on rebuilding of House of Commons was issued. 8. Sir William Beveridge's "work-for-all" proposals issued. 9. Commons approved motion welcoming Government's intention to replace workmen's compensation system by scheme of industrial injury insurance. 16. Mr. Churchill in Commons announced War Cabinet's decision to relax controls in easy stages at end of war with Germany. Mr. Bevin said that after defeat of Germany only men between 18 and 27 would be called up for armed forces. 17. Ministry of National Insurance came into being with Sir William Jowitt as Minister. 21. Mr. Duncan Sandys appointed Minister of Works, Capt. Harold Balfour, Minister Resident in West Africa, and Sir Edward Grigg, Minister Resident in Middle East. 24. White Paper revealed that Lend-Lease furnished by Britain to her Allies for prosecution of the war had passed £7,000,000,000. 30. Mr. Churchill received congratulations on his 70th birthday. Dec. 8. British Medical Association favoured development of health services, but disapproved of the Government's White Paper and decided to resume discussions with Minister of Health. 29. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden returned to London from Athens and reported on Greek situation to War Cabinet. (1945) Jan. 19. After two days' debate Commons gave vote of confidence to Government for its action in Greece by 340 to 7. 23. Chancellor of Exchequer announced that two companies were being created to help to finance industry after the war. 25. Commons approved report of Select Committee on rebuilding of the Chamber after defeat by 121 to 21 of amendment asking for alternative designs. It was stated that rebuilding would be completed about 1949 and that work was likely to cost over £1,250,000. 26. Announced in Commons that 2 M.P.'s, Captain Bernays and Mr. J. D. Campbell, were missing during air journey in Italy. Feb. 2. Liberal Party Conference adopted Sir William Beveridge's policy of full employment and put forward programme of social security. 8. Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary to War Cabinet, appointed Permanent Secretary to Treasury and Head of the Civil Service in succession to Sir Richard Hopkins. 25. M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, arrived in England to confer on Yalta decisions. 27. M. Bidault returned to Paris. Mr. Churchill in Commons reviewed Yalta Conference decisions. 28. Critics of Polish arrangement were defeated by 396 to 25 on amendment to Mr.

Churchill's motion of approval. March 1. Commons agreed by 413 to 0 Government's motion seeking approval of decisions of Yalta Conference. Lords approved the agreement without a division. 5. Invitations to 45 nations to the San Francisco Conference to prepare United Nations Charter were published. 13. House of Commons returned to afternoon and evening sittings. Government's plans for demobilisation were announced; scheme was based on age and length of service. 15. Mr. Churchill, addressing Conservative Party Conference, outlined reconstruction policy and said if he had to form a Government before the election he would seek aid of men of any Party willing to serve. 19. Announced that 19 Government factories had been allocated to peace-time production. 26. Earl Lloyd George passed away quietly in his sleep after five weeks' illness. 28. In Lords and Commons tributes paid to Earl Lloyd George. Technical Advisory Committee recommended rebuilding of coal industry on most modern lines with area amalgamations and central authority with statutory powers. 29. Earl Lloyd George buried in grave beside River Dwyfor near his home. April 4. British, Dominion, and Indian delegates began in London discussions on world security conference in San Francisco. 13. Talks ended in agreement that conversations which followed Dumbarton Oaks provided basis for world organisation. Scottish Nationalist candidate won bye-election at Motherwell, first to be returned to Westminster. 17. Both Houses adopted motion to present to the King addresses expressing sorrow at death of President Roosevelt. Mr. Churchill said that Britain had lost her greatest American friend and greatest champion of freedom. 19. Rent Control Committee recommended continuance of control for 10 years after the war and establishment of tribunals to determine fair rents. 20. Labour Party announced that its programme for General Election would include nationalisation of Bank of England and public ownership of fuel and power industries, inland transport, and iron and steel industries. 21. Party of Peers and M.P.'s visited notorious concentration camp at Buchenwald. 24. Sir John Anderson in his Budget announced no changes in taxation but forecast another Budget later. 27. Report of Parliamentary delegation to Buchenwald said it marked lowest point of degradation to which humanity had descended. Bye-election at Chelmsford resulted in gain by Common Wealth. May 2. Air-raid warning system and lighting restrictions ended. 4. Liberal Party issued seven-point policy for general election. 8. Mr. Churchill told Commons of end of European War and Peers gave thanks at Westminster Abbey and M.P.'s at St. Margaret's. 10. Revocation of number of Defence Regulations announced. 13. Prime Minister in Victory broadcast called for fresh efforts and further sacrifices to defeat Japan and reminded nation that we had still to complete our task in making the whole world "safe and clean." 15. Both Houses of Parliament decided to present Addresses to the King conveying congratulations on conclusion of War in Europe. 16. Mr. Bevin in Commons said demobilisation would begin on June 8 and that by end of 1945 750,000 men and women would be released from the Services under the group system. Call up would continue up to age of 30, but no more women would be conscripted. 17. Accompanied by the Queen the King in the Royal Gallery at Westminster received Addresses from both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Eden and Mr. Attlee arrived back from San Francisco. 21. In letters to Labour and Liberal leaders, Mr. Churchill suggested that Coalition Government should continue until Japan

was beaten and that the parties should consider means of consulting nation about prolonging life of Parliament. Labour Party Conference at Blackpool decided against staying in the Coalition and urged autumn election, and Mr. Attlee in his reply rejected Prime Minister's proposal. Liberals also favoured autumn election. 22. Mr. Churchill in another letter to Mr. Attlee reiterated objections to autumn election, holding that continued political unrest might weaken British prestige abroad. 23. The famous Coalition Government came to an end. Mr. Churchill tendered his resignation to the King and was invited to form a new Government. Prime Minister asked for dissolution of Parliament, and this was granted. 25. Mr. Churchill announced his "Caretaker" Ministry; it included Cabinet of 16, Mr. R. A. Butler becoming Minister of Labour, Mr. Lyttelton, President of Board of Trade, Mr. Brendan Bracken, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Harold Macmillan, Secretary for Air. 26. Prime Minister opened election campaign with speeches during tour of his constituency. 28. Mr. Churchill took leave of ex-Ministers at farewell party at 20 Downing Street. 29. Parliament reassembled. June 3. Mr. Eden suffering from duodenal ulcer, Mr. Churchill taking over control of Foreign Office. 4. Prime Minister gave first of election broadcast addresses and urged electorate to vote National and not Party, and declared no Socialist system could be established without a political police. 5. Mr. Attlee followed with Labour speech and ridiculed the secret police suggestion. 6. Dissolution Honours included viscounties for Lord Addison and Mr. George Lambert, baronies for Sir Edward Grigg, Capt. Harold Balfour, and three Labour M.P.'s, and Privy Councillorship for Mr. Will Thorne. 8. Another 34 Government factories allocated for civilian production. 9. Prime Minister's declaration of policy to electors issued. 14. National Labour Party disbanded. 15. Mr. Churchill formally invited Mr. Attlee to accompany him to forthcoming Conference of the "Big Three" as a friend and counsellor, and Mr. Attlee agreed, denying Prof. Laski's intimation that he would attend as an observer only. The Long Parliament was prorogued amid moving scenes. 18. Demobilisation of the Forces began. 20. Death of Marquess of Crewe. 25. Nearly 1,700 candidates nominated for general election, 2 Labour and one Ulster Unionist being returned unopposed. Mr. Churchill began election tour and was welcomed by great crowds in Midlands. 29. Prime Minister concluded his tour. 30. Election broadcasts closed with summing up by Mr. Churchill. July 5. Polling Day in England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. 7. Mr. Churchill arrived at Hendaye for brief holiday before Potsdam Conference. 17. Cohen Committee recommended several changes in company law. 21. Local authorities were authorised by Ministry of Health to requisition empty houses to relieve housing shortage. 25. Service votes checked and added to those polled at home. Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee, and Mr. Eden arrived in London to await results. 26. Counting of votes gave Labour Party a sweeping victory and Mr. Churchill resigned, Mr. Attlee being invited by the King to form a new Government. Among Ministers defeated were Mr. Amery, Mr. Brendan Bracken, Sir James Grigg, Mr. Ernest Brown, Mr. Hore Belisha, and Col. Llewellyn. All the Labour leaders were returned, many by large majorities, and Liberal Party was almost eclipsed, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Sir William Beveridge being beaten; 23 women were elected, all but 2 being Labour. Mr. Attlee said British democracy could make tremendous con-

tribution to building up of world peace and prosperity on firm foundations. 27. Mr. Attlee's first Ministers approved by the King. Mr. Herbert Morrison became Lord President and Leader of the House, Mr. Ernest Bevin Foreign Secretary, Mr. Hugh Dalton Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps President of Board of Trade, and Sir William Jowitt Lord Chancellor. 28. First Ministers took oath and received their seals, and later new Prime Minister and Mr. Bevin flew to Berlin to resume Potsdam Conference. Death of Countess of Oxford and Asquith. 30. Announced that after resigning Mr. Churchill had been offered Order of the Garter but had asked to be allowed to decline it. Aug. 1. New Parliament met; Commons re-elected Col. Clifton Brown as Speaker. 2. King approved his appointment and swearing in of M.P.'s began. Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin returned to London from Berlin. 4. Labour Government completed; Mr. George Isaacs became Minister of Labour and National Service and Mr. Aneurin Bevan Minister of Health. New Cabinet constituted of 20 members. 9. Last general election result announced. Labour members totalled 393 and Conservatives 189, Government having majority over all other parties and groups of 146. 11. Another 20 war plants allocated for peace work. 12. Sir Stafford Cripps said at Manchester that Government would not nationalise cotton industry and promised assistance if reforms were carried out. Mr. Attlee announced Britain would co-operate with United States to make power of atomic bomb an overwhelming influence towards world peace. 13. Resignation Honours included baronies for the three Service Chiefs and 4 Conservative M.P.'s and ex-M.P.'s, and viscounties for Lord Kemsley and Lord Marchwood, Mr. Amery and Mr. Ernest Brown becoming Companions of Honour. 15. State opening of Parliament coincided with first of VI Days. Both Houses adjourned for services of Thanksgiving. 16. Executive Committee of Preparatory Commission to create United Nations organisation held its first meeting in London. 21. Advisory Committee under Sir John Anderson set up to deal with development of atomic energy. 23. Minister of Labour announced in Commons quicker release from the Forces. Lords and Commons unanimously adopted motions for ratification of United Nations Charter. 24. Mr. Attlee stated that Lord Halifax and Lord Keynes were going to Washington to discuss cessation of lend-lease supplies which placed Britain in a very serious financial position. 26. Lord Wavell arrived in London for discussions with Cabinet. 28. Supply Departments issued guidance for employers whose war contracts were being cancelled, releasing 1,000,000 workers. Sept. 3. Mr. Attlee, in broadcast address, stressed the nation's heavy responsibilities after victory and called for patience over demobilisation, adding that immediate release was offered of Class B men for industry. 8. Sir Stafford Cripps announced setting up of a "working party" to recommend reforms in cotton industry. 11. Council of Foreign Ministers met in London for first time and began discussions of questions referred to it by Potsdam Conference. 16. Common Wealth Party decided to continue as independent political organisation. 18. Mr. Molotov at Press Conference said Soviet Government wanted trusteeship over Tripolitania and had interest in future of Eritrea. Text issued of letters between Mr. Churchill and General Franco on barriers between Spain and Britain in 1944. 19. Foreign Ministers' Council referred to their deputies plan to settle Italo-Yugoslav frontier problem on ethnic line with Trieste as a free port under international regime. 21. Further relaxa-

tion of control of British exports announced. 25. More Government factories allocated for civilian production. 26. French Government's proposals for treatment of Germany submitted to Foreign Ministers' Council. Australia and South Africa expressed regret at exclusion of the Dominions from Council's full deliberations. Oct. 1. Ministers' Council sat through most of the night in attempt to solve difficulties on procedure, Soviet Government having insisted on strict interpretation of decisions of Potsdam Conference. 2. Council decided to end its session because of deadlock on procedure, Soviet Foreign Minister insisting on elimination of France and China from the decisions. Large acceleration of rate of release from the Services announced. Government increased their majorities in first two bye-elections at Smethwick and Ashton under Lyne. 3. Executive Committee of Preparatory Commission of United Nations decided that permanent headquarters should be in United States and not Europe. 4. Sir Stafford Cripps said Government would leave private enterprise in industries not scheduled for nationalisation if they were run efficiently. 15. First major division in Commons gave Government majority of 123. Sir Stafford Cripps announced settling up of working parties in cotton, pottery, hosiery, furniture, and boot and shoe industries. 16. Commons granted Vote of Credit for £2,000,000,000. 22. Mr. Churchill in Commons urged Government to quicken pace of demobilisation. 23. Mr. Dalton introduced his interim Budget, which proposed from following April reduction of a shilling in standard rate of income tax, restoration of some of personal allowances, and increase of surtax and coming reduction of E.P.T. 24. Baronies conferred on 7 men to increase Governments representation in House of Lords. 30. Both Houses of Parliament unanimously adopted motions of thanks to the Services for their courage and sacrifice in the war. Conservative candidate won bye-election in Monmouth by increased majority. 31. Mr. Ralph Ascheton, Chairman of Conservative Party, elected for City of London.

MUNICIPAL.—(1944) Nov. 8. Sir Frank Alexander installed as Lord Mayor of London. 9. For fifth time Mr. Churchill attended Lord Mayor's luncheon; he said there would be no easy future in Europe and supreme efforts must be made to prosecute the war. Dec. 13. Prof. Patrick Abercrombie's plan for Greater London to discourage further growth of industry and population within the London Region and to provide for their distribution and grouping was issued. (1945) May 28. Sir Walter Monckton, in report to Home Office on boarding out of a boys with foster parents who were sent to prison for neglect, blamed both Newport Borough Council and Shropshire County Council, which he said failed in their duty to take adequate care of the children. June 1. Major Irving B. Gane elected Chamberlain of City of London after a poll. 12. General Eisenhower was warmly greeted as he drove to Guildhall to receive the honorary freedom of the City of London; he addressed a dense crowd from Mansion House balcony, and was entertained to lunch. July 20. Ministry of Town and Country Planning rejected Corporation's plan for rebuilding City of London. 25. The Common Council expressed regret at Minister's decision and asked for early conference with him. Sept. 15. Prime Minister inaugurated London's Thanksgiving Savings Week. 22. The effort closed with total of £143,780,283 against target of £125,000,000.

ACCIDENTS.—(1944) Nov. 27. Serious explosions occurred at R.A.F. underground depot few

miles from Burton on Trent, bombs being hurled over surrounding countryside and causing widespread damage; 70 were killed or missing. Dec. 29. Large area of northern England affected by earthquake, buildings in Manchester being violently shaken. (1945) Jan. 10. Workmen's train and motor-train collided near Belfast, 19 persons being killed and over 40 injured. 20 soldiers killed and 25 injured when mine exploded during lecture in hut at camp in Kent. 23. In fire at house near Exeter used by evacuated school, 4 boys were killed. 28. Collision between a passenger trains at Esher station killed a Canadian soldier and injured 30 passengers. Feb. 4. Passenger train which had just left King's Cross ran backwards in tunnel, rear coaches being derailed; 2 passengers were killed. 5. Colston Hall, Bristol, destroyed by fire. May 20. Folkestone's Victoria pier partly destroyed by fire. July 21. Express train from Glasgow to London collided with goods train at Ecclefechan, driver and fireman being killed and 50 passengers injured. Sept. 2. Empty troop train collided with buffer at Hayward's Heath and engine overturned, driver and fireman being killed. 7. Mystery explosion at Woolwich Arsenal killed 2 men and injured 18. Engine and 18 trucks plunged into ravine on Great Western Railway near Llangollen through embankment being washed away, driver being killed. 8. Liner *Empress of Russia* badly damaged by fire while in dock at Barrow in Furness, 2 men being killed. 30. Worst railway accident for several years occurred near Bourne End, Herts, 43 persons being killed when Perth to London express on L.M.S. line ran off rails and engine and 3 coaches plunged down embankment. Oct. 14. British ship, *Empire Raptier*, collided with Swedish steamer off Borkum and latter sank. 24. Mine drifting in heavy gale off south coast exploded off Folkestone, causing considerable damage. 26. More damage done by exploding mines.

AVIATION.—(1944) Nov. 13. Civilian passenger air service linking London with Liverpool and Belfast opened. 29. Canadian-built Mosquito flew from Labrador to Transport Command terminal in Britain; 2,230 miles, in 6 hours 8 minutes. Dec. 2. United States and Spain signed agreement enabling American air lines to fly to Spain immediately. 14. Nine short sea liner companies accepted railway companies' offer of partnership in their rail-air plan. (1945) Feb. 1. British air-liner conveying Prime Minister's staff to meeting of the Big Three crashed and 10 members were killed and 5 missing, believed killed. 28. Announced that Britain had 2 types of jet-propelled fighter aircraft in action. March 13. Government's policy for development of British civil air transport included creation of 3 new corporations, one to run Empire and North Atlantic services, second to maintain internal services and those to and from Europe, and third for new service to South America. British Overseas Airways Corporation would operate the first and would have financial interest in the others, formed respectively by railways and short-sea shipping interests and others, and by British shipping lines. 26. Liberator of Transport Command lost on voyage to Canada, passengers including Commander R. A. Brabner, Under Secretary for Air, Air Marshal Sir Peter Drummond, and several leading civil servants. 30. Canadian-built Mosquito flew 2,184 statute miles from Newfoundland to Scotland in 5 hours 38 minutes. May 17. Lancaster Aries completed non-stop flight over north geographical pole from base in Iceland. 21. Aries flew over North Magnetic Pole from Canada. 27. On arrival back

in England after 4,000-mile non-stop flight from Whitehorse, Yukon, Aries showed on its instruments the true position of Magnetic North Pole. **June 3.** Four R.A.F. Mosquitos flew from Britain to India in under 13 hours, fastest time being to Karachi in 12 hours 25 minutes. **16.** Skymaster of Transport Command made 9,120-mile flight to Karachi and back in 56 hours 11 minutes, flying time being 42 hours 23 minutes. **July 3.** Liberator bringing home British officials, including Sir William Malkin, lost on flight from Montreal. **Aug. 5.** World's largest flying-boat, *Hawaii Mays*, crashed in sea in Chesapeake Bay during test flight and sank, crew being rescued. **Sept. 6.** R.A.F. Mosquito flew from Cornwall to Newfoundland in 7 hours 2 minutes. **15.** To commemorate fifth anniversary of Battle of Britain, 300 R.A.F. planes of all types flew over London. **Oct. 19.** Marshal of the R.A.F., Sir Arthur Tedder, appointed Chief of the Air Staff in succession to Lord Portal of Hungerford. In practice flight Meteor jet aeroplane reached speed of over 600 miles per hour. **23.** Coastal Command Mosquito crossed Atlantic from Newfoundland to Cornwall in 5 hours 10 minutes. **27.** *Britannia*, Meteor jet-propelled plane, flew at 450 m.p.h. in trial flight at Herne Bay; later it set up world record of 606 m.p.h.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1944) Nov. 9. Body of a W.A.A.F. found in ditch near Beccles, Suffolk, death being due to strangulation. Leading Aircraftman Arthur Heys was sentenced to death at Suffolk Assizes on Jan. 24 for her murder and was executed on March 13. **10.** United States court-martial sentenced 9 American coloured soldiers to hard labour for life and dishonourable discharge for murder of 3 people at country hotel and for riotous assembly. **Dec. 4.** Body of Sir Eric Treichman, distinguished diplomat, found shot in grounds of his home near Honingham, Norfolk. American soldier, Private G. E. Smith, junr., was, at United States court-martial on Jan. 12, 1945, found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hanged. **(1945) Jan. 23.** Trial of accused in "cleft chin" murder, in which a taxi-owner was found dead in ditch at Staines, ended at Central Criminal Court in sentence of death on American paratrooper, Private Karl Gustav Hulten, and Mrs. Elizabeth Marina Jones, aged 18. Their appeals failed in Court of Criminal Appeal on Feb. 20. The woman was later reprieved but Hulten was hanged on March 8. **March 5.** At Central Criminal Court, Gerald Percy Sandys Hewitt was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for assisting enemy by supplying propaganda broadcasts from Paris during German occupation. **12.** Ronald Hedley sentenced to death at Old Bailey for murder of naval officer who tried to stop car in which Hedley was escaping from smash and grab raid at City jeweller's shop. **19.** At Stafford Assizes, Reginald Gough sent to penal servitude for 6 years for manslaughter of a foster child by cruel treatment; his wife sent to prison for 6 months for wilful neglect. **April 26.** At Central Criminal Court 3 men were sent to prison for 9 months for conspiring to endeavour to cause disaffection among members of the forces. **June 6.** Bodies of married couple were found in their bungalow at Leigh on Sea. John Riley Young, builder, aged 40, was arrested and was later sentenced to death. **28.** Women was shot dead at garage at Thornton Heath. Peter Joseph Jarman, aged 18, was arrested and at Central Criminal Court on Sept. 25 he was sentenced to death. Appeal was unsuccessful, but he was reprieved. **July 11.** Vera Guest, 18-year-old girl, found strangled with scarf in sister's house at Hillingdon. Police sought her friend, Ronald

Bertram Mauri, who was captured 4 days later in wood near Menmouth after chase across Southern England. He was found guilty of murder at Central Criminal Court on Sept. 20 and was sentenced to death, being hanged on Oct. 31. **Sept. 19.** William Joyce ("Lord Haw Haw") was at Central Criminal Court sentenced to death for treason by broadcasting. His appeal failed. **Oct. 7.** At Pentonville 5 German prisoners of war were hanged for murder of fellow prisoner at Comrie camp. **17.** Body of London taxi-driver found in pump-house on Lambeth Bridge, after being shot through head. **25.** In sands of Red Wharf Bay, Anglesea, was found body of married woman who lived in adjacent bungalow.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1944) Nov. 13. Commission on City of London churches, in interim report, recommended preservation of all not destroyed beyond hope of restoration and amalgamation of some parishes. Church Assembly approved Measure to establish pensions for bishops. **(1945) Jan. 4.** Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Bishop of London, nominated Archbishop of Canterbury. **Feb. 2.** Election formally confirmed at St. Paul's. **April 19.** Dr. Fisher enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral. **May 16.** Convocation of Canterbury decided against changing present sequence of baptism, confirmation and Holy Communion. Death of Dr. Campbell Morgan, for many years Minister at Westminster Chapel. **June 19.** Church Assembly approved measure enabling the Church to set up special courts to try cases of "unseemly conduct" among clergymen. **20.** Dr. J. W. C. Wand, Bishop of Bath and Wells, nominated as Bishop of London. **Sept. 13.** Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other Church leaders saw Prime Minister on situation in Europe and were given assurance that problem of refugees was engaging Government's attention. **Oct. 9.** Dr. Wand enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral. **11.** Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing Convocation of Canterbury, stressed necessity of loyalty to United Nations Charter and said committee was considering control of atomic energy. **18.** House of Commons declined to remove bar against clergyman teaching in State-aided schools.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1944) Nov. 8. Burnham Committee agreed on salary scales for teachers in publicly maintained schools for three-year period. **9.** Lord Quickswood resigned post of Provost of Eton. **16.** Nuffield Foundation announced grants of £150,000 to Durham, Glasgow, and Manchester Universities to assist in development of teaching and research in industrial health. **(1945) Jan. 19.** Association of Education Committees approved Burnham Committee's new scales. **24.** L.C.C. Education Committee approved estimates of expenditure on educational services of £14,942,920 for 1945-46. **Feb. 21.** Burnham Technical Committee agreed upon higher pay scales for teachers in technical colleges and institutes. **22.** Mr. Eden appointed Chancellor of Birmingham University. **March 10.** Education estimates amounted to £84,507,780, increase of £19,609,620. **12.** Minister of Education accepted recommendation of McNair Committee that there should be only qualified teachers, but appointment of temporary teachers for 5 years approved owing to shortage. New draft regulations prescribing conditions to be satisfied by schools to qualify for grant published. **July 29.** Mr. B. H. Sumner elected Warden of All Souls. **Sept. 28.** Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education, announced that raising of school-leaving age to 15 would be introduced on April 1, 1947, and that 13,000 extra teachers would be

required. **Oct. 20.** Sir John Boyd Orr, M.P., elected Rector of Glasgow University. **25.** Honorary degrees conferred by Oxford University on Field-Marshal Montgomery, General Eisenhower, Sir Arthur Tedder, Lt.-General Fcyberg, and Admiral Sir John Dorey. **30.** Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham, elected Rector of Edinburgh University.

IRELAND.—(1945) May 13. In his Victory broadcast Mr. Churchill said that in 1940 Britain might have been forced to come to close quarters with Eire over refusal to permit use of ports and airfields. **16.** Mr. de Valera replied that this code of necessity had caused the two wars and said that by resisting temptation Mr. Churchill had advanced cause of international morality. **18.** Mr. de Valera said Eire would send clothing and food valued at £3,000,000 to Europe. **June 4.** In Northern Ireland general election 89 candidates were nominated, 20 being returned unopposed. **14.** Polling took place in Ulster. **18.** Election for new President of Eire resulted in favour of Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, who received 565,165 votes against 453,424 for General McEoin. **25.** Mr. O'Kelly installed as President. **July 2.** Earl Granville appointed Governor of Northern Ireland on resignation of Duke of Abercorn. **11.** Mr. de Valera declared in Dail that Eire was a republic. **13.** Last result in Northern Ireland election gave Government 31 seats out of 52 against 38 in previous House. **17.** Mr. de Valera in Dail said Eire had been a republic since Dec. 29, 1937, when new Constitution came into operation. **20.** New Northern Ireland Parliament opened. **24.** Eire Government issued order enabling them to intern Irish citizens without trial. **Aug. 10.** Northern Ireland Nationalists abandoned abstentionist policy for both Westminster and Belfast Parliaments. **Sept. 7.** Lord Granville sworn in as Governor of Northern Ireland. **20.** Eire Government decided to complete flying-boat base at Rineanna, near Limerick.

LABOUR.—(1944) Nov. 3. Miners voted for one national union by 430,630 to 39,464. **Dec. 12.** Mr. Morgan Phillips appointed secretary of Labour Party. **14.** At Labour Party Conference in London Executive resolution on Socialist policy was strengthened by amendment calling for public ownership of the land, heavy industry, and all forms of banking, transport, fuel and power. **15.** Against the executive, Conference carried resolution demanding release of Indian political leaders. **25.** London tube traffic paralysed by unofficial strike for Christmas Day only. **(1945) Jan. 10.** Agricultural Wages Board awarded adult male farm workers increase of 5s., bringing minimum wage to £3 10s. Joint Maritime Commission of International Labour Office recommended principle of a seafarers' charter. **29.** Governing Body of International Labour Office approved proposals for international seamen's charter. **Feb. 6.** World Trade Union Conference opened in London. **7.** Mr. Attlee welcomed delegates on behalf of Mr. Churchill. **16.** Conference demanded that trade union movement should be represented at San Francisco conference of United Nations in advisory capacity. **17.** With exception of American Federation of Labour, Conference accepted in principle union of all workers in World Federation of Trade Unions. **28.** Sir Stafford Cripps re-admitted to membership of Labour Party. **March 6.** As strikers at London docks refused to resume work, 3,000 troops handled cargoes. **8.** Dockers' strike settled. **18.** Mr. Churchill informed Trades Union Congress that he could not consider amendment of

Trade Disputes Act. **April 1.** Co-operative Party Conference rejected proposal to affiliate to Labour Party. **1.L.P.** Conference decided to re-affiliate to Labour Party when Coalition Government ended. **25.** Arbitration Tribunal awarded engineers increase of 4s. 6d. a week on basic rate. **26.** Committee of Inquiry found London dockers' strike wholly unwarranted. **May 1.** Wages advanced in shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. **21.** Labour Party Conference opened at Blackpool and in private session decided against remaining in Coalition Government. Delegates decided not to reopen question of a united progressive front. **25.** Conference concluded after delegates had overruled executive by carrying resolution advocating equal post-war gratuities for the Forces, irrespective of rank and sex. **31.** Labour Party rejected I.L.P.'s application for affiliation. **July 6.** Guaranteed 14 days' annual holiday with pay announced for railway workers. **25.** T.U.C. General Council decided in favour of military conscription for all in peace-time. **Aug. 2.** Ministry of Labour intervened in negotiations on railwaymen's claim for higher minimum wage and improved conditions. **3.** As a result negotiations which had been suspended were resumed. **9.** Railway companies and unions agreed on terms which increased men's minimum wage rate by 7s. **13.** After "go slow" movement for 10 weeks, London dockers decided to resume work. **24.** Agreement reached by railway companies and shopmen's unions on pay and guaranteed week. **28.** Railway unions accepted shopmen's settlement. **Sept. 11.** Trades Union Congress at Blackpool unanimously demanded speed-up of demobilisation and review of war-time controls of labour. **12.** Prime Minister addressed Congress, and spoke of the testing time ahead. **13.** Mr. Isaacs assured Congress that Government's aim was to get men out of the Forces in shortest possible time, but main principles of Bevin scheme would be adhered to. **14.** Mr. Charles Dukes elected Chairman of T.U.C. **25.** Second meeting of World Trade Union Conference opened in Paris. **Oct. 1.** Unofficial strike of Liverpool dockers began; Birkenhead dockers also on strike. **2.** World T.U.C. in Paris agreed on constitution of International Federation of Trade Unions. **3.** International Federation held its first meeting in Paris. **4.** Sir Walter Citrine and Mr. Ebbv Edwards elected British members of Federation's Executive Committee. **8.** Dockers' strike affected 10 ports. World T.U.C. in Paris ended. **9.** London dockers joined strike. **10.** Troops unloaded urgent cargoes at Hull and Grimsby; over 30,000 men out. **18.** Employers offered dockers a guaranteed minimum wage and improved holiday conditions, but discussions suspended until men returned to work. **22.** Dockers' strike extended and more troops drafted into ports. **29.** Dockers at some ports returned to work. Later all men resumed and discussions were re-opened.

LEGAL.—(1945) Jan. 31. Lord Wright elected Chairman of United Nations War Crimes Commission. **April 3.** Miss Sybil Campbell appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, first woman to hold such office. **June 22.** King's Bench Divisional Court held that football pool competitions conducted through newspapers were illegal. **July 27.** Sir William Jowitt, K.C., appointed Lord Chancellor. **Aug. 3.** Mr. Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P., appointed Attorney-General, and Major Frank Soskice, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General. **8.** Nuremberg chosen for venue of first trial of major war criminals under agreement signed in London by Britain, United States, U.S.S.R., and

France. **Sept. 14.** Members of British War Crime Executive announced; it included Attorney-General and Solicitor-General and last Conservative Attorney-General. **28.** Lord Justice Lawrence appointed British member of International Military Tribunal for trial of major war criminals in Europe, with Mr. Justice Bickett as alternative member. **Oct. 19.** Lord Chancellor told Magistrates' Association he wished to set up another Royal Commission to examine question of the magistracy. **21.** Mr. Justice Tucker appointed Lord Justice of Appeal and Judge Austin Jones a judge of Divorce Division, Mr. Justice Denning being transferred to King's Bench Division. **24.** Court of Appeal upheld judgment prohibiting publication of football pool coupons in newspapers. **25.** Court of Appeal held that a registered trade union was entitled to sue for an alleged libel. **27.** General Council of the Bar declared it was undesirable that a member of English Bar should defend war criminals at Nuremberg.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1944) **Nov. 2.** Canadian National Defence Minister, Mr. J. L. Ralston, resigned and was succeeded by General McNaughton. **19.** Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Tait appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia. **20.** New constitution for Jamaica, restoring self-government, proclaimed. **21.** Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls appointed South African High Commissioner in London. **23.** Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King, announced that 16,000 conscripted men would be drafted overseas as reinforcements. Mr. Power, Air Minister, resigned. **28.** Demonstrations against conscription by troops in British Columbia were announced. **Dec. 1.** Maharajah of Manipur crowned with ancient rites. **7.** Canadian House of Commons, by 170 votes to 44, rejected Conservative amendment to Government's motion of confidence. **8.** Vote of confidence passed by 143 to 70. **15.** Labour Party won first election held in Jamaica under new constitution. (1945) **Jan. 28.** Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Sydney, after calling at Gibraltar, Malta, and Ceylon. **29.** They were accorded enthusiastic reception when they landed and left for Canberra. **30.** Duke of Gloucester sworn in as Governor-General at Canberra. **Feb. 5.** President Roosevelt arrived at Malta to confer with Mr. Churchill, and presented a scroll to Malta from the United States. General McNaughton, Canadian Defence Minister, defeated in bye-election. **21.** Duke of Gloucester opened new session of Australian Federal Parliament. **23.** Disastrous fire destroyed section of business-centre of Georgetown, capital of British Guiana. **March 1.** Explosion in magazine in Pretoria caused heavy casualties. **5.** Proposals for revised constitution for Nigeria published. **24.** Duke of Gloucester opened Sydney's new graving dock. **26.** Indian Central Legislative Assembly threw out Finance Bill, Opposition Parties uniting. **30.** British Commonwealth Air Training Plan formally closed near Ottawa. **April 3.** Agreements were signed under which Britain took all the beef, bacon, ham, and eggs that Canada could supply to end of 1946. **16.** Canadian Parliament dissolved. **18.** Canadian Ministry reconstructed, 5 members resigning. **24.** First meetings of Standing Central African Council at Salisbury, Rhodesia. **May 17.** Government's plan for future Government of Burma included establishment of executive council. **26.** Duchess of Gloucester suffering from overstrain. **June 5.** In election in Ontario, Government of Col. Drew secured 66 seats out of 90. **11.** General election in Canada gave Mr. MacKenzie King's Liberal Govern-

ment a reduced majority. **14.** Government's new proposals for India included reconstitution of the Viceroy's Council, members of which would be chosen from among leaders of political life, main constitution position remaining unchanged. **19.** Arrival of Service votes caused personal defeat of Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Premier, but left general position unchanged. **25.** Lord Wavell began conference in Simla on reconstitution of Viceroy's Executive Council. **July 5.** Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, died at Canberra. **8.** Most of Indian parties sent in lists of candidates for seats on Executive Council. **9.** Moslem League decided not to submit a panel of names. **11.** Viceroy saw Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gandhi in effort to save the conference. **12.** Australian Parliamentary Labour Party elected Mr. J. B. Chifley as their leader. **13.** He became Prime Minister of Commonwealth and his Cabinet was sworn in. **14.** Simla Conference closed, having failed to reach agreement. **17.** Ammunition dump near Halifax, Nova Scotia, caught fire and blew up, shaking the city and necessitating evacuation of Dartmouth. **30.** Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to Earl of Athlone. **Aug. 6.** Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Premier, elected for new constituency. **7.** New Zealand ratified United Nations Charter. **21.** Act prohibiting private banks from operating in Australia without Government authority came into effect. **22.** All-India Congress Committee and provincial Congress bodies legalised in Bombay. Duke of Gloucester improving after entering hospital for leg injury. **26.** Duke ordered complete rest for two months. **28.** Mr. J. A. Beasley, Australian Minister of Defence, appointed Australian Resident Minister in London. **29.** General de Gaulle arrived in Ottawa and conferred with Mr. MacKenzie King. **Sept. 4.** Lieut.-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, **C.**, appointed Governor-General of New Zealand. **6.** Earl of Athlone opened new Canadian Parliament. **7.** Australian House of Representatives unanimously ratified United Nations Charter. **8.** Duke of Gloucester left hospital. **18.** New graving dock at Capetown opened. **19.** Viceroy broadcast new step towards self-government for India, Government intending to convene a constitution-making body and to appoint Executive Council which would have support of main Indian Parties. **27.** Communal riots broke out in Bombay. **28.** Viceroy met delegation of Indian Princes to discuss future of the States. **Oct. 9.** Civil government resumed in Burma. South Africa ratified United Nations Charter. Soudbury Commission recommended that Ceylon should have self-government on the British model, with full Dominion status as ultimate aim. **16.** Charter of United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation signed at Quebec by 30 nations. Governor of Burma returned to Rangoon and was warmly greeted. **22.** Indian Government announced that grant of permanent commissions in Indian Navy and Army would be restricted to Indians, European officers being gradually eliminated. **28.** Hon. Gideon Brand van Zyl appointed Governor-General of Union of South Africa.

UNITED STATES.

(1944) **Nov. 4.** Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British representative on Combined Chiefs of Staff, died in New York. **7.** Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected for fourth term as President. Democrats also gained seats in Congress, securing 57 out of 96 in the Senate and 242 out of 435 in House of Representatives. **22.** Civil Aviation Conference at

Chicago referred a draft partial convention to a special sub-committee. 26. General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson appointed to succeed Sir John Dill as head of British Joint Staff Mission in Washington. 27. Mr. Cordell Hull was succeeded by Mr. Edward Stettinius as Secretary of State. Dec. 3. Civil Aviation Conference agreed to the freedom of innocent passage and freedom to land anywhere for servicing or other non-commercial purposes. 6. Britain elected by Aviation Conference to the Council to supervise air transport. 7. Conference closed with signature by all the delegates of the air convention. 19. 78th Congress ended. (1945) Jan. 1. Disclosed that 2 Nazi agents landed from U-boat in Maine had been arrested. 6. In Message to Congress President asked for a National Service Law to assure presence of right number of workers in the right place. 9. In his Budget, Mr. Roosevelt estimated that war expenditure for next official year would be between £15,000,000,000 and £20,000,000,000. 10. Navy Department announced loss of 3 destroyers in typhoon in West Pacific. 15. Britain and United States reached agreement to increase supply shipments to liberated Europe. 20. Mr. Roosevelt inaugurated into fourth term as President at Washington. 22. Former Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace, nominated as Secretary of Commerce. Feb. 2. Death of William Eugene ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, prohibition lecturer. 9. United States accepted main principles of civil aviation conference. 16. House of Representatives passed Bill separating Reconstruction Finance Corporation from Department of Commerce. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Alexandria discussed war against Japan. 28. President arrived back at the White House after Yalta Conference. March 1. He explained its results and meaning to Congress. 9. Canadian Prime Minister arrived in Washington. April 10. Senate passed bill extending Lend-Lease for one year. 12. President Roosevelt died suddenly at Warm Springs, Georgia, from cerebral hemorrhage. Vice-President Harry Truman sworn in as President. 13. Whole of world mourned loss of Mr. Roosevelt. King George sent messages to widow and new President and ordered Court mourning. 14. Body of Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Washington; funeral service took place in White House. Mr. Eden and Earl of Athlone attending. 15. Burial took place on his estate at Hyde Park. 16. President Truman addressed Congress for first time, declaring that he would follow broad policy of President Roosevelt in immediate problems of war and peace, and emphasising essential need of unity at home and abroad. 25. President Truman, by broadcast address, opened the San Francisco Conference to frame a world organisation for enforcement of peace; 46 Allied nations were represented. Mr. Eden leading for United Kingdom and Mr. Molotov for the Soviet Union. 27. Conference refused request of U.S.S.R. that Polish Provisional Government should be represented; it granted U.S.S.R. 3 votes in proposed world assembly. May 4. Britain, United States, U.S.S.R. and China decided to invite France to their private meetings. 5. Discussions at San Francisco on Polish problem suspended for explanation by U.S.S.R. of arrest of group of prominent Poles invited to meet military authorities at Moscow. 14. Mr. Eden and Mr. Attlee arrived at Washington from San Francisco and saw the President. 14. Latin-American States agreed to the "Big Five" formula for fitting regional pacts into the world organisation. 23. President appointed new Secretaries of Labour and Agriculture and Attorney-General. June 7. House of Representatives ap-

proved Bretton Woods monetary agreements by 345 to 18. "Big Five" at San Francisco reached agreement on veto question under which nations were given right to bring disputes before the Council. 18. General Eisenhower arrived in Washington and was given tumultuous welcome. He addressed Congress and received Distinguished Service Medal from President. 19. New York gave the General wonderful greeting. 20. Senate passed Bill to extend reciprocal trade agreements programme for 3 years, President being authorised to reduce tariff rates. 25. The World Security Charter unanimously approved at San Francisco by 50 nations. 26. The Charter was signed and Conference closed after President Truman had delivered address in which he described the Charter as "a solid structure upon which we can build a better world." 27. Mr. Stettinius resigned office of Secretary of State and was appointed United States' representative on new Security Council. 29. House of Representatives passed Bill to make Speaker of the House next in line of succession should Presidency fall vacant before end of term. July 1. Mr. James F. Byrnes named by President as Secretary of State. 2. Senate confirmed nomination. 5. Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. 6. Mr. F. M. Vinson nominated as his successor. 7. President Truman, Mr. Byrnes, and their political and military advisers sailed for Europe to meet Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin. 19. Senate adopted Bretton Woods agreements by 61 to 16. 20. House of Representatives accepted minor Senate amendments and the Bill was passed. 28. Senate ratified United Nations Charter by 89 to 2. Military aircraft crashed in fog into 79th storey of famous New York skyscraper, Empire State Building, exploded and fell into street. Several storeys were set alight by blazing petrol and 13 people were killed. Aug. 7. President arrived back from Berlin. 8. He ratified United Nations Charter. 10. Two sections of the Empire Builder train collided in North Dakota, 40 passengers being killed. 21. Orders given by President to cancel all outstanding contracts for lend-lease except where Allied Governments were willing to pay or where it would be to United States' interests to complete them. At same time resources of Export-Import Bank were thrown open to Britain and other Allied nations to help buy food and other vital supplies. 22. General de Gaulle arrived at Washington by air and saw the President. 27. President urged Congress to continue conscription for another 2 years. 29. Reports of army and navy boards of inquiry into Pearl Harbour published; several senior officers were criticised. 30. President, in his report on lend-lease to Congress, said plans for feeding Europe were being worked out and stressed that final settlement of war costs must not cloud future international relationships. Sept. 2. VJ-Day in the Republic. President in broadcast spoke of grave task of preserving the peace. 6. Mr. Truman, in Message to Congress, said Allies could not pay their lend-lease debt in cash and other means of settlement would be found, United States having moral obligation to peoples of liberated areas to maintain flow of supplies. 11. Lord Halifax and Lord Keynes began discussions in Washington on Anglo-American trade. 18. Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Patterson. 24. Signing of revised Anglo-American agreement on petroleum announced. 27. Mr. Patterson announced reduction of the Army to 1,630,000 within a year. Oct. 20. Report issued in Washington showed that Britain's war sacrifices were greater than in United States or Canada. 23. President

urged Congress to secure a year's training for all male citizens as part of Republic's armed power. 24. United Nations Organisation formally called into being at Washington, 29 ratifications having been received. 27. President, speaking at Navy Day celebration, outlined 12 fundamental points of American foreign policy, made more urgent by the atomic bomb, and said they regarded as sacred trust the possession of this new power of destruction.

FRANCE.

(1944) Nov. 7. Enlarged Consultative Assembly held its first meeting in Paris, 7 women members sitting for first time. 9. M. A. le Percq, Finance Minister, killed in motor accident. 11. Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle laid wreaths on tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and witnessed military review. It was announced that Britain, U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. had invited France to become full and permanent member of European Advisory Committee. 13. Mr. Churchill visited French troops in the Vosges. 15. Council of Ministers decided that the Renault works should be confiscated and become the property of the State. 29. Government nationalised two-thirds of the country's mines. Dec. 2. General de Gaulle conferred with Marshal Stalin in Moscow. 10. Visit to Moscow ended with signature of Soviet-French Treaty of Alliance and mutual assistance. 21. National Assembly unanimously approved Franco-Soviet pact. 26. Eight French Gestapo leaders executed in Paris region. 29. Henri Béraud, Anglophobe writer, sentenced to death by Paris court for intelligence with the enemy. He was later reprieved. Crowd broke into gaol at Alais, near Nîmes, and seized and shot dead 4 French collaborators. (1945) Jan. 17. Over 100 persons killed when train overran buffers at Valéry en Caux, near Dieppe. 19. Robert Brasillach, Journalist, sentenced to death in Paris for intelligence with enemy. 27. Lyons Court sentenced Charles Maurras, Royalist leader, to solitary confinement for life for collaboration. Feb. 23. Announced that Doriot, French Fascist leader, had been killed in air attack in Germany. March 1. France and Italy agreed to re-establish direct relations and exchange envoys. 2. General de Gaulle outlined programme of social and economic reform before National Consultative Assembly. 15. Admiral Jean Estève, Vichy Resident-General in Tunisia in 1942, sentenced to life imprisonment on treason charges by Paris High Court. 27. Financial agreement between France and Britain signed in Paris. April 2. General de Gaulle presented colours to 150 re-formed regiments. 20. General Dentz, former High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, condemned to death by High Court on charge of intelligence with the enemy. 24. Marshal Pétain reached Switzerland from Germany on way to France to surrender. 26. He entered France and was arrested and interned. 30. Municipal elections showed decided swing to the Left. May 2. Laval and his wife arrested at Barcelona on arriving by air. 15. Consultative Assembly met in Palais Bourbon to celebrate Allied victory. 25. Field-Marshal Montgomery was enthusiastically greeted in Paris where General de Gaulle presented him with Grand Cross of Legion of Honour. June 4. All banknotes of 50 francs and over handed in for replacement by new notes. 14. General Eisenhower decorated by General de Gaulle in Paris. 19. Marcel Déat sentenced to death by default by Paris High Court. July 9. Huge arms dump in Dunkirk blew up, centre of port being wiped out, and a few casualties caused. 14. Bastille Day celebrated in pre-war fashion. 23. Trial of

Marshal Pétain began in Paris. 29. Assembly rejected by 210 to 19 constitutional proposals sponsored by General de Gaulle and declared in favour of sovereign Constituent Assembly. 30. Expelled from Spain, Laval flew to Austria where he was arrested and handed over to the French. Aug. 1. He arrived in Paris by air. General de Gaulle slightly amended plan for referendum on constitutional question but retained essential features. 15. Paris Supreme Court jury, after 6 hours' deliberation, found Marshal Pétain guilty of treason and scheming to overthrow Republican regime and he was sentenced to death. 17. General de Gaulle commuted death sentence on Pétain to detention for life. French Government ratified United Nations Charter. Sept. 23. Elections for councils-general took place throughout France; results showed marked swing to the left. Oct. 3. Paris High Court sentenced Joseph Darnand to death for treason. 4. Trial of Pierre Laval opened by Paris High Court; after interchanges with judge, Laval was ejected. 6. He refused to attend sittings of Court. 9. In his absence, Laval was found guilty of conspiracy against security of the State and was sentenced to death. 10. Darnand executed. 15. Laval shot after attempting suicide by taking poison. International Labour Organisation Conference opened in Paris. 19. Italy re-admitted to I.L.O. 21. Heavy poll in general election which returned Communists, Resistance Movement, and Socialists in almost equal numbers, and in referendum gave large majorities for General de Gaulle's proposal for a single-chamber Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution. 25. General Dentz reprieved, death sentence being commuted to one of detention for life.

GERMANY.

(See also CHRONICLE OF THE WAR, 1938-1945, pp. 1031 et seq.)

(1945) May 20. British Army Headquarters said Germany would be decentralised, political and administrative power hitherto concentrated in Berlin being taken over by industrial, maritime, and agricultural provinces, but Germany would not be dismembered. 22. Field-Marshal Montgomery appointed Commander-in-Chief of British Forces of Occupation and British Member of Allied Control Council. General Eisenhower was United States Member. 23. Admiral Donitz and members of his "Government" and remnants of General Staff arrested by British Army. Himmler poisoned himself while detained by British security police at Lüneburg. 30. Field-Marshal Montgomery issued his first proclamation to German people, who, he said, would have to work willingly and efficiently to restore economic life of the country. Marshal Zhukov appointed Russian Commander-in-Chief of occupation forces and representative on Allied Control Commission. June 1. Two Hitler youths, aged 16 and 17, shot at Wiesbaden for espionage after sentence by military court. 5. Field-Marshal Montgomery, General Eisenhower, Marshal Zhukov, and General de Lattre de Tassigny signed in Berlin declaration on defeat of Germany and assumption of supreme authority by the four Allied Governments, each of which occupied one of the four zones into which Germany was divided. 10. Marshal Zhukov at Frankfurt decorated Field-Marshal Montgomery and General Eisenhower with Russian Order of Victory. Field-Marshal Montgomery told Germans that British soldiers had been ordered not to fraternise because Allies were determined Germans should realise that Germany had begun the war. 14. Non-fraternisa-

tion order relaxed in respect of children. Ribbentrop was taken by security police at Hamburg. **July 4.** British troops arrived in Berlin headed by the "Desert Rats." **6.** They took over their sector and Union Jack was unfurled at foot of German victory column overlooking Tiergarten. **10.** Agreement reached by Allied Control Council to meet problem of feeding Berlin civilians. **12.** British took over full government in their sector of Berlin. In name of the King, Field-Marshal Montgomery presented British decorations to Marshal Zhukov and other Russian leaders. **13.** Berlin Municipal Council decided to confiscate property of all members of Nazi Party. **14.** Fraternisation ban in British and American zones further relaxed, but troops not allowed to enter German houses. **15.** Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden, and Mr. Attlee arrived in Berlin for Potsdam Conference. President Truman flew from Antwerp to Berlin. **16.** Potsdam Conference opened with meeting of the Chiefs of Staff. **17.** First meeting of the three leaders, President Truman presiding. **21.** Mr. Churchill took the salute from 7th Armoured Division at British victory parade in Berlin. **25.** Leaders met and Conference adjourned to enable Mr. Churchill to fly home to await general election result. Announced that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten had been to Potsdam to discuss situation in South-East Asia with the Big Three. **28.** Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin arrived in Berlin and made formal calls on President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin. Big Three Conference was resumed. **31.** At Darmstadt 7 Germans sentenced to death for murder of American airmen in 1944. **Aug. 1.** Potsdam Conference closed. **2.** Report of the Conference stated that supreme authority in Germany would remain with Allied Control Council, no central government being established for some time and electoral system being developed gradually. It dealt with reparations and eastern frontiers, Königsberg being given to the U.S.S.R., and announced that France and China would join the Three Powers to draw up treaties of peace with Italy and former satellite countries, peace being made with Germany when central government was established. **13.** Two leave trains collided near Cleve, several British soldiers being killed. **22.** Field-Marshal Montgomery slightly injured when his plane crashed into tree at airport in northern Germany. **24.** 21st Army Group became the British Army of the Rhine. **29.** Names of 24 major German war criminals to be tried before International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg included Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop, Streicher, Ley, and von Papen. **31.** Field-Marshal von Brauchitsch and Manstein arrested and interned. **Sept. 5.** Hugo Stinnes and other Ruhr industrialists arrested on orders of British Control Commission. **7.** British, American, Russian, and French troops took part in V-Day parade in Berlin. **14.** Immediate formation of local governing "nominated representative Councils" and German political parties permitted in British Zone. **17.** Trial opened at Luneburg of 45 men and women charged with causing death of inmates of Belsen and Auschwitz concentration camps. **20.** Allied Control Council decided that imports into Germany should be kept to minimum, country being treated as single economic unit. Council also abolished separate zonal orders on non-fraternisation. **25.** Germans told by Allied Commanders that their economy and relations with other countries would be completely controlled. Five industrial undertakings would be dismantled and made available as reparations. **27.** Larger food rations for children announced. **Oct. 7.** Chief prosecutors of the Four Powers in Berlin signed indictment of

leading war criminals. **8.** Rudolf Hess flown to Nuremberg from England to await trial. **14.** Preparatory work for re-establishing central administrative machinery in Germany suspended. **18.** International Military Tribunal held its first open session in Berlin and received indictment against Nazi leaders, none of whom was present. **21.** U-boat pens at Hamburg blown up by Royal Engineers with German explosives. Five U-boat men found guilty at Hamburg of murder of sailors by machine-gunning them in the water. **24.** Robert Ley, one of major war criminals, strangled himself in his cell at Nuremberg.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1944) **Nov. 1.** Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Premier agreed that National Government should be formed. **6.** Lord Moynie, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, shot by a civilians while leaving his car outside his residence at Cairo; he died later. His driver was also killed. **16.** Belgian Government's decision to disband Resistance groups led to resignation of 3 Ministers. **19.** Revolt in Bolivia was suppressed after brief initial success. **24.** M. Mikolajczyk, Polish Premier, resigned. **25.** Riots occurred in Brussels, and gendarmerie fired on demonstrators, several of whom were injured. **30.** M. Arciszewski formed new Polish Government. **Dec. 1.** E.A.M. Ministers resigned from Greek Government. **3.** Shots were fired on forbidden demonstration in Athens, and British tanks patrolled streets. **7.** Progress made in clearing Athens and the Piræus of E.L.A.S. forces. Japanese industrial areas were damaged by serious earthquake shock. **12.** Field-Marshal Alexander and Mr. Harold Macmillan, Minister Resident in Mediterranean Theatre, arrived in Athens. Agreement reached between Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Premier on formation of united provisional government and elections. **20.** E.L.A.S. troops captured rear headquarters of R.A.F., 10 miles from Athens. **25.** Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden arrived in Athens by air. **28.** They left Athens after undertaking to recommend to King of the Hellenes acceptance of immediate establishment of a Regency, desired by leaders of all parties. **30.** King of the Hellenes appointed Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent and promised not to return to Greece unless summoned by free expression of national will. **31.** Polish National Committee at Lublin constituted itself Provisional Government of Poland. (1945) **Jan. 5.** Lublin Government recognised by the U.S.S.R. as Provisional Government of Poland. **12.** Truce arranged with E.L.A.S., whose forces were to be withdrawn and to cease fire. The Ledo road to China completed. **15.** Truce in Greece came into effect. **22.** King Peter of Yugoslavia dismissed Dr. Subasic and his Government. Military court in Egypt sentenced to death two men for murder of Lord Moynie. **29.** Yugoslav Cabinet resigned and Dr. Subasic invited to form new united Government, thus settling the crisis. **Feb. 1.** Polish Government in London severed relations with Czech Government. One hundred and twenty-seven persons killed in railway accident in Mexico. **12.** M. van Acker formed new Belgian Cabinet. Greek Government and E.A.M. reached agreement, all E.L.A.S. forces to give up their arms. The Yalta Conference agreed on re-organisation of Polish provisional government. **14.** Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden were enthusiastically welcomed when they visited Athens. **15.** New Belgian Cabinet received vote of confidence. Yugoslav Government left London for Belgrade. **16.** Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden at Cairo conferred with Emperor of

Ethiopia. 17. Mr. Churchill had discussions with King of Saudi Arabia, Syrian President and King of Egypt. President Roosevelt received the three monarchs on American cruiser. 24. After making statement announcing Egypt's entry into the war against Germany and Japan, Ahmed Maher Pasha, Premier, was shot dead in Parliament by youth who was arrested. More freedom for Italy in home and foreign affairs announced. March 2. King Peter chose Yugoslav Regency Council. 21. Russia denounced Turkish-Soviet treaty. 22. Covenant of the Arab League signed at Cairo. 30. New Government for Czechoslovakia formed. April 3. President Benes received enthusiastic welcome on returning to Czechoslovakia. 9. Britain and United States renewed normal diplomatic relations with Argentina. 22. A 20-year pact of mutual assistance between Soviet Union and Poland signed at Moscow. May 14. Britain and United States sent Notes to Marshal Tito intimating that his claim to Trieste must be decided by orderly processes. 29. Serious fighting broke out in Damascus between Syrians and French after several days of disturbances. 30. Persia demanded evacuation of British, American, and Russian troops. 31. In response to message from Mr. Churchill, French Government ordered French troops in the Levant to cease fire. Mr. T. V. Soong became Premier of China on resignation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who remained Commander-in-Chief. Norwegian Government arrived back in Oslo. June 1. Damascus quiet but strike began in the Lebanon in sympathy with Syria. 3. French troops left Damascus. 4. Arab League demanded French withdrawal from the Levant. 5. Guatemala announced fusion with Salvador. 7. King Haakon received moving welcome on his return to Norwegian capital. 9. Agreement signed at Belgrade for temporary military administration of Trieste and surrounding area. 12. Polish deadlock broken, democratic leaders of the country and representatives of Provisional Government being invited to Moscow to discuss formation of united Government. 16. Belgian Prime Minister announced that King Leopold intended to return shortly. 17. Polish talks opened at Moscow. 22. Polish Conference at Moscow achieved success with agreement to form a Government of National Unity. 28. Polish Government resigned and new Government of National Unity formed which included men from outside and inside Poland. July 5. New Polish Government recognised by Britain and United States. 6. Fighting broke out again in the Levant. 9. Brazilian cruiser blew up 200 miles from Pernambuco, 395 officers and men being killed. 15. Announced that King Leopold had decided neither to abdicate nor to return. 17. Belgian Chamber of Representatives passed Bill to maintain Regency. General Franco expressed hope that Spain would be asked soon to restore the monarchy. 18. Belgian Senate passed Regency Bill. 26. Belgian Chamber, after debate on the royal crisis, passed motion of confidence in Government by 95 to 68. 30. British troops occupied their zone of Vienna. Aug. 5. Marshal Tito called for republican form of government in Yugoslavia. 8. King Peter withdrew authority

he gave to the Regents. 17. Russia and Poland signed in Moscow treaty on their frontier and agreement about payment of reparations. 20. U.S.S.R. ratified United Nations Charter. Trial of Quisling for treason began at Oslo. 21. Britain and United States told Bulgaria it could not recognise as democratic any Government formed as result of elections held under conditions proposed. 23. Chinese Communist leader accepted invitation to meet Chiang Kai-shek. Soviet-Chinese alliance signed in Moscow recognised Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria. 24. China signed United Nations Charter. 25. Bulgarian elections postponed. 28. Greek Government promulgated new amnesty law releasing about 4,000 prisoners. Sept. 1. Spain instructed by Britain, Russia, United States, and France to withdraw her troops from international zone at Tangier. 10. Quisling sentenced to death by Oslo Court. 23. Egyptian Cabinet called for withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and incorporation of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 25. Italian Parliament held its first meeting. 26. State of siege imposed in Argentina after attempted military rebellion. Disturbances occurred in Indo-China and Siam. 29. British forces occupied Batavia to meet threat from Indonesians. Oct. 1. King Leopold issued proclamation to Belgian people, rebutting criticisms of his action during the war and saying he would await the general election. 9. After unrest in Argentina, Colonel Juan Peron, Vice-President and War Minister, resigned. 10. Jewish immigrants camp in Palestine was opened by armed Jews and in subsequent fight a British constable was killed. 11. Situation in Java deteriorated, British officer being killed by Indonesians. Chinese Government's talks with Communist leader ended in agreement. International rule in Tangier re-established. 12. Argentine Cabinet resigned. American military commission in Rome sentenced to death General Anton Dostler, former German Army Corps Commander, for ordering shooting without trial of 15 American prisoners of war. 13. Fierce fighting between French and Annamites in Saigon. In Java Indonesians issued proclamation declaring war against the Dutch. 16. Riots occurred in Buenos Aires, and demonstrations in support of Colonel Peron. 18. General strike in Buenos Aires for Colonel Peron. Revolution broke out in Venezuela, Army leaders seeking to overthrow the Government. 20. Dr. Renner's Government in Austria officially recognised by Allied Council. 21. Britain and United States expressed to the U.S.S.R. strong regrets at terms of Soviet-Hungarian economic agreement. 22. Fighting broke out between Government and communist forces in China. In Venezuela, President was displaced by Romulo Betancourt who promised reforms. 24. Quisling executed by shooting. 28. Civil war raging on large scale in north China, many provinces being affected. 29. Fighting broke out in Surabaya, British troops being engaged. President Vargas of Brazil resigned. 30. Dr. Jose Linhares became President of Brazil. Brigadier Mallaby, British Commander at Surabaya, murdered by Indonesians when discussing cease-fire agreement.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1946.

One Hundred Years Ago.

The outstanding event of 1846 was the repeal of the Corn Laws, which decided Britain's fiscal policy for a century, and split the Conservative Party in two, the recalcitrant section (led by Bentinck and Disraeli) opposing the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, who was, however, supported by the Whigs.

On the night that the Corn Bill passed the Lords Peel was defeated in the Commons, and Lord John Russell formed an administration, beginning a period of Liberal ascendancy which lasted almost unbroken for nearly thirty years. An early result was the appointment of Lord Elgin as Governor-General of Canada—a move marking the beginning of responsible government.

The (second) failure of Ireland's potato crop was a disaster which not only weakened the power of Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator", in favour of the more militant "Young Ireland" faction, but brought Ireland an agony and misery vividly illustrated by the decline in population, which, from 8,300,000, has fallen steadily to little more than half that figure.

The first Sikh War ended with the victory of Soobraon; the worst of the Kafir Wars began; the United States was at war with Mexico; Pius IX became Pope; Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) escaped from Ham; Australia was being explored; Sir John Franklin had sailed on his last voyage; the "Oregon question" was settled with the United States; the planet Neptune was discovered; the modern sewing-machine was invented; Dickens became first editor of the *Daily News*; Britain was in the throes of acute railway mania; and Cracow, the last remnant of Poland, was absorbed by Austria.

In literature there were publications by Dickens, Longfellow, Lytton, Leigh Hunt, Horace Smith, Michelet, Proudhon, Freytag, George Eliot, Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dumas, James Russell Lowell, Edward Lear, George Grote, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Thackeray, and Tischendorf. Dostoevski, Turgenev, and the Brontës made their literary debut; and Elizabeth Barrett eloped with Robert Browning. Mendelssohn's *Elifjah* was performed for the first time; and Benjamin Franklin and Faraday were adding to scientific research.

The obituaries of 1846 included:—

- March 22. John Liston. Comedian, of whom Charles Lamb said: "There is one face of Farley, one face of Knight, one—but what a face it is!—of Liston."
- June 9. Pope Gregory XVI.
- June 22. Benjamin Robert Haydon. Historical painter of immense courage and energy. His spirit was broken when, at his last exhibition, he had 133 visitors a week whereas "Tom Thumb" (exhibited in the same building) had 22,000.
- July 25. Louis Bonaparte. Sometime King of Holland, brother of Napoleon, and father of Napoleon III.
- July 29. John Owens. Founder of the University of Manchester.
- Aug. 17. Sir Charles Wetherell. The prototype of political "reaction." The hatred he inspired caused the famous Bristol reform riots.
- Sept. 5. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron Metcalfe. Provisional Governor-General of India (where he carried out noted reforms) and Governor-General of Canada.

Sept. 26. Thomas Clarkson. If Wilberforce was the calph of the anti-slavery movement Clarkson was grand vizier. None realised more clearly the importance of taking pains. He visited six ports, boarding fifty-seven ships, in a search for one witness.

Celebrities born in 1846 included:—

- Jan. 5. Rudolph Christoph Eucken. German philosopher. Nobel prizewinner. Opposed "naturalism."
- Jan. 30. Francis Herbert Bradley, English philosopher, influenced by Hegel and Thomas Hill Green.
- Feb. 10. Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford. Known the world over as "Lord Charles Beresford," sailor, politician, friend of King Edward VII, and outspoken critic of the Admiralty.
- Feb. 18. Wilson (William Henry) Barrett. Leading Victorian actor, remembered by thousands for the spectacular melodrama *Sign of the Cross*.
- Mar. 11. Sir William Rann Kennedy. Lord Justice of Appeal. Figured in several *causes célèbres*.
- Mar. 17. Catherine (Kate) Greenaway. Artist noted for her delightful children's books.
- Mar. 22. Randolph Caldecott. Also noted for picture books for children. David Low recently said "None could put on paper with such engaging simplicity the fresh sweetness of English fields and the clean air of English country."
- Mar. 25. Michael Davitt. Storm centre of Irish politics in Parnell era.
- April 3. Robert Threshie Reid, Earl Loreburn. Lord Chancellor 1905-12. Established Court of Criminal Appeal.
- April 9. Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti. Composer of popular songs, including "Good-bye!"
- May 20. Alexander von Kluck. Overran Belgium in 1914, but made the tactical error which led to the Marne, and virtually lost Germany the war.
- May 20. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie. Founder of Nigeria.
- May 29. Count Albert George Apponyi. Represented Hungary at Versailles, and at League of Nations assemblies.
- May 30. Sir Philip Watts. Naval architect of battle cruiser and *Dreadnought* fame.
- June 27. Charles Stewart Parnell. The "uncrowned king of Ireland." Made the Irish Party a force that held the balance of power in the House of Commons.
- Sept. 18. Standish O'Grady. Pioneer of modern Irish literary revival.
- Sept. 25. Archibald Henry Sayce. Made valuable contributions to Biblical and ancient history.
- Sept. 27. Francis James Chavasse. Bishop of Liverpool. Founder of Liverpool Cathedral.
- Oct. 5. Cardinal Francis Neil Gasquet. (Dom Aidan). His monument is Downside, School and Abbey.
- Oct. 26. Charles Prestwich Scott. By general agreement the greatest figure in modern journalism. Made the *Manchester Guardian* a national force.

- Nov. 18. Henry Stafford Northcote, 1st Baron Northcote of Exeter. Governor-General of Australian Commonwealth.
 — Henryk Sienkiewicz. Polish novelist, made world-famous by *Quo Vadis?*

Two Hundred Years Ago.

The '45 ended in the holocaust of Culloden on April 16, 1746. Flora Macdonald assisted the "Young Pretender" to escape from the country, and on August 18, Lord Balmerino ("the most natural brave old gentleman I have ever seen" said Horace Walpole) and the Earl of Kilmarnock were executed on Tower Hill.

The "Broad-Bottomed" administration under Pelham resigned in February, but no alternative government could be formed, and Pelham returned to power after two days, with his ministry strengthened by the inclusion of Pitt, who took office for the first time.

Bicentenaries include the death of:—

- July 9. Philip V. First of the Bourbons in Spain. Caused the War of the Spanish Succession.
 — Francis Hutcheson. Founder of the Scottish school of moral philosophy.

And the birth of:—

- Jan. 7. George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount Keith. Captured Cape Town in 1796.
 Jan. 12. Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. Noted for Pestalozzian method of education.
 Feb. 12. Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciuszko. Polish patriot. Twice defeated Russians with peasant army, and captured Warsaw.
 Mar. 30. Francisco Jose Goya y Lucientes. Spanish artist, generally known as Goya. Noted for his grim realism.
 May 20. Gaspard Monge. Founder of descriptive geometry.
 May 30. Toussaint L'Ouverture. Negro slave who drove Spanish, British, and French royalists from Haiti, and began a wonderful experiment which ended when Napoleon reintroduced slavery.
 June 1. Henry Grattan. Ireland's greatest orator.
 July 16. Giuseppe Piazzi. Italian astronomer, who discovered Ceres, the first asteroid.
 Sept. 28. Sir William Jones. Pioneer of Sanskrit learning.
 Nov. 27. Robert Livingston. American statesman, responsible for "Louisiana purchase."

Three Hundred Years Ago.

In 1646 the English Civil War was ended for a time, Charles I surrendering to the Scots, and the future Charles II escaping to the Continent. The Thirty Years War, too, was nearly over, Condé capturing Dunkirk that year.

Tercentenaries include the death of:—

- Aug. 19. Alexander Henderson. Drafted the "Solemn League and Covenant."
 Sept. 14. Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex. Leader of the Parliamentary forces in the Civil War.
 And the birth of:—
 Aug. 8. Sir Godfrey Kneller. Anglo-German court painter.
 Aug. 19. John Flamsteed. First Astronomer Royal.

Four Hundred Years Ago, and Earlier.

1546. Died. Martin Luther (Feb. 18). Principal architect of the Reformation.
 George Wishart (Mar. 1). Scottish martyr who inspired Knox.
 Sir Thomas Elyot (March 20). Author of famous treatise *The Boke named the Governour*.
 David Beaton (May 29). Scottish cardinal.
 Anne Askew (July 16). One of the early "Smithfield martyrs."
 Etienne Dolet (August 3). "The Martyr of the Renaissance."
 Born. Robert Parsons (June 24). Noted Jesuit controversialist.
 Tycho Brahe (Dec. 14). One of the greatest names in astronomy.
 1346. The British landed in Normandy. The battle of Crecy (in which John, blind King of Bohemia, was slain) followed—a landmark in the first Hundred Years' War.
 Died. John Baconthorpe. The "Resolute Doctor." Precursor of Wycliffe.
 1146. St. Bernard of Clairvaux preached the Second Crusade.
 946. Died. Edmund, King of the English. Worthy grandson of Alfred the Great.
 346. Born. Theodosius the Great, the last ruler over a united Roman Empire.
 146. Born. Lucius Septimius Severus. Roman Emperor, who lived at York, and rebuilt Hadrian's Wall.
 46. Born. Plutarch. Famous for all time as author of *Plutarch's Lives*.

BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS.

It will be gathered from the meteorological tables published in "Whitaker" until the outbreak of War, that a mean temperature for each day of the year has been formed by taking the average of the observed temperatures on that day during 65 years. These mean temperatures follow in fairly uniform sequence, upwards or downwards, as would appear readily if the figures were used to form a graph or curve. But the uniformity is not precise; there are occasional depressions and elevations. Alexander Buchan, LL.D., who was for many years Secretary of the Meteorological Society for Scotland, formed such a curve of mean temperatures for a station in Scotland, and these periods of non-uniformity have been handed down as his weather-periods. It is to be noted that these refer to the mean of many years, and are not to be regarded as indicating the probable weather for every year. The figures giving the mean temperature at Greenwich for 1842-1905 show similar depressions and elevations which, on comparison, will be seen in some cases to agree with Buchan's periods. Buchan's *Cold Periods* are Feb. 7-10; April 11-14; May 9-14; June 29-July 4; Aug. 6-11 and Nov. 6-12; and Buchan's *Hot Periods* are July 12-15 and Aug. 12-15.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, President of the United States, from 1933; first President to be elected for a fourth term, aged 63.—April 12.

- Abraham, Sir John, K.B.E., Deputy Under Secretary at Air Ministry, aged 63.—(Killed in an accident) *Mch.* 27.
- Anley, Henry, versatile actor, aged 66.—Oct. 31.
- Arkwright, Sir Joseph Arthur, bacteriologist, aged 80.—Nov. 22, 1944.
- Arnold, Sydney Arnold, 1st and last Baron, Minister in former Labour Government, aged 67.—Aug. 3.
- Ashley, Sir Percy Walter Llewellyn, K.B.E., C.B., former Cotton Controller, aged 60.—Sept. 13.
- Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett, premier baronet of England, aged 89.—April 13.
- Baden Powell, Agnes, founder and first President of the Girl Guides, aged 87.—June 2.
- Baldwin, Lucy, Countess, G.B.E., wife of former Prime Minister.—June 17.
- Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald William, P.C., second Earl of, former Conservative Cabinet Minister, aged 92.—Jan. 14.
- Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to households of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, aged 99.—Jan. 12.
- Barrett, Florence Elizabeth, Lady, C.H., C.B.E., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., distinguished gynaecologist, aged 78.—Aug. 7.
- Barrett, Lt.-Col. Sir James, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., Australian oculist, aged 83.—April 6.
- Bartok, Bela, Hungarian composer, aged 64.—Sept. 26.
- Bernays, Capt. Robert Hamilton, L.Nat. M.P. for Bristol North, aged 42 (accidentally killed in an accident).—Jan. 23.
- Bethell, John Henry, 1st Baron, former Liberal M.P., and banker, aged 83.—May 27.
- Bibesco, Princess Antoine, talented writer, aged 48.—April 7.
- Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, G.C.V.O., private solicitor to King George V, aged 76.—July 11.
- Black, George, theatrical and music hall producer, aged 54.—*Mch.* 4.
- Bond, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., brain specialist, aged 74.—April 18.
- Brabner, Cdr. Rupert Arnold, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., for Hythe, Under-Secretary for Air, aged 33 (killed in air accident).—*Mch.* 27.
- Braithwaite, General Sir Walter Phipps, G.C.B., former Adjutant-General to the Forces, aged 79.—Sept. 8.
- Bromley, John, former secretary of Locomotive Engineers' Society, aged 69.—Sept. 7.
- Brown, Francis Yeats, D.F.C., soldier, author and journalist, aged 58.—Dec. 19, 1944.
- Browne, Sir George Buckston, surgeon and benefactor, aged 94.—Jan. 19.
- Burbridge, Sir Richard Woodman, Bt., C.B.E., chairman of Harrod's, Ltd., aged 72.—June 3.
- Burgin, Rt. Hon. Edward Leslie, P.C., LL.D., former Minister of Supply, aged 58.—Aug. 16.
- Burke, Thomas, author and journalist, aged 58.—Sept. 22.
- Burnett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Stuart Burnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., distinguished soldier and airman, aged 63.—April 9.
- Burshall, Lt.-Genl. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Canadian leader in War of 1914-18, aged 74.—Feb. 8.
- Caillaux, Joseph Marie Auguste, former French Premier, aged 81.—Nov. 21, 1944.
- Cameron, Sir David Young, R.A., R.S.A., painter and etcher, aged 80.—Sept. 16.
- Campbell, Sir Edward Taswell, Lt., Conservative M.P., for Bromley, aged 66.—July 17.
- Campbell, John Dermot, Conservative M.P. for County Antrim, aged 47 (killed in an accident).—Jan. 23.
- Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Denison, 1st Baron, Liberal politician and writer, aged 80.—Feb. 3.
- Chattisham, William Brass, first and last Baron, former M.P. for Clitheroe, aged 59.—Aug. 24.
- Chauvel, General Sir Henry George, C.C.M.G., K.C.B., Australian leader in War of 1914-18, aged 79.—*Mch.* 4.
- Chrystal, Sir George William, K.C.B., distinguished civil servant, aged 64.—Nov. 1, 1944.
- Clarry, Sir Reginald, Conservative M.P. for Newport, Mon., aged 62.—Jan. 17.
- Clausen, Sir George, R.A., R.W.S., landscape and portrait painter, aged 92.—Nov. 23, 1944.
- Codrington, Lt.-Genl. Sir Alfred Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, aged 91.—Sept. 12.
- Coke, Adml. Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O., sailor with long service, aged 90.—Feb. 23.
- Collin, Dr. Hendrikus, Netherlands' statesman, aged 75.—Nov. 16, 1944.
- Colville of Culross, Cdr. Charles Alexander, R.N., third Viscount, aged 56.—(Killed in flying accident) *Mch.*
- Craven, Cdr. Sir Charles Worthington, armaments manufacturer during two wars, aged 60.—Nov. 18, 1944.
- Crewe, Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., 1st Marquess of Liberal statesman, aged 87.—June 20.
- Curtin, Rt. Hon. John, Prime Minister of Commonwealth of Australia, aged 60.—July 5.
- Dawson, Geoffrey, former editor of *The Times*, aged 70.—Nov. 7, 1944.
- Dawson of Penn, Rt. Hon. Bertrand Edward, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 1st Viscount, eminent physician, aged 80.—*Mch.* 7.
- de Mauley, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, 4th Baron, aged 98.—*Mch.* 15.
- Desborough, William Henry Grenfell, K.G., G.C.V.O., 1st and last Baron, versatile sportsman and public servant, aged 89.—Jan. 9.
- Dill, Field-Marshal Sir John Greer, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Chief of Imperial General Staff, aged 62.—Nov. 4, 1944.
- Diver, Maud, novelist and writer on India.—Oct. 14.
- Donoghue, Steve, great jockey and later racehorse trainer, aged 60.—*Mch.* 23.
- Douglas, Lord Alfred Bruce, poet, aged 74.—*Mch.* 20.
- Dreyfus, Dr. Henry, chemist, and pioneer of rayon industry, aged 62.—Dec. 30, 1944.
- Drummond, Air Marshal Sir Peter, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Air Member for training, aged 50.—(Killed in air accident) *Mch.* 27.
- Drury, Alfred, R.A., sculptor of portrait and memorial statues, aged 83.—Dec. 24, 1944.
- Dufferin and Ava, Basil Sheridan Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, 4th Marquess of, aged 35.—(Killed on active service) *Mch.* 25.
- Dunn, Edward, Labour M.P. for Rother Valley division, aged 64.—April 8.
- Durham, Mary Edith, traveller and writer, aged 81.—Nov. 15, 1944.
- Eddington, Sir Arthur Stanley, O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S., astronomer and physicist, aged 61.—Nov. 22, 1944.

- Elles, *General* Sir Hugh Jamieson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Tank Corps Commander in War of 1914-18, aged 65.—*July 11.*
- Evans, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alfred Englefield, K.B.E., C.B., head of Naval Technical Mission at Ottawa, aged 60.—(Killed on active service).—*Dec. 30, 1944.*
- Evans, Caradoc, Welsh novelist and journalist, aged 66.—*Jan. 11.*
- Exmouth, Charles Ernest Pellew, 7th Viscount, former Professor of Chemistry, aged 82.—*June 7.*
- Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E., former Accountant-General of the Navy, aged 84.—*May 16.*
- Fairfield, Rt. Hon. Frederick Arthur Gier, P.C., 1st Baron, former Judge of Court of Appeal, aged 81.—*Feb. 4.*
- Farjeon, Herbert, author and dramatic critic, aged 57.—*May 3.*
- Field, *Admiral* of the Fleet, Sir Frederick Laurence, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., former First Sea Lord, aged 74.—*Oct. 24.*
- Finlay, William, second Viscount, P.C., K.B.E., Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 69.—*June 30.*
- Fleming, Sir Ambrose, D.Sc., F.R.S., pioneer of telephone and wireless telegraphy, aged 95.—*April 18.*
- Fox, Sir John Jacob, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., the Government Chemist, aged 70.—*Nov. 28, 1944.*
- Galbraith, His Honour Judge James Francis Wallace, K.C., County Court Judge, aged 73.—*Jan. 29.*
- Garvie, Rev. Alfred Ernest, D.D., former President of Free Church Council and Congregational leader, aged 83.—*Mich. 7.*
- Gauvain, Sir Henry, M.D., F.R.C.S., specialist in tuberculosis, aged 66.—*Jan. 19.*
- Gibson, Charles Dana, American illustrator and cartoonist, aged 77.—*Dec. 23, 1944.*
- Gibson, *Wing-Comdr.* Guy Penrose, T.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., leader of attack on German dams, aged 26.—(Killed on active service) *Sept. 19, 1944.*
- Gilbey, Sir Henry Walter, Bt., sportsman and horse breeder, aged 85.—*April 11.*
- Goebbels, Dr. Josef, Nazi Minister of Propaganda (suicide).—*May 1.*
- Goodenough, *Admiral* Sir William Edmund, G.C.B., M.V.O., flag commander in War 1914-18, aged 77.—*Jan. 30.*
- Goodwin, *Engineer Vice-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.B., former Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, aged 82.—*April 2.*
- Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., attempted relief of Kut, aged 77.—*Oct. 24.*
- Goschen, Sir William Henry Neville, Bt., K.B.E., banker, aged 79.—*July 7.*
- Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., aurist and laryngologist, aged 90.—*Nov. 13, 1944.*
- Guedalla, Philip, historical writer, aged 55.—*Dec. 16, 1944.*
- Haking, *General* Sir Richard Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., authority on military strategy aged 83.—*June 9.*
- Hawkesworth, *Lt.-Genl.* John Leslie Inglis, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., former Corps Commander in Italy, aged 52.—(Died on active service) *June 3.*
- Hill, "Clem," great Australian batsman, aged 68.—*Sept. 5.*
- Himmler, Heinrich, head of Nazi Gestapo, aged 44.—(Suicide) *May 23.*
- Hitler, Adolf, dictator of Germany and creator of Nazism, aged 56.—(Suicide) *April 30.*
- Horwood, Sir William Henry, Chief Justice of Newfoundland for 42 years, aged 82.—*April 7.*
- Hudson, *General* Sir Havelock, G.C.B., K.C.I.E., distinguished staff officer, aged 82.—*Dec. 25, 1944.*
- Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E., former Town Clerk of Westminster, aged 85.—*Jan. 31.*
- Inglfield, *Rear Adm.* Sir Edward Fitzmaurice, K.B.E., former secretary of Lloyd's, aged 84.—*July 19.*
- Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., former commander of Mediterranean Division, aged 77.—*July 7.*
- Jardine, His Honour Judge James Willoughby, K.C., County Court Judge, aged 65.—*Oct. 15.*
- Jenkins, Sir William, Labour M.P. for Neath division, aged 73.—*Dec. 8, 1944.*
- Johnson, William Eugene ("Pussy foot"), American prohibition lecturer, aged 82.—*Feb. 2.*
- Johnstone, Rt. Hon. Harcourt, P.C., M.P., Secretary, D.O.T., aged 49.—*Mich. 1.*
- Knoblock Edward, dramatist and novelist, aged 71.—*July 19.*
- Lambton, Hon. George, racehorse trainer, aged 84.—*July 23.*
- Landowne, Charles Hope Petty-Fitzmaurice, 7th Marquess of, aged 27.—(Killed on active service) *August, 1944.*
- Larcombe, Major Dudley Thomas Reynolds, former manager of All England Lawn Tennis Association, aged 65.—*Dec. 3, 1944.*
- Laval, Pierre, French traitor and former Premier, aged 62.—(Executed by shooting) *Oct. 15.*
- Leitch, Sir Walter, C.B.E., former Agent-General for Victoria, aged 77.—*July 8.*
- Lewis, *Lt.-Comdr.* Sir George James Ernest, Bt., O.B.E., R.N.V.R., solicitor and pilot, aged 34 (Killed on active service) *Jan. 2.*
- Lindsay, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Charles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., former British Ambassador to United States, aged 68.—*Aug. 21.*
- Linnell, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis John, K.B.E., C.B., formerly Deputy Air Commander in Middle East, aged 52.—(accidentally) *Nov. 3, 1944.*
- Lloyd George of Dwyfor, Rt. Hon. David, P.C., O.M., 1st Earl, leader of the nation and Prime Minister during War of 1914-18, aged 82.—*Mich. 26.*
- Lugard, Frederick John Dealtry, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 1st and last Baron, great African administrator, aged 87.—*April 11.*
- Lumsden, *Lt.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Prime Minister's special representative in the Pacific, aged 47.—(Killed on active service) *Jan. 6.*
- McCormack, John, noted tenor singer, aged 61.—*Sept. 16.*
- MacLaren, Archibald Campbell, great cricketer, aged 72.—*Nov. 17, 1944.*
- Macnamara, Col. John Robert Jermain, Conservative M.P. for Chelmsford, aged 39.—(Killed in action) *Dec. 22, 1944.*
- MacRory, Joseph, Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh, aged 84.—*Oct. 13.*
- Malcolm, Sir Ian Zachary, K.C.M.G., former Conservative M.P. and author, aged 76.—*Dec. 28, 1944.*
- Malkin, Sir Herbert William, G.C.M.G., C.B., K.C., legal adviser to Foreign Office, aged 62.—(Killed in plane crash) *July 3.*
- Mallory, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Trafford Leigh, K.C.B., D.S.O., Air Commander-in-Chief, South East Asia, aged 52.—(Killed on active service) *Nov. 14, 1944.*
- Manson, James Bolivar, former director of Tate Gallery, aged 66.—*July 3.*

- Marriott Sir John Arthur Ransome, historian and former M.P., aged 85.—June 6.
- Mascagni, Pietro, composer of *Cavalleria Rusticana*, aged 81.—Aug. 2.
- Middleton, Cecil Henry, popular broadcaster on gardening, aged 58.—Sept. 18.
- Mitchell, Sir Peter Chalmers, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.Z.S., for 30 years secretary of the Zoo, aged 80.—July 2.
- Monmouth, Right Rev. Alfred Edwin Monahan, D.D., Bishop of, aged 73.—Aug. 10.
- Moody, Fanny, prima donna, aged 78.—July 21.
- Moore, Rt. Hon. Sir William, Bt., former Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, aged 80.—Nov. 28, 1944.
- Morgan, Rev. George Campbell, D.D., former Minister of Westminster Congregational Chapel, aged 81.—May 16.
- Morison, Thomas Brash, P.C., Lord, former Scottish Judge and M.P., aged 76.—July 28.
- Moyné, Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, P.C., D.S.O., first Baron, Resident Minister in Middle East, aged 64.—(Assassinated) Nov. 6, 1944.
- Muller, Sir William Grenfell Max., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., former British Minister to Poland, aged 77.—May 10.
- Murray, General Sir Archibald James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief of General Staff for part of War of 1914-18, aged 84.—Jan. 23.
- Mussolini, Benito, Fascist autocrat of Italy ("Il Duce") aged 61.—(Executed by partisans) April 28.
- Nairne, Sir John Gordon, Bt., former Comptroller of Bank of England, aged 84.—Feb. 9.
- Newbold, Sir Douglas, K.B.E., Civil Secretary to Soudan Government, aged 50.—Mch. 23.
- Newton, Col. Sir Louis Arthur, Bt., Lord Mayor of London, 1923-24, senior Alderman, aged 77.—April 17.
- Nichols, Robert Malise Bowyer, poet of the War of 1914-18, aged 51.—Dec. 17, 1944.
- Nicolson, Wing Cdr. James Brindley, T/C, D.F.C., first fighter pilot to win V.C., aged 28.—(Killed on active service) May.
- Partridge, Sir Bernard, principal cartoonist of *Punch* for many years, aged 83.—Aug. 9.
- Peel, Sir William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., former Governor of Hong Kong, aged 69.—Feb. 24.
- Pennant, Hon. Violet Douglas, Commandant of Women's Royal Air Force in 1918, aged 76.—Oct. 12.
- Perks, Sydney, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., former Surveyor to City of London.—Nov. 2, 1944.
- Phipps, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Clare Edmund, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., former British Ambassador in Berlin and Paris, aged 69.—Aug. 13.
- Pym, Leslie Ruthven, Comptroller of the Household and former M.P., aged 61.—July 17.
- Oddie, Samuel Ingleby, over 27 years a London coroner, aged 76.—May 8.
- O'Duffy, General Eoin, leader of Fascist organization in Eire, aged 52.—Nov. 30, 1944.
- O'Neill, Lt.-Col. Shane Edward Robert, third Baron, aged 37.—(Killed in action) Nov., 1944.
- Onslow, Richard William Alan, P.C., G.B.E., 5th Earl of former Chairman of Committees in House of Lords, aged 68.—June 9.
- Orr, Sir Charles William James, K.C.M.G., former Governor of the Bahamas, aged 74.—April 28.
- Oxford and Asquith, Margot, Countess of, authoress and widow of the statesman, aged 81.—July 28.
- Ramsay, Adml. Sir Bertram Home, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief of Allied Expeditionary Force, aged 16.—(Killed in action) Jan. 2.
- Rendall, Canon Gerald Henry, Litt.D., LL.D., former headmaster of Charterhouse, aged 93.—Jan. 4.
- Rennie, Maj.-Gen. Tom Gordon, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., commander of 51st (Highland) Division, aged 45.—(Killed in action) Mch. 24.
- Rochdale, George Kemp, C.B., 1st Baron, former Liberal M.P., soldier and cricketer, aged 78.—Mch. 24.
- Rolland, Romain, French novelist and historian, aged 78.—Dec. 30, 1944.
- Rorke, Kate, actress and teacher, aged 81.—July 31.
- Rothenstein, Sir William, draughtsman and painter, aged 73.—Feb. 14.
- Rowlatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Arthur Taylor, P.C., K.C.S.I., former King's Bench Judge, aged 82.—Mch. 1.
- Salter, Dr. Arthur, M.D., former Labour M.P. for Bermondsey West, aged 72.—Aug. 24.
- Saul, Sir Ernest Wingate, K.C., former Recorder and Manx Judge, aged 71.—Dec. 13, 1944.
- Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Lumley, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B., tenth Earl of landowner and soldier, aged 87.—Mch. 4.
- Shaw, Sir William Napier, Sc.D., F.R.S., distinguished meteorologist, aged 91.—Mch. 23.
- Shelmerdine, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Claude, C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.Ae.S., first Director-General of Civil Aviation, aged 63.—July 9.
- Short, Sir Frank, R.A., R.I., former President of Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, aged 87.—April 22.
- Smith, Lady Eleanor, novelist of gypsy and circus life, aged 43.—Oct. 20.
- Smith, Sir Hubert Llewellyn, G.C.B., former permanent secretary to Board of Trade, aged 81.—Sept. 19.
- Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude George Bowes-Lyon, K.P., K.T., G.C.V.O., 14th Earl of, father of H.M. The Queen, aged 89.—Nov. 7, 1944.
- Sykes, Brig.-Gen. Sir Percy Molesworth, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., authority on Persia, aged 78.—June 11.
- Tardieu, André, former Prime Minister of France, aged 69.—Sept. 15.
- Teichman, Sir Eric, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., authority on Chinese affairs, aged 60.—Dec. 3, 1944.
- Tolstoy Alexei Nikolaevitch, Russian novelist and dramatist, aged 62.—Feb. 24.
- Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G., former British Ambassador at The Hague, aged 82.—April 5.
- Tupper, Adml. Sir Reginald Godfrey Otway, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O., engaged in blockade of Germany in War of 1914-18, aged 85.—Mch. 5.
- Valéry, Paul, French poet, philosopher and critic aged 74.—July 20.
- Walker, James, Labour M.P. for Motherwell, aged 62.—(Accidentally killed) Jan. 5.
- Walker, Adml. Sir Frederic Wake, K.C.B., C.B.E., Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, aged 57.—Sept. 24.
- Warburton, Squad.-Ldr. Adrian, D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C. and two Bars, daring reconnaissance and photographic airman, aged 26.—(Killed in action) April 12, 1944.
- Waterlow, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., former Minister in Athens, aged 66.—Dec. 4, 1944.
- Watson, Sir David Milne, Bt., D.L., leader in gas industry, aged 76.—Oct. 3.
- Woodward, Sir Arthur Stanley, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., eminent physician, aged 70.—May 11.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1944

This Table, from the *Bookseller* of January 4, 1945, shows the books published in 1944 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6d. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

Classification.	Total.	Reprints and New Editions.	Translations.	Limited Editions.
Aeronautics	88	11	...	...
Annuals and Serials.....	35	25	...	...
Anthropology and Ethnology	12	...	...	...
Archæology	14	...	...	3
Art and Architecture.....	116	16	3	15
Astronomy and Meteorology	16	2	...	...
Banking and Finance	35	8	...	...
Bibliography and Literary History	49	4	...	...
Biography and Memoirs	252	30	9	...
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture.....	56	6	...	...
Calendars, Booklets and Albums	6	1	...	...
Chemistry and Physics	72	16	1	...
Children's Books	785	76	5	...
Classics and Translations	22	10	8	...
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	35	7	...	...
Directories and Guide Books	18	9	...	1
Domestic Economy	33	2	1	...
Educational	374	79	2	...
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics.....	132	26	...	...
Essays and Belles-Lettres	127	7	1	1
Facetiae	58	6	1	...
Fiction.....	1,255	160	16	...
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining	11	1	...	...
History.....	161	19	5	4
Illustrated Gift Books	49	5	1	2
Law and Parliamentary	151	21	...	...
Maps and Atlases.....	17	1	...	...
Mathematics	18	3	...	...
Medical and Surgical	238	81	4	...
Music	49	8	3	...
Natural History, Biology and Zoology	47	8	...	...
Nautical	22	6	...	...
Naval and Military	160	12	2	...
Occultism	26	...	...	...
Oriental	49	4	4	3
Philately	8	3	...	...
Philosophy and Science.....	61	3	1	...
Poetry and the Drama	328	33	6	10
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day	576	27	6	...
Psychology	32	4	...	...
Religion and Theology	467	49	13	1
Sociology.....	175	7	1	...
Sports, Games and Pastimes	109	9	1	...
Technical Handbooks	128	44	3	...
Topography, Local History and Folklore.....	83	8	1	...
Trade, Commerce and Industry.....	60	6	...	...
Travel and Adventure	78	12	3	...
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping.....	67	7
Wireless	31	7
Total	6,781	889	101	40

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COST OF LIVING IN U.K.

The "Cost of Living" in Great Britain is stated monthly in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and represents the average level of retail prices of certain commodities compared with the retail prices of the same commodities in July, 1914. The commodities include food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and other miscellaneous items. The figure given by the Ministry of Labour represents the *increase over the July, 1914, average*.

The Cost of Living figures issued by the Ministry of Labour for the first day of each month from January, 1939, to November, 1945, are stated below:—

Month.	Cost of Living Figure above the Level of July, 1914.						
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Jan.	55	74	96	100	99	99	102
Feb.	55	77	97	100	100	100	102
March ...	55	79	97	100	100	100	102
April	53	78	98	99	100	100	102
May	53	80	100	100	100	100	103
June	56	81	100	99	98	100	104
July	56	87	99	100	100	101	107
Aug.	55	85	99	101	99	102	105
Sept.	55	87	99	100	98	102	103
Oct.	65	89	100	100	99	101	103
Nov.	69	92	100	100	99	101	103
Dec.	73	96	101	100	99	101	—

The *Civil Service War Bonus*, in operation since February, 1940, is included with salary for purposes of calculating pensions, since February 22, 1944.

COST OF FOOD SUBSIDIES, U.K.
(1945).

Bread, Flour and Oatmeal	£65,000,000
Meat	24,000,000
Potatoes	28,000,000
Eggs	16,000,000
Sugar	17,000,000
Milk	20,000,000
Cheese	4,000,000
Bacon	2,000,000
Tea	3,000,000
Other Commodities	46,000,000
Total	£225,000,000

BRITISH ISLANDS SUNSHINE RECORDS.
In hours per annum, out of 240 stations recording.

	Average of 30 Years. 1943. 1944.		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
England—			
Worthing	1,834	1,925	1,763
Bognor Regis	1,822	1,831	1,715
Sandown, I. of W.	1,814	1,901	1,822
Hastings	1,797	1,863	1,723
Ventnor, I. of W.	1,792	1,901	1,837
Littlehampton	1,791	1,819	1,673
Southsea	1,789	1,814	1,727
London (Kew)	1,469	1,416	1,279
Wales—			
Haverfordwest	1,637	1,724	1,624
Scotland—			
Arbroath	1,498	1,563	1,280
Isle of Man—			
Douglas	1,574	1,717	1,503

In 1943, Felixstowe had the highest record for the British Islands with 1932 hours. In 1944, Ventnor had the highest record with 1,837 hours.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1933, 1944 AND 1945.

	Nov. 20, 1939.	Nov. 23, 1944.	Oct. 4, 1945.
2½% Consols	68½	81½	88½
4½% Consols	104	111	110
4% Funding	106	113	113
3½% Conversion	93½	105	105
4% Victory Bonds	106	113	113
3% Local Loans Stock	80½	94½	97½
Bank of England Stock	313	382½	385

AVERAGE PRICE OF 2½% CONSOLS.

Month.	1939.	1944.	1945.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	69 19 7	79 10 1	82 7 5
February	70 2 9	79 11 2	82 15 7
March	69 2 0	78 18 6	83 0 6
April	66 6 9	79 2 8	83 10 0
May	67 13 6	79 5 11	83 5 5
June	68 1 4	79 1 10	83 1 9
July	67 3 9	79 5 1	83 7 1
August	65 4 9	79 12 8	86 16 8
September	62 4 0	79 2 4	88 9 5
October	65 2 10	79 11 10	...
November	68 1 10	81 3 2	...
December	67 16 2	81 12 9	...

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE MINIMUM RATE per Cent.

Month.	1914	1939	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	4.35	2	2	2	2	2	2
February	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
March	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
April	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
May	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
June	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
July	3.19	2	2	2	2	2	2
August	5.87	2.54	2	2	2	2	2
September	5	3.88	2	2	2	2	2
October	5	2.81	2	2	2	2	2
November	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
December	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Year	4.03	2.27	2	2	2	2	2

UNITED KINGDOM RAINFALL.

From *British Rainfall*, published by the Meteorological Office.

	Average of years 1861-1915 inches	Year 1944 inches	Year 1945 inches
England	32.67	30.7	32.4
Wales	50.14	49.1	50.8
England and Wales	35.23	33.1	35.4
Scotland	50.32	50.3	53.2
Northern Ireland	39.66	44.8	43.8

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet of rain = 100.992 tons, usually described as 100 tons on an acre.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £81 5s. *od.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 81½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent) is £3 18s. 6d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £123, will yield £4 17s. 7d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £112 10s. *od.* yield £4 8s. 11d. per cent.

Return Per Cent	2½ Pr. Ct.	2½ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	4½ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	152½	171½	190½	209½	228½	266½	285½	304½	342½	381
2 13 9	93	102½	111½	121	130½	149	167½	186	204½	223½	260½	279½	298	335	372
2 15 0	90½	100	109	118	127½	145½	163½	181½	200	218	254½	272½	290½	327	363½
2 17 6	87	95½	104½	113	121½	139	156½	174	191½	208½	243½	260½	278	313	347½
3 0 0	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	133½	150	166½	183½	200	233½	250	266½	300	333½
3 0 7	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	130	146½	162½	178½	195	227½	243½	260	292½	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	126	141½	157½	173½	189	220½	236½	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85½	93	100½	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76½	83½	91	99½	106½	122	137½	152½	167½	183	213½	228½	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	118	132½	147½	162½	177	206½	221½	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79½	87	94½	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	114	128½	142½	156½	171	199½	213½	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	110	123½	137½	151½	165	192½	206½	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74½	81	87½	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66½	72½	79½	86½	92½	106	119½	132½	145½	159	185½	198½	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63½	70½	76½	82½	88½	102	114½	127½	140½	153	178½	191½	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	98	110½	122½	134½	147	171½	183½	196	220½	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	94	105½	117½	129½	141	164½	176½	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63½	69	74½	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56½	61½	67½	73½	78½	90	101½	112½	123½	135	157½	168½	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	72½	77½	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	86	96½	107½	118½	129	150½	161½	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57½	63	68½	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	82	92½	102½	112½	123	143½	153½	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	78	87½	97½	107½	117	136½	146½	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52½	57	61½	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46½	50½	55½	60½	64½	74	83½	92½	101½	111	129½	138½	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43½	48½	52½	56½	61½	70	78½	87½	96½	105	122½	131½	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46½	51	55½	60½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41½	45½	50	54½	58½	66½	75	83½	91½	100	116½	125	133½	150	166½
6 2 5	40½	44½	49	53	57½	65½	73½	81½	89½	98	114½	122½	130½	147	163½
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39½	43½	47	50½	54½	62½	70½	78½	86½	94	109½	117	125½	141	156½
6 10 5	38½	42½	46	49½	53½	61½	69	76½	84½	92	107½	115	122½	138	153½
6 13 4	37½	41½	45	48½	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36½	40½	44	47½	51½	58½	66	73½	80½	88	102½	110	117½	132	146½
6 19 6	35½	39½	43	46½	50½	57½	64½	71½	78½	86	100½	107½	114½	129	143½
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34½	37½	41	44½	47½	54½	61½	68½	75½	82	95½	102½	109½	123	136½
7 10 0	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	53½	60	66½	73½	80	93½	100	106½	120	133½
7 13 10	32½	35½	39	42½	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31½	34½	38	41	44½	50½	57	63½	69½	76	88½	95	101½	114	126½
8 2 2	30½	33½	37	40	43½	49½	55½	61½	67½	74	86½	92½	98½	111	122½
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29½	32½	35	37½	40½	46½	52½	58½	64½	70	81½	87½	93½	105	116½
8 16 6	28½	31½	34	36½	39½	45½	51	56½	62½	68	79½	85	90½	102	113½
9 1 10	27½	30½	33	35½	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	42½	47	53½	58½	64	74½	80	85½	96	106½
9 13 7	25½	28½	31	33½	36½	41½	46½	51½	56½	62	72½	77½	82½	93	103½
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

BRITISH EMPIRE CULTIVATED AREAS.

Principal Territories.	Land Area.	Cultivated Area, where known.
	Acres.	Acres
United Kingdom	59,554,000	(1943) 8,500,000 wheat, barley and oats; total arable 22,600,000 acres.
Isle of Man	145,000	78,000 crops and grass; 39,000 grazing pasture.
Channel Islands	48,000	Over 26,000 potatoes, fruit and roots.
Eire	17,025,000	(1943) 1,850,000 cereals and potatoes; 10 mill. hay and pasture.
Canada	2,219,000,000	163 mill. occupied farms; 56 mill. wheat, oats, barley; 780 mill. forestland.
Newfoundland	176,000,000	42,000 hay, potato, turnips, cabbage.
Australia	1,904,000,000	17,200,000 cereals, 434,000 fruit (123 mill. sheep).
Papua	58,000,000	58,000 coconut, rubber, coffee, kapok, hemp.
British New Guinea	59,000,000	263,000 coconut, cocoa, rubber, coffee, kapok (Whites')
New Zealand	66,000,000	2,050,000 field-crops; 17 mill. pasture (32 mill. sheep).
British India	552,000,000	266 mill. food and industrial crops; 68 mill. forest (160 mill. cattle + 42 mill. sheep).
" Native States	460,000,000	69 mill. food and industrial crops; 18 mill. forest.
Burma	149,000,000	18 mill. food grains; 20 mill. forest.
Ceylon	16,000,000	3,470,000 coconut, paddy, rubber, tea, &c.
Cyprus	2,285,000	325,000 wheat, barley, oats, carobs and citrus fruit.
Malta and Gozo	78,000	50,000 wheat, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, &c.
Palestine	6,450,000	450,000 wheat and barley, over 1,500,000 citrus fruit, vines, olives, &c.
Malaya	33,000,000	4,825,000 rubber, rice, coconut, fruit, &c.
Sarawak	27,000,000	950,000 rice, rubber, sagu, &c.
North Borneo	16,500,000	300,000 rubber, rice, coconut, sagu, &c.
Union of South Africa	302,000,000	12,000,000 field crops and fruit (39 mill. sheep).
Southwest Africa	206,000,000	64,000 maize, wheat, potatoes, &c.
Rhodesia, North	185,000,000	70,000 maize, wheat, &c. (Europeans').
Rhodesia, South	96,000,000	340,000 maize, tobacco, wheat, &c. (Europeans').
Bechuanaland	176,000,000	Maize, Kaffir corn, beans, &c. (2 mill. animals).
Basutoland	7,500,000	733,000 maize, wheat and Kaffir corn.
Swaziland	4,300,000	Maize, Kaffir corn, wheat, oats, fruit.
Kenya	141,000,000	510,000 sisal, maize, coffee, wheat, &c., and pyrethrum (Europeans').
Uganda	49,800,000	5,600,000 cotton, plantains, millet, potatoes, &c. (incl. Natives').
Mauritius	458,000	200,000 sugar, fibre, &c.
Sudan	645,000,000	2,250,000 durra, cotton, sesame, ground nuts, cereals.
Tanganyika	217,000,000	4,500,000 millet, maize, sisal, &c. (incl. Natives').
Nyasaland	24,000,000	52,500 tea, tobacco, cotton, &c. (Europeans').
Somaliand	43,500,000	80,000 sorghum, maize, grain and barley.
Nigeria	238,000,000	1 mill. ground-nuts, cocoa, cotton, sesame, rubber.
British Cameroons	22,000,000	10,500 cocoa and rubber; also palm kernels and bananas.
Gold Coast	59,000,000	1 mill. cocoa; also kola and oil-palms.
Togoland	85,000,000	Cocoa, cotton, palm kernels, kola, tobacco.
Sierra Leone	17,900,000	400,000 rice, cassava, ground-nuts, potatoes.
British West Indies	8,000,000	650,000 cocoa, sugar-cane, bananas, &c.; 950,000 timber.
British Guiana	57,000,000	172,000 rice, sugar-cane, coconut, &c.; 50 mill. forest (hard woods).
British Honduras	5,500,000	50,000 bananas, coconut, &c.; 5 mill. mahogany, cedar and gum trees.

THE YIELD OF AN ACRE.

Best Returns in recent years.

Wheat (Scotland)..... up to	2,464 lb.	Flax (Northern Ireland)... up to	420 lb.
Rye (Belgium)..... "	2,099 lb.	Hemp, fibre (France)	946 lb.
Barley (Denmark)..... "	2,930 lb.	Jute (India)..... "	1,310 lb.
Oats (Denmark)..... "	2,763 lb.	Rubber, dry (Malaya)	338 lb.
Maize (Argentina)..... "	2,113 lb.	Soya Beans (Manchukuo).. "	994 lb.
Rice (Spain)..... "	3,963 lb.	Cotton, ginned (Egypt).... "	580 lb.
Potatoes (Netherlands).... "	8 tons, 12 cwt.	Ground Nuts (Korea)..... "	2,320 lb.
Turnips (Scotland)..... "	18 tons, 6 cwt.	Tea (Japan)..... "	1,210 lb.
Mangolds (Scotland)..... "	20 tons, 4 cwt.	Tobacco (Japan)..... "	1,735 lb.
Sugar Beet (England)..... "	10 tons, 6 cwt.	(Cereal crops, plus straw, up to 2 tons per acre.)	

The 1945 "target" in the U.K. was 25 cwt. (2,800 lb.) of wheat, barley or oats; or 11 tons of potatoes on every acre so employed. For beet sugar the "target" was a sugar content of 15 per cent.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe and Mediterranean	125,340	50,000,000
In Asia	2,346,000	400,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	65,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	12,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	2,000,000
In South America	97,800	320,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	10,500,000
Total	14,435,060	539,870,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere.

ETHNOLOGY.—The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1931 was 70,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 430,000,000 include 360,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Roman Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder with tribal religions.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions, at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial Conference" was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1921 the Conference, which was held concurrently with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the *Secretaries of State for the Colonies*. In 1921, the *Premiers'*

Conference, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in London in 1923, 1926 and 1930; at Ottawa (for the discussion of economic questions) in 1932; and in London in 1937, is as follows:—The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, the Secretary of State for India and Burma and other representatives of India. Representatives of Southern Rhodesia attended the Conferences of 1930, 1932 and 1937 as observers; Burma was similarly represented in 1937. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(1) *Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*—(See pp. 608-9 and pp. 698-700.)

(2) *The Indian Empire and Burma.*—India [and Burma] are governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India and Secretary of State for Burma, assisted by advisers appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 58 members (of whom not more than 13 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 141 members (20 official); and in Burma the Governor, assisted by advisers, while the country is under military administration.

(3) *The Dominions, &c.*—The position and mutual relation of Great Britain and the Dominions (Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa) were defined by the Imperial Conference of 1906 in the following terms:—

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

By the passage of the *Statute of Westminster* 1931 provision was made for the removal of all restrictions on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

As regards *Newfoundland*, in accordance with arrangements made in 1933, to which effect was given by the *Newfoundland Act* 1933, the constitution of Newfoundland was temporarily

suspended, and the government is carried on by a Commission of Government responsible to the Government of the United Kingdom.

Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony possessing responsible government, but subject to certain reservations.

(4) *The Colonial Empire:*

(a) *Ceylon.*—The Government is vested in a Governor and State Council. The Council is mainly elected.

(b) *Colonies and Protectorates*, in which the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, may be divided into the following groups:

(1) Colonies with an *elected* House of Assembly and a *nominated* Legislative Council—Bahamas, Barbados and Bermuda.

(2) Colonies with a *partly-elected* Legislative Council, the constitution of which does not provide for an official majority—British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus*, Malta, Mauritius, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, Trinidad.

In certain circumstances in British Honduras, Malta, Mauritius, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, Trinidad, the Governor has reserve powers of legislation.

(3) Colonies and Protectorates with a *partly-elected* Legislative Council, the constitution of which provides for, or would admit of an official majority. Fiji, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Nigeria (Colony and Protectorate), Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Straits Settlements.

The Legislative Council of Kenya has power to legislate for the Kenya Protectorate.

(4) Colonies and Protectorates with a *nominated* Legislative Council. Falkland Islands, Gambia, Hong Kong, Nyasaland Protectorate, Seychelles, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar.

In all these Councils the Constitution provides for an official majority.

The Legislative Council of the Gambia has power to legislate for the Gambia Protectorate.

(5) Colonies and Protectorates *without* a Legislative Council. Aden, Ashanti, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, St. Helena, Somaliland.

In all these Colonies and Protectorates, except Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras and the Leeward Islands, the Crown has the power of legislating by Order in Council.

(6) *Mandated Territory.*—These are areas in which responsibility for government is vested in the Government of an established Power on the authority of a mandate from the Supreme Council of the Allies. Mandated Territories administered under the authority of the United Kingdom Government comprise: Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate, Togoland under British Mandate, Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

In Trans-Jordan an independent Government under the Amir is recognised within the framework of the Mandatory régime.

(7) *Independent States*, where native Governments continue under the advice of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom—Malay States, Brunei, Sarawak and Tonga.

* The Legislative Council of Cyprus is at present in abeyance.

(8) *Other Territories.*—State of North Borneo, administered under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company. New Hebrides, administered under an Anglo-French condominium.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the United Kingdom Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the United Kingdom Government, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the residents of a Colony by the United Kingdom, as such residents are not directly represented in the United Kingdom House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the United Kingdom Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Committee of Imperial Defence*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. At the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, every Dominion and Colony expressed its desire to contribute to the utmost to the defence of the British Empire. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned. As regards Colonies and Protectorates, in certain of these, where Imperial forces are maintained, contributions towards military defence are made; in other Colonies and Protectorates not only are they providing within their means for the cost of their local defences, but they are, when possible, contributing to towards the cost of Imperial defence. By the end of 1945 the monetary aid given to the Home Government and to various organizations in Great Britain by Dominion and Colonial Governments, native rulers and various bodies and individuals in the Dominions and Colonies reached a total exceeding £350,000,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs other than those relating to the self-governing Dominions. The Secretaries of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies are Cabinet Ministers, their active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self-government accorded to each. Parliament also exercises a control over the affairs of India [and Burma] through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India, Burma and certain British Dominions. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India, Burma and the self-governing Dominions. India, [Burma], and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for St. Britain and N. Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Under the will of Cecil John Rhodes, scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America and Germany. *British Dominions & Colonies.*—Rhodes Scholarships, of the annual value of £400 (tenable at any college at Oxford), are awarded in each State or Province of Canada, Australia, South Africa (where there are also scholarships for certain Schools), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda, Rhodesia and Malta (changed as regards Malta from triennial to annual in 1942).

U.S.A.—4 Rhodes Scholarships are assigned annually to each of 8 regions of 6 States each, which are awarded among candidates sent from each State in the region. Since the outbreak of war elections have not been held for the Scholarships from the U.S.A.; or since 1941 from the Empire. *Germany.*—5 Rhodes Scholarships were awarded annually from the institution of the scholarships until 1914, and from 1929, 2 annually until the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939. The normal number of Rhodes Scholars in residence together is 202, of whom 100 come from the British Empire, 96 from America. *India.*—Two Rhodes Scholarships for India were created in 1940; the first scholars are due to be elected before the end of 1945; the regulations have not yet been published. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, The Lord Elton, M.A., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. Oxford Secretary, Dr. C. K. Allen, M.A., Rhodes House, Oxford.*

Statistics issued by the *Universities Bureau of the British Empire* show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1943-44 session was 2,331, of whom there were from *Europe*, 1,558 (Austria, 153; Belgium, 58; Czechoslovakia, 196; France, 31; Germany, 364; Hungary, 52; Netherlands, 34; Poland, 437; Roumania, 28; Russia, 17; Spain, 21); from *Asia*, 311; (China, 43; India, 146; Iraq, 18; Palestine, 15; Malaya, 19; Turkey, 30); from *Africa*, 139 (Egypt, 53; South Africa, 58; West Africa, 113); from *America*, 181 (Canada and Newfoundland, 34; U.S.A., 38; West Indies, 53; South America, 43; Mexico and Central America, 13; from *Oceania*, 42; (Australia, 29; New Zealand, 13). There were 1,100 students from abroad in the University of London, 157 at Cambridge and 130 at Oxford.

The *Prince of Wales's Scholarships* (founded 1932).—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (35 Portman

Square, London, W.1), established in 1928 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, there are available (in normal times) for candidates of British descent a varying number of Fellowships, of an annual value of approximately \$3,000 each, tenable for two years at certain American Universities. For 1939 there were available 34 Scholarships, 24 to graduates domiciled in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 10 to others of British descent.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the Central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.—British firms desirous of offering goods of British origin or manufacture may obtain names and addresses of persons or firms in the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and also copies of Reports quoted in *The Board of Trade Journal*, by applying to *The Department of Overseas Trade*, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Exporters who wish to obtain a Government guarantee giving protection against the main causes of loss arising in connexion with overseas trading should apply to *The Export Credits Guarantee Department*, 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.—The Empire Parliamentary Association was formed at the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V. in 1911, between representatives of the Dominion Parliaments and Members of the Lords and Commons for the purpose of exchanging information and visits between Members of Parliament of the Empire. The Association has a branch in the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of each Dominion, in the Central Legislature of India [the Legislature of Burma], the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, the State Parliaments of Australia, the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, in Ceylon, Bermuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mauritius and British Guiana and Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man, making a total of 32 branches.

Secretary and Editor of Publications.—Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., LL.D., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Chief Magistrates of the following Cities of the British Empire are designated Lord Mayor (in Scotland, Lord Provost):—

*London.	*†Edinburgh.	Nottingham.
†Aberdeen.	*Glasgow.	†Perth, Scotland.
*Adelaide.	*Hobart.	
*Belfast.	Hull.	*Perth, W. Australia.
Birmingham.	Leeds.	
Bradford.	Leicester.	Plymouth.
*Brisbane.	Liverpool.	Portsmouth.
Bristol.	Manchester.	Sheffield.
Cardiff.	*Melbourne.	Stoke on Trent.
Cork.	Newcastle.	*Sydney.
*Dublin.	upon Tyne.	*York.
†Dundee.	Norwich.	

* Those marked with asterisk, together with the Chairman of the London County Council, are entitled to the prefix "Right Honourable."

† Lord Provosts.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after Secretaries of State, except that when a Dominion Cabinet Minister is present, he takes precedence immediately before the High Commissioner for his Dominion.

<i>Dominion.</i>	<i>High Commissioner, &c.</i>	<i>Address in London.</i>
Dominion of Canada	Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, <i>High Commr.</i>	Canada House, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	W. A. McAdam, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Ontario	Maj. J. S. P. Armstrong, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	13 Charles II St., S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Hon. J. A. Beasley, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	(Vacant) <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Wellington House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	L. H. Pike, A.C.I.S., J.P., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Sir C. F. G. McCann, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	5 A. House, Marble Arch, W. 1.
Tasmania	Hon. Sir Claude James, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. Norman Martin, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. M. F. Troy, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	W. J. Jordan, <i>High Commissioner</i>	415 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	G. Heaton Nicholls, <i>High Commr.</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
British India	Sir S. Rungtananadhan, <i>High Commissioner</i>	India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Northern Ireland	J. M. Henderson, <i>Acting Agent</i>	21 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Ire	J. W. Dulanty, O.B., C.B.E., <i>High Commr.</i>	33-37, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Hon. S. M. L. O'Keefe, C.M.G., H.C.	429, Strand, W.C. 2.
Cyprus	Information and Liaison Office	27 Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	Staple Hall, Stone House Court, E.C. 3.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago	The West India Committee	40 Norfolk St., W.C. 2.
East African Dependencies	Trade and Information Office	Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Colonies & Protectorates... ..	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, INDIA, &c.

CANADA.—Ottawa, A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C. (<i>T.C. Grade I</i>);	56 Spaiks Street, Ottawa.
Montreal, J. Paterson (<i>Trade Commr. Grade III</i>);	1, 111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
Toronto, J. B. Greaves, O.B.E. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II</i>);	61-67 Yonge St., Toronto.
Vancouver, G. H. Selous, O.B.E. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I</i>);	850 West Hastings St., Vancouver.
Winnipeg, H. Oldham (<i>Trade Commissioner Grade III</i>);	703 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
NEWFOUNDLAND.—J. Paterson	(see Montreal).
AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, Sir R. W. Dalton, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I</i>); A. W. Burton, M.B.E. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade III</i>).	Prudential Bldg., 39-49 Martin Place, Sydney.
Melbourne, H. F. Gurney (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II</i>);	Henty House, Melbourne, C. 1.
Brisbane, J. R. Adams (<i>Trade Commissioner Grade II</i>);	Estates Chambers, Creek Street, Brisbane.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, R. Boulter, C.M.G. (<i>T.C. Grade I</i>).	Grey Street, Wellington.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Cape Town, W. Peters, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I</i>); C. Kemp (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II</i>).	41 Parliament St., Cape Town.
Johannesburg, Officer-in-Charge, H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office.	90-92 Fox Street, Johannesburg.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Salisbury, A. W. H. Hall, O.B.E. (<i>Trade Commissioner Grade II</i>).	Stanley House, Salisbury.
IRE, Dublin.—G. F. Braddock, C.M.G., O.B.E. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I</i>); S. A. Deacon (<i>T.C. Grade II—local rank</i>).	69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C. 17.
INDIA AND CEYLON.—Calcutta, Rowland H. Owen, (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I</i>); A. Schofield, O.B.E. (<i>T.C. Grade II</i>).	(P.O. Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Bombay, W. D. Montgomery Clarke (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II</i>).	3 Wittet Road, Bombay.
EAST AFRICA.—A. G. C. Deuber (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II</i>);	Memorial Hall, Delamere Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya.
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, W. D. Lambie (<i>T.C. Grade III</i>);	4 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Jamaica, F. J. Gick (<i>Trade Commr. Grade III</i>);	8 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

NOTE.—The Salaries of H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I* are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Cape Town, Calcutta, Sydney and Ottawa, £1,700 fixed); *Grade II*, £800 to £1,000; *Grade III*, £600 to £800. There are, in addition, Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates.

The British Dominions and Colonies

Doms. by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Government.
Europe.			
GREAT BRITAIN.....	..	..	George VI., King-Emperor.
NORTHERN IRELAND.....	..	..	Vice-Adm. Earl Granville, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Gov.-Gen. £8,000
Isle of Man.....	Purchase ..	1827	John T. O'Kelly, "President of Ireland" £10,000
Jersey.....	Duke of Normandy.....	1066	Air Vice-Marshal Sir G. R. Bromet, K.B.E., Lt.-Gov. £3,000
Guernsey.....	..	1066	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. Grasett, K.B.E. £1,700
Malta and Gozo.....	Treaty Cession.....	1814	Maj.-Gen. P. Neame, [P] [J], C.B. £1,700
Gibraltar.....	" ..	1713	Lt.-Gen. Sir E. C. A. Schreiber, K.C.B., Gov. £5,500
	" ..		Lt.-Gen. Sir T. R. Eastwood, K.C.B., Gov. £5,000
Asia.			
INDIAN EMPIRE.....	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, G.C.B., Viceroy.
BURMA.....	" ..	1826-1886	Sir R. H. Dorman-Smith, K.B.E., Gov. pr. mens. Rs. 20,000
Aden.....	Occupation ..	1839	R. S. Champion, C.M.G., Gov. pr. mens. £2,250
Ceylon.....	Treaty Cession.....	1801	Sir H. Monck-Mason Moore, G.C.M.G., Gov. £8,000
Straits Settlements.....	..	1785-1909	" ..
Federated Malay States.....	Protectorate.....	1874-1888	" ..
Other Malay States.....	..	1909	" ..
Hong Kong.....	Treaty Cession.....	1842-1906	" ..
North Borneo.....	Cession.....	1877	" ..
Brunei.....	Protectorate.....	1888	" ..
Cyprus.....	Annexation.....	1914	Sir D. G. Harris, K.B.E., Gov. £3,600
Palestine.....	Conquest & Mandate.....	1914-1918	Lt.-Gen. Sir Alan G. Cunningham, K.C.B., High-Com. £4,500
Africa.			
SOUTH AFRICA.....	Federation.....	1910	Major G. B. van Zyl, Gov.-Gen. £10,000
Cape Province.....	Treaty Cession.....	1814	" ..
Natal.....	Annexation.....	1843	" ..
Transvaal.....	" ..	1900	" ..
Orange Free State.....	" ..	1900	" ..
South-west.....	Conquest.....	1914	" ..
Basutoland.....	Annexation.....	..	Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., High-Commr. £5,000
Bechuanaland.....	Conquest.....	1895	Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., High-Commr. ..
Swaziland.....	" ..	1889	Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., High-Commr. ..
Southern Rhodesia.....	Treaty Cession.....	1889	Vice-Adm. Sir C. Tait, K.C.B., Gov. £4,000
Northern Rhodesia.....	" ..	1889	Sir J. Waddington, K.C.M.G., Gov. £5,000
Gambia.....	" ..	1870	Sir H. R. Blood, K.C.M.G., Gov. £2,000
Gold Coast.....	" ..	1872	Sir C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G., Gov. £4,500
Sierra Leone.....	" ..	1787	Sir H. C. Stevenson, K.C.M.G., Gov. £3,500
Nigeria and Cameroun.....	" ..	1891	Sir A. F. Richards, G.C.M.G., Gov. £6,500
Somaliland.....	" ..	1884	Sir V. G. Glenday, K.C.M.G., Gov. £1,800
Kenya.....	Cession and Conquest.....	1888-1918	Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Gov. £4,500
Uganda.....	Treaty Cession.....	1892	Sir J. H. Hall, K.C.M.G., Gov. £5,000
Tanganyika.....	Conquest.....	1914-1918	Sir D. B. Battershill, K.C.M.G., Gov. £4,500
Zanzibar.....	Treaty Cession.....	1890	Sir H. G. Pilling, K.C.M.G., Brit. Res. £2,000
Nyasaland.....	Conquest.....	1891	Sir E. C. Richards, K.C.M.G., Gov. £2,500
Sudan.....	" ..	1898	(Anglo-Egyptian.)
Mauritius.....	Conquest and Cession.....	1810-1814	Sir H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G., Gov. Rs. 75,000
Seychelles.....	Treaty Cession.....	1814	Sir W. M. Logan, K.B.E., Gov. Rs. 18,000
St. Helena.....	Conquest.....	1673	Maj. W. B. Gray, C.B.E., Gov. £1,200
Ascension.....	Occupation.....	1815	" ..
Americas.			
CANADA.....	Federation.....	1867	Field Marshal Hon. Sir H. Alexander, G.C.B., Gov.-Gen. £10,000
Ontario.....	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	" ..
Quebec.....	" ..	1759-1763	" ..
Nova Scotia.....	" ..	1627-1713	" ..
New Brunswick.....	Treaty Cession.....	1763	" ..
Prince Edward Island.....	Conquest.....	1745-1763	" ..
British Columbia.....	Settlement.....	1813	" ..
Manitoba.....	" ..	1670	" ..
Alberta.....	" ..	1670	" ..
Saskatchewan.....	" ..	1670	" ..
North-West Territories.....	" ..	1670	" ..
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	Treaty Cession.....	1583	Vice-Adm. Sir H. T. Walwyn, K.C.S.I., Gov. \$15,000
Jamaica.....	Conquest.....	1655	Sir J. Huggins, K.C.M.G., Capt.-Gen. £5,000
Bahamas.....	Settlement.....	1629	W. L. Murphy, C.M.G., Gov. £2,600
Leeward Islands.....	" ..	1623-1659	Sir L. B. Freeston, K.C.M.G., Gov. £2,805
Windward Islands.....	Cession.....	1763-1783	Sir A. F. Grimble, K.C.M.G., Gov. £2,500
Barbados.....	Settlement.....	1605	Sir H. G. Bushe, K.C.M.G., Gov. £3,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Conquest.....	1797	Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, G.C.M.G., Gov. £5,500
British Guiana.....	Conquest and Cession.....	1803-1814	Sir G. J. Lethem, K.C.M.G., Gov. £4,000
British Honduras.....	" ..	1798	Sir J. A. Hunter, K.C.M.G., Gov. \$9,723
Bermuda.....	Settlement.....	1612	(Vacant), Gov. £4,400
Falkland Islands.....	Treaty Cession.....	1771	A. W. Cardinal, C.M.G., Gov. £1,800
Oceania.			
AUSTRALIA.....	Federation.....	1901	H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., Gov.-Gen. £10,000
New South Wales.....	Settlement.....	1788	The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., Gov. £5,000
Victoria.....	" ..	1832	Maj.-Gen. Sir W. J. Dugan, G.C.M.G., Gov. £5,000
South Australia.....	" ..	1836	Lt.-Gen. Sir C. W. Norrie, K.C.M.G., Gov. £5,000
Queensland.....	" ..	1824	Rt. Hon. Sir L. O. Wilson, G.C.S.I., Gov. £3,000
Tasmania.....	" ..	1824	Admiral Sir H. Binney, K.C.B., D.S.O., Gov. £2,750
Western Australia.....	" ..	1828	Hon. Sir J. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gov. £4,000
Papua.....	Annexation.....	1884	H. L. Murray, C.B.E., Administrator. £1,800
NEW ZEALAND.....	Settlement and Treaty	1840	Lt.-Gen. Sir B. C. Freyberg, [P] [J], K.C.B., Gov.-Gen. £7,500
Fiji.....	Cession from Natives.....	1874	Sir A. W. G. H. Grantham, K.C.M.G., Gov. £4,000
Pacific Islands.....	Cession and Conquest.....	1895-1914	" ..

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1941.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	796,169
British Columbia (Victoria)	366,855	817,861
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	246,512	729,744
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	457,401
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,068	577,962
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	3,787,055
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	95,047
Quebec (Quebec)	594,534	3,331,882
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	895,992
Yukon (Dawson)	707,076	4,914
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,309,682	12,028
Total	3,694,863	11,506,655

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

State and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1941.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	2,812,321
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,952,152
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	1,036,830
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	605,689
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	467,082
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	241,171
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	9,615
Cent. Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	12,361
Total	2,974,581	7,137,221

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	European Pop. 1936.
Cape (Cape Town)	276,966	791,394
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	190,551
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	820,620
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	200,947
South-West Protectorate	322,200	30,505
Total	794,547	2,003,512

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Counties and Capital.	Acreage.	Pop. 1937.
Antrim (Belfast)	702,851	197,278
Belfast County Borough	14,797	438,112
Armagh (Armagh)	312,767	108,814
Down (Downpatrick)	608,861	210,860
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	54,567
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,494	94,918
Londonderry County Borough	2,199	47,804
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	127,580
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,444	1,279,753

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1941.
Ajmer-Merwara (Ajmer)	2,400	583,692
Andamans and Nicobar (Port Blair)	3,143	33,768
Assam (Shillong)	54,951	10,204,733
Baluchistan (Quetta)	54,456	501,631
Bengal (Calcutta)	77,442	60,306,525
Bihar (Patna)	69,745	36,340,151
Bombay (Bombay)	76,443	20,849,840
Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur)	98,575	16,813,584
Coorg (Merkara)	1,593	168,726
Delhi (Delhi)	574	917,939
Madras (Madras)	126,166	49,341,810
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	14,263	3,038,067
Orissa (Cuttack)	32,198	8,728,544
Panth-Piploda (Kharua)	25	5,267
Punjab (Lahore)	99,089	28,418,819
Sind (Karachi)	48,136	4,535,008
United Provinces (Allahabad)	106,247	55,020,617
Total Provinces	865,446	295,087,722
States and Agencies.		
Assam State (Manipur)	12,408	725,655
Baluchistan States	79,546	356,204
Baroda State	8,236	2,855,010
Bengal States	9,408	2,144,829
Central India Agency	52,047	7,506,437
Chattisgarh	37,687	4,050,000
Cochin	1,493	1,422,875
Deccan and Kolhapur	10,870	2,785,428
Gujarat	7,352	1,458,702
Gwalior State	26,008	4,006,159
Hyderabad State	82,373	16,338,534
Kashmir State	69,903	3,945,090
Do., Frontier	12,355	76,526
Madras States (a)	1,602	498,754
Mysore State	29,458	7,329,140
North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas	24,986	2,377,599
Orissa Agencies, etc.	18,151	3,023,731
Punjab States	38,146	5,503,554
Do., Hill Agencies	11,375	1,090,644
Rajputana Agency	132,559	13,670,208
Sikkim	2,745	121,520
Travancore	7,662	6,070,018
United Provinces States (b)	1,760	928,470
Western India States	37,894	4,904,156
Total, States and Agencies	715,964	93,189,233
TOTAL, INDIA	1,581,410	388,997,955

(a) Pudukota, Banganapalle and Saurur.
(b) Rampur and Benares.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Islands.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1936
North Island and Islets	44,131	938,953
South Island and Islets	58,120	551,847
Stewart Island and Islets	662	506
Chatham Islands	372	399
Auckland (225), Campbell (44), Antipodes (13), Bounty (1), Snares (1), Kermadec (13)	297	...
Cook Islands	150	14,387
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	...
Tokelau Islands	4	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,143	40,229
Maori Population . . . . .	...	81,774
Total	105,005	1,629,131

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name	Assumed Office.	Name.	Assumed Office.
Viscount Gunning	Nov. 1, 1858	*Lord Amphil..	April 30, 1904
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine..	Mar. 12, 1862	Lord Curzon of Kedleston ..	Dec. 13, 1904
*Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Napier ..	Nov. 21, 1863	Earl of Minto ..	Nov. 18, 1905
*Col. Sir W. T. Denison	Dec. 2, 1863	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst ..	Nov. 23, 1910
Sir John Lawrence, Bt.	Jan. 12, 1864	Lord Chelmsford ..	April 4, 1916
Earl of Mayo	Jan. 12, 1869	Earl of Reading ..	April 2, 1921
*John Shachey	Feb. 9, 1872	Earl of Lifford ..	April 20, 1925
*Lord Napier of Merchiston ..	Feb. 23, 1872	Lord Irwin ..	April 3, 1926
Lord Northbrook	May 3, 1872	*Viscount Goschen ..	June 29, 1929
Lord Lytton	April 12, 1876	Earl of Willingdon ..	April 18, 1931
Marquess of Ripon	June 8, 1880	*Sir George F. Sutherland ..	May 16, 1934
Earl of Dufferin	Dec. 13, 1881	Marquess of Linlithgow ..	April 18, 1936
Marquess of Lansdowne	Dec. 10, 1883	Viscount Wavell ..	Oct. 20, 1943
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine..	Jan. 27, 1884		
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Jan. 6, 1899		

* Officiating.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Name.	Assumed Office.	Name.	Assumed Office.
Viscount Monck	July 1, 1867	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	Oct. 13, 1911
Lord Lisgar	Feb. 2, 1869	Duke of Devonshire ..	Nov. 11, 1916
Earl of Dufferin	June 25, 1872	Viscount Bragg of Vimy ..	Aug. 11, 1921
Marquess of Lorne	Nov. 25, 1878	Viscount Willing ..	Oct. 2, 1926
Marquess of Lansdowne ..	Oct. 23, 1883	Earl of Bessborough ..	April 4, 1931
Lord Stanley of Preston ..	June 11, 1888	Lord Tweedsmuir ..	Nov. 2, 1935
Earl of Aberdeen	Sept. 18, 1893	Earl of Athlone ..	June 21, 1940
Earl of Minto	Nov. 12, 1898	Hon. Sir H. Alexander ..	1946
Earl Grey	Dec. 10, 1904		

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

Name.	Assumed Office.	Name.	Assumed Office.
Earl of Hopetoun	Jan. 1, 1901	Lord Stonehaven ..	Oct. 8, 1925
*Lord Tennyson	July 17, 1902	*Lord Somers ..	Oct. 3, 1930
Lord Tennyson	Jan. 9, 1903	Sir Alfred Isaacs ..	Jan. 22, 1931
Lord Northcote	Jan. 21, 1904	Lord Gowrie, P.C.	Jan. 23, 1936
Earl of Dudley	Sept. 19, 1908	*Sir W. Dugan ..	July 23, 1944
Lord Denman	July 31, 1911	H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester	Jan. 30, 1945
Viscount Novar	May 18, 1914		
Lord Forster	Oct. 6, 1920		

* Acting.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

Name.	Assumed Office.	Name.	Assumed Office.
Earl of Liverpool	1917	Viscount Galway ..	1935
Viscount Jellicoe	1920	Sir Cyril Newall ..	1941
Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt.	1924	Sir Bernard Freyberg, P.C.	1946
Lord Bledisloe	1930		

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Name.	Assumed Office.	Name.	Assumed Office.
Viscount Gladstone	May 31, 1910	Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 26, 1931
Earl Buxton	Sept. 8, 1914	Sir Patrick Duncan ..	April 5, 1937
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught ..	Nov. 20, 1920	*N. J. de Wet ..	Aug. 28, 1943
Earl of Athlone	Jan. 21, 1924	Maj. G. B. van Zyl ..	Jan. 1, 1946

* Administering the Government.

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DOMINIONS.

AUSTRALIA.—High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Cross, Bt., Canberra, A.C.T.

CANADA.—High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Earscliffe, Ottawa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G. (also High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), Parliament St., Cape Town, and 9 Bryntirion, Pretoria.

NEW ZEALAND.—High Commissioner, Sir Harry Batterbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Wellington.

IRE.—Representative, Sir John Maffey, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Q.E.B., 50 Upper Mount St., Dublin.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The British Constitution.

The British Constitution.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual Parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707); the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800); the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920); the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922; and *The Statute of Westminster* (1931), which exempted the self-governing Dominions from the Colonial Laws Validity Act and asserted their legislative autonomy.

The Sovereign.

The Sovereign.—The throne is hereditary in the British House of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

The Legislature.

The Legislature.—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons. Since 1832 reports of proceedings in open session have been published. From 1832-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies of the reports are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. The term is reckoned from the date when a new Parliament first meets after a General Election. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and the House which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28, with 16 vacancies) elected for life, and Scottish peers (26) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being

signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons.*—This body now consists of 640 elected members. By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 558 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* (1945) 25 new Constituencies were created, making the present total of 640.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received salaries and travelling facilities over the railways, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600 per annum. A pension scheme for ex-M.P.'s is in force, the contributions from members (£12 per member per annum) amounting in 1943 to £7,318. The Capital Account (Sept. 30, 1943) stood at £26,368.

The Executive.

The Executive.—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. The prerogative is absolute. It is not for any party to offer a Prime Minister to the Sovereign. This system of *Government by Party* is the outcome of a gradual constitutional development. Prior to the reign of William III and Mary II the principal officers of State were responsible to the Sovereign alone, and not to Parliament or to the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to dismissal at any moment. Parties came into existence and gained increased importance as Parliament claimed and secured predominance in affairs of State. The principle of joint Cabinet responsibility has also become established and internal disagreement leads to a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole, but the *Cabinet* has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, the Cabinet as a whole being responsible for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment (*see*

also 1943 edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, "Government by Party."

In 1905 the office of *Prime Minister*, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

Under the *Ministers of the Crown Acts (1937)* there are 17 Ministers of the first rank (*Cabinet Ministers*) of whom not more than 14 may be members of the House of Commons and not less than 3 members of the House of Lords; and 23 Parliamentary Secretaries, of whom not more than 21 may be members of the Commons and not less than 2 of the Lords. Under the same Act the *Leader of the Opposition* was officially recognized and a salary was assigned to the post.

The Judicature.

The Judicature.—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey"), for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman. The Recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Local Government is carried out by directly elected councils under the general supervision of the appropriate central Department. In London some functions

are performed by the London County Council and the remainder by the Common Council of the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Borough Councils. England and Wales outside London is divided into 61 administrative counties and 83 county boroughs. The councils of county boroughs perform all local government functions within their areas, but in the counties there are, besides the county councils, the councils of 309 non-county boroughs, 572 urban districts and 475 rural districts who perform certain functions within their respective areas. In addition, certain minor functions in rural districts are the responsibility of the parish, acting through a parish council or the parish meeting. All these councils are under elected chairmen except borough councils, who are under Lord Mayors or Mayors; all cities are boroughs and the term "city" is one of historical and ceremonial rather than administrative significance. The chief official is, in boroughs the Town Clerk, and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council.

The central Department chiefly concerned with local government is the Ministry of Health, but the Home Office, the Ministries of Education, of Agriculture and Fisheries, of Transport and of Town and Country Planning are also concerned with particular services. The principal local government services are, in order of expenditure, education, public health, housing, roads, police and public assistance (poor law), in addition to trading services (water supply, gas, electricity, buses and trams), &c. In England and Wales the 61 administrative counties, the county of the City of London and the 83 county boroughs are Town Planning authorities.

SCOTLAND.—For Local Government purposes Scotland is divided into Counties and Burghs. There are 33 counties, each with elected County Councils, first established under the *Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889*. The larger counties are divided into districts. County Councils elect a Convener (Chairman). In each county there is a Standing Joint Committee consisting of not more than 7 county councillors appointed annually in May by the County Council, a number of Commissioners of Supply, and the Sheriff of the County. Standing Joint Committees are the police authority under the *Police Act, 1857*, and they control all capital expenditure in the county. No County Council or District Committee can undertake works involving capital expenditure without the consent in writing of the Standing Joint Committee. The District Committee consists of the County Councillors for the electoral divisions and of parish councillors selected by the council of each parish in the district. The District Committee is the local authority for the administration of the Public Health Acts in the County, and it appoints the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary inspectors. In each burgh there is a town council consisting of a provost or lord provost (mayor or lord mayor), bailies (justices of the peace), and councillors. A town council is elected for three years; it elects the provost or lord provost and the bailies, and appoints a town clerk, treasurer, and other officers. Under the *Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894*, in each parish (about 900 in all) a parish council was set up. The number of councillors in "landward" parishes is fixed by the council of the county in which the parish falls; in "burghal" parishes by the burgh in which the parish is situate; joint appointment is made for parishes part landward and part burghal.

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1831 that statesmen had anything more than a mischievous guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years (except in 1941), with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1871.....31,629,299
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,026,108
1821.....20,983,092	1891.....37,800,764
1831.....24,132,294	1901.....41,609,091
1841.....26,854,969	1911.....45,370,530
1851.....27,533,755	1921.....42,769,196½
1861.....29,070,932	1931.....44,790,485½

The 1931 Census showed 80 per cent. of the population of England and Wales as *Urban* and 20 per cent. as *Rural*; for Scotland the proportions were 70 per cent. *Urban* and 30 per cent. *Rural*.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN GREAT BRITAIN 1811-1931, IRELAND, 1831-1926, AND ISLANDS (ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY AND ASSOCIATED ISLANDS), 1881-1931.

	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
ENGLAND AND WALES.									
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14.00	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.65
1821.	5,860,319	6,149,917	12,010,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,493,423	4.81	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.27	3,312,290	4.83	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12.35	3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039	5.47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,505	5.37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13.21	5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117	5.33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,519	5.38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11.65	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497	5.32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,035,868	4.62	6,260,852	5.20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10.89	8,005,290	4.36	7,141,781	5.05
1921.	18,075,239	19,811,460	37,886,699	1,816,207	5.04	8,085,993	4.17	7,181,030	4.85
1931.	19,133,010	20,819,367	39,952,377	2,065,678	5.45	10,739,886	3.72	9,123,279	4.38
SCOTLAND.									
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15.32	447,960	4.66	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	369,393	6.04
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10.82	550,428	4.76	502,852	5.21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10.25	600,098	4.81	370,368	7.80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,445	3,062,294	173,552	6.00	678,584	4.51	393,220	7.78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,615	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	8.02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	5.05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	817,568	4.92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,914	4.82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6.46	1,047,158	4.58	1,013,369	4.70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2.55	1,107,631	4.11	1,057,609	4.62
1931.	2,325,523	2,517,457	4,842,980	59,577	1.21	1,195,065	4.05	1,149,267	4.22
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.22
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5.25	1,472,739	5.55	1,328,839	6.15
1851.	3,900,030	3,361,755	6,552,385	51,622,739	19.85	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	753,418	11.50	1,128,300	5.14	995,156	5.83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6.67	1,071,494	5.04	961,380	5.03
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,541	4.39	995,974	5.20	914,108	5.06
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,979	4,704,932	470,086	9.32	932,113	5.05	870,578	5.40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	248,975	5.23	910,256	4.90	858,158	5.20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	568,556	12.54	910,748	4.82	861,879	5.09
1926.	2,114,977	2,113,576	4,228,553	161,666	3.68	902,240	4.48	870,379	4.94
ISLANDS.									
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	53,378	32.34	—	—	24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4.66	—	—	25,824	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.71	—	—	27,770	5.41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	1,455	0.96	35,664	4.17	29,220	5.26
1921.	69,070	81,444	150,514	1,599	1.07	33,659	3.92	—	—
1931.	66,447	75,952	142,399	18,115	15.4	—	—	—	—

† These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the interdecennial periods.

** Incorrectly taken.

‡ Increase.

§§ Figures for Great Britain only.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population.		
		1921.	1931.	1941.
England (London).....	50,337	35,230,225	37,359,045	41,460,000
Wales and Monmouthshire.....	8,006	2,656,474	2,593,332	
Scotland (Edinburgh).....	30,410	4,882,497	4,842,980	
Northern Ireland (Belfast).....	5,449	* 1,256,561	§ 1,279,745	
Eire (Dublin).....	26,959	* 2,971,992	† 2,968,420	2,900,000
Isle of Man (Douglas).....	227	60,284	49,308	50,000
Jersey (St. Helier).....	45	49,701	50,462	50,000
Guernsey, &c. (St. Peter Port) ...	30	40,529	42,743	40,000
Total.....	121,463	47,148,263	...	50,795,000

* Census of 1926

§ Census of 1937.

† Census of 1936.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland).

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1936	720,129	15.3	401,684	17.1	580,942	12.3
1937	723,779	15.3	406,117	17.2	597,798	12.6
1938	735,573	15.5	409,132	17.2	599,431	11.8
1939	731,491	15.3	495,136	20.6	511,759	12.2
1940	718,795	15.0	531,659	22.2	673,253	14.0
1941	703,858	14.7	447,193	18.7	627,386	13.1
1942	775,422	16.2	427,468	17.9	562,125	11.8
1943	808,877	17.1	343,843	14.4	585,607	12.4

Age Distribution of Population.

Age Group.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Census 1921. Total.	Census 1931. Total.	Sept. 29, 1939. National Register. Civilians only.	Census 1921. Total.	Census 1931. Total.	Sept. 29, 1939. National Register. Civilians only.
All ages.....	37,886,000	39,952,000	40,703,000	4,883,000	4,843,000	4,908,000
Under 5.....	3,322,000	2,990,000	2,736,000	472,000	423,000	387,000
" 15.....	7,179,000	6,530,000	5,836,000	967,000	881,000	821,000
" 25.....	6,654,000	6,929,000	6,104,000	907,000	861,000	778,000
" 35.....	5,761,000	6,412,000	6,673,000	714,000	739,000	768,000
" 45.....	5,346,000	5,467,000	6,038,000	633,000	608,000	678,000
" 55.....	4,420,000	4,936,000	5,169,000	535,000	547,000	564,000
" 65.....	2,913,000	3,725,000	4,293,000	362,000	430,000	473,000
" 75.....	1,643,000	2,142,000	3,850,000	207,000	255,000	438,000
Over 75.....	648,000	822,000		86,000	99,000	

Maternal Mortality.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		NORTHERN IRELAND.	
	No. of Deaths of Mothers.	Rate per 1,000. Total Births.	No. of Deaths of Mothers.	Rate per 1,000. Total Births.	No. of Deaths of Mothers.	Rate per 1,000. Total Births.
1936.....	2,431	3.65	494	5.6	157	6.06
1937.....	2,142	3.13	424	4.8	127	5.00
1938.....	2,096	2.97	432	4.9	137	5.32
1939.....	1,937	2.82	390	4.5	96	3.22
1940.....	1,640	2.60	379	4.4	107	4.22
1941.....	..	..	439	4.9	112	4.17
1942.....	..	..	382	4.2	88	2.96
* 1943.....	..	..	364	3.8	100	3.17

* Provisional figures.

CRIME.

Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales; High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland.

Year.	England and Wales		Scotland.	
	For Trial.	Convicted	For Trial.	Convicted.
1913	12,511	10,165	1,358	1,056
1936	8,492	7,079	1,217	1,006
1937	9,083	7,649	1,142	928
1938	10,003	8,612	1,130	912

Prisons.

Number received at Prisons:—

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1913	129,483	37,523	33,516	13,571
1936	41,680	5,369	13,053	2,446
1937	42,014	5,035	13,425	2,589
1938	44,928	5,132	12,809	2,404

The average cost per prisoner (including capital cost of new buildings and making no allowance for the prisoners' labour) was:—

	1913.	1937.
England and Wales	£38 4s. 10d.	£164 17s. 9d.
Scotland	£32 0s. 1d.	£77 13s. 6d.

Police.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	Eng. & Wales.		Scotland.		N. Ireland.	
	Number	per	Number	per	Number	per
1936	59,238	689	6,607	751	2,878	443
1937	61,065	672	6,695	743	2,860	448
1938	61,612	669	6,887	726	2,900	444
1939	63,228	652	7,129	703	3,000	430

In addition there were approximately 170,000 special constables. The police expenditure (1938-39) in Gt. Britain exceeded £26,000,000.

Criminal Statistics.

England and Wales.

Principal classes of Crime in the Criminal Statistics issued by the Home Office:—

Class of Offence.	Ann. Av. Number 1910-14.	1937.	1938.
I. Against the Person	4,332	7,369	7,739
II. Against Property:—			
(a) With Violence	12,284	45,448	49,565
(b) Without do.	76,838	207,342	219,481
V. Other.....	4,470	6,106	6,435
Total.....	97,924	266,265	273,220

I. Crimes of Violence against the Person.

	Ann. Av. Number 1910-14.	1935.	1936.
Murder	153	120	145
do. Attempts & Threats	115	94	111
Manslaughter.....	146	171	197
Infanticide		21	19
Concealment of Birth	85	71	58
Wounding			
(a) Felonies	257	222	207
(b) Misdemeanours ..	951	1,504	1,581
Endangering Railway			
Passengers	75	31	20
Assault	63	39	19
Intimidation	13	7	3
Child Stealing	7	4	3
Procuring Abortion	40	116	141

Ann. Av. Number Number
1910-14. 1935. 1936.

Sexual Crimes:—

Rape	162	104	99
Defilement (Girls under 13)	129	71	67
do. (13 to 16)	223	417	420
Indecent Assaults.....	1,228	1,904	2,200
Incest	71	88	92
Procuration	41	27	16
Abduction	25	23	16
Bigamy	159	301	281
Unnatural Offences, &c.	307	840	1,167

II. (a) Against Property with Violence.

Sacrilege	179	109	104
Burglary	1,612	1,191	1,247
Housebreaking	4,923	14,234	14,717
Shopbreaking	4,363	14,813	15,743
Attempts to break in ...	483	2,412	2,818
Entering with intent ...	362	3,054	3,397
Possessing Housebreak- ing tools	142	404	394
Robbery	178	122	129
Blackmail	42	76	93

II. (b) Against Property without Violence.

Embezzlement	1,902	2,454	2,839
Larceny:—			
Horses & Cattle.....	333	138	103
from Person	2,601	2,463	2,776
in House	792	6,997	6,605
by Servant	4,205	4,682	5,112
of Post Letters	121	265	335
Other aggravated	19	272	321
Of Pedal Cycles.....	...	24,361	25,834
Of Motor Vehicles ...	...	1,224	1,440
Obtaining by false pre- tences	4,454	13,265	13,261
Frauds by Agents	195	924	883
Falsifying Accounts.....	90	333	452
Other Frauds	243	2,038	2,238
Receiving stolen goods...	1,636	3,358	3,534
Bankruptcy Offences...	71	178	100

* Murders.

Year.	Number.	Per Million.	Year.	Number.	Per Million.
1870	101	4.49	1933	141	3.6
1888	100	6.75	1934	141	3.5
1911	144	3.98	1935	120	2.98
1930	122	3.1	1936	145	3.5
1931	126	3.2	1938	88	2.1

Death Sentences (1936).

Of the 23 persons sentenced to death in 1936 there were executed 8, commuted to penal servitude 13; respited and removed to Broadmoor 2.

Suicides and Attempted Suicides 1933-1936.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Suicides	5,543	5,486	5,156	5,007
Attempted	3,354	3,399	3,290	3,080

In 1936 3,441 were males and 1,638 females.

Expenses of Coroners' Inquests (all cases).

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Coroners'	£93,143	£94,319	£95,555	£54,719
Salaries				
Other Ex- penses	£22,233	£25,265	£26,598	£11,863
	£215,376	£219,684	£232,153	£226,582

* In 1936 4,766 persons (6,088 male and 699 female) were charged with "Criminal Homicide" in the U.S.A. In 1944 there were 161 homicides in the State of New York. In 131 cases 117 men and 25 women were arrested and 30 cases remained unsolved.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure 1880-81 to 1902-03, and for thirty-three years ended March 31, 1946 :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus + or Deficit —	National Debt
1880-81.....	£81,872,000	£80,939,000	+ £933,000	£766,145,000
1890-91.....	89,489,000	87,733,000	+ 1,756,000	684,071,000
1899-1900 (S. Afr. War)	129,805,000	143,687,000	- 13,882,000	638,920,000
1900-01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	- 53,208,000	703,934,000
1901-02.....	152,712,000	205,236,000	- 52,524,000	765,216,000
1902-03.....	161,319,000	194,251,000	- 32,932,000	798,349,000
1913-14.....	198,243,000	197,493,000	+ 750,000	706,154,000
1914-15 (War) ..	226,694,000	560,474,000	- 333,779,000	1,161,952,000
1915-16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	- 1,222,392,000	2,189,838,000
1916-17 do.	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	- 1,624,685,000	4,063,645,000
1917-18 do.	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	- 1,988,987,000	5,921,096,000
1918-19 do.	889,021,000	2,579,301,000	- 1,690,280,000	7,481,050,000
1919-20.....	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	- 326,202,000	7,875,642,000
1920-21.....	1,445,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 250,557,000	7,623,097,000
1921-22.....	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000	7,720,532,000
1922-23.....	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,515,000	7,812,563,000
1923-24.....	837,169,000	788,840,000	+ 48,329,000	7,707,538,000
1924-25.....	799,436,000	795,777,000	+ 3,659,000	7,665,880,000
1925-26.....	812,062,000	826,100,000	- 14,038,120	7,633,723,000
1926-27.....	805,701,000	842,395,000	- 36,694,000	7,652,688,000
1927-28.....	842,824,000	838,585,000	+ 4,239,000	7,630,973,000
1928-29.....	836,435,000	818,141,000	+ 18,294,000	7,620,854,000
1929-30*.....	734,189,000	748,712,000	- 14,523,000	7,596,211,000
1930-31.....	775,894,975	799,170,946	- 23,276,000	7,562,900,000
1931-32 (Two Budgets) ..	770,963,000	770,599,000	+ 364,000	7,647,950,000
1932-33.....	744,791,000	777,070,000	- 32,279,000	7,768,970,000
1933-34.....	724,567,000	693,419,000	+ 31,148,000	7,945,194,000
1934-35.....	716,441,000	688,879,000	+ 27,562,000	7,922,252,000
1935-36.....	752,920,000	749,979,000	+ 2,941,000	7,916,412,000
1936-37.....	797,289,000	802,886,000	- 5,597,000	7,916,448,000
1937-38 (Nat. Defence)	875,718,000	847,024,000	+ 28,694,000	8,148,985,000
1938-39 do.	930,935,000	943,649,000	- 12,714,000	8,163,000,000
1939-40 (War)	1,049,189,000	1,325,122,000	- 275,933,000	9,046,807,610
1940-41 do.	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	- 2,475,421,000	10,822,577,496
1941-42 do.	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	- 2,701,637,000	14,185,736,110
1942-43 do.	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	- 2,817,516,000	16,965,548,245
1943-44 do.	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	- 2,749,873,000	17,722,564,000
1944-45 do.	3,238,063,000	6,062,904,000	- 2,824,841,000	19,594,649,173
1945-46* (Two Budgets)	3,265,000,000	5,565,281,000	- 2,300,281,000	£22,505,532,372

† "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929-30.
‡ As at March 31, 1945.

* Budget Estimate, April 24, 1945.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945.

ORDINARY REVENUE :—

From Taxes :—

Income Tax.....	£1,316,839,000
Surtax.....	73,535,000
National Defence Contribu- tion.....	33,304,000
Excess Profits Tax.....	477,134,000
Estate Duties.....	110,888,000
Stamps.....	17,010,000
Other Inland Revenue	
Duties.....	779,000
Customs.....	579,352,000
Excise.....	496,900,000
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	28,965,000

Total from Taxes..... £3,134,706,000

Wireless Licences.....	4,820,000
Crown Lands (Net).....	980,000
Sundry Loans.....	7,520,000
Miscellaneous.....	90,037,000

Total Ordinary Revenue..... £3,238,063,000

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE :—

Consolidated Fund :—

Interest and Management of National Debt.....	414,936,000
Payments to Northern Ire- land Exchequer.....	10,010,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services.....	7,276,000
Total Consolidated Fund Ser- vices.....	£432,222,000

Supply Services :—

Royal Navy, Army, Royal Air Force, together with Civil Services, Customs and Excise, and Inland Revenue.....	5,625,618,000
Sinking Fund.....	5,064,000

Total Ordinary Expenditure £6,062,904,000

THE NATIONAL DEBT.
AGGREGATE LIABILITIES, 1944 AND 1945.

Description.	March 31, 1944.	March 31, 1945.	Increase + Decrease —
Funded Debt	£3,364,160,000	£3,364,118,680	— £41,410
Terminable Annuities	13,812,336	13,367,000	— 445,336
Unfunded Debt	16,325,660,578	19,127,776,692	+ 2,802,116,114
<i>Deduct</i>			
Bonds for Death Duties	£19,703,633,004	£22,505,532,372	+ £2,801,899,368
	108,983,831	107,214,341	— 1,769,490
<i>Add</i>			
Other Liabilities	£19,594,649,173	£22,398,318,031	+ £2,803,668,858
	148,297,304	142,948,114	— 5,349,190
Total Gross Liabilities	£19,742,946,477	£22,541,266,145	+ £2,798,319,668
<i>Deduct</i>			
Estimated Assets	671,749,209	668,543,647	— 3,205,562
Exchequer Balances	2,492,934	2,500,847	+ 7,913
Net Liabilities	£19,068,704,334	£21,870,221,651	+ £2,801,517,317

EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION. (In Millions of Pounds), 1939-1945.

Year ending March 31.	Expenditure.	From Taxes.	Non-Tax Revenue.	Net Borrowings.	Tax Revenue as % of Expenditure.
1939	1,054	896	31	142	85.0
1940	1,810	1,017	32	771	56.0
1941	3,867	1,359	50	2,463	35.1
1942	4,776	1,962	112	2,675	41.1
1943	5,623	2,488	*337	2,790	44.1
1944	5,788	2,948	90	2,750	50.1
1945	6,062	3,135	103	2,824	53.2

* Including contribution of £225,000,000 from Canadian Government.

Cost of the Debt, 1944-45.

<i>Interest:—</i>	
Of Funded Debt	£116,622,965
Of Terminable Annuities	448,609
Of Unfunded Debt	315,548,731
Total Interest	£432,620,305
<i>Management and Expenses:—</i>	
Management	£1,204,081
Expenses	1,058,937
Total	£2,263,018
<i>Sinking Fund:—</i>	
Repayment of Terminable Annuities	£1,057,221
For 3% Funding Loan	4,689,878
For 4% Funding Loan	5,497,937
For 4% Victory Bonds	4,699,995
Total Sinking Fund	£15,945,031
Total Cost	£450,828,354

Amount of the Internal Funded Debt.

(At March 31, 1945.)

2½% Consols	£275,996,701
2½% Annuities	2,396,805
2½% Annuities	21,115,985
3½% Conversion Loan	739,309,233
4% Consolidated Loan	400,698,799
3½% War Loan	1,910,955,287
Debts to Banks of England and Ireland	13,695,869
Total	£3,364,118,679
Terminable Annuities	£13,637,000

Amount of the Internal Unfunded Debt.

Treasury Bills	£3,680,665,000
Treasury Deposits by Banks	1,859,000,000
Ways and Means Advances	576,460,000
2½% Funding Loan (1956-61)	200,211,030
2½% Funding Loan (1952-57)	100,561,534
3% Funding Loan (1959-69)	362,961,445
4% Funding Loan (1960-90)	318,948,889
2½% Conversion Loan (1943-45)	245,343,330
2½% Conversion Loan (1944-49)	206,511,887
3% Conversion Loan (1948-53)	301,833,712
5% Conversion Loan (1944-64)	150,000
2½% Nat. Defence Bonds (1945-48)	80,132,080
3% Nat. Defence Loan (1954-58)	321,219,425
3% War Loan (1955-59)	302,519,116
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1945-47)	444,403,621
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1946-48)	493,325,658
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1949-51)	714,183,658
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1951-53)	522,303,485
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1952-54)	809,688,449
3% Savings Bonds (1955-65)	712,715,753
3% Savings Bonds (1960-70)	1,009,326,785
3% Savings Bonds (1965-75)	194,279,274
1½% Exchequer Bonds (1950)	202,400,000
3% Terminable Annuities	825,536,244
4% Victory Bonds	284,669,845
National Savings Certificates	1,511,247,225
3% Defence Bonds (1st Issue)	313,207,232
3% Defence Bonds (2nd Issue)	145,434,132
3% Defence Bonds (3rd Issue)	303,730,525
Tax Reserve Certificates	682,512,034
Other Loans	133,751,787
Total Internal Unfunded Debt	£7,859,243,159
Total Internal Debt	£21,236,998,839

Amount of the External Debt.

5½% Twenty-year Bonds (1937) (\$20,067,400) unclaimed.....	£5,593
U.S.A. Government Loan (\$4,368,000,000)	897,534,246
Loans from Allied Governments	134,887,500
Created under National Loans Acts 1939-44.....	236,106,194
Total External Debt.....	£1,268,533,533
Total Debt (March 31, 1945)...	£22,505,532,327

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1945, these liabilities stood at £142,948,114.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1945, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £956,573; Greek Loan, £37,300; Mauritius Loan, £490,032; Transvaal Loan, £806,965; Sudan Loans, £6,490,700; Local Loans, £429,196,622; Irish Land Purchase Stocks, £107,724,722; Irish Free State Guaranteed 4½ per cent. Bonds, £23,309,788; Ulster Savings Certificates, £459,938; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly and £2,364,400 for repayment of advance made; Palestine Loan, £3,400,276; Tanganyika Loans, £3,991,765; Nyasaland, £3,056,367; Newfoundland, £16,370,743, and 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1938-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge* £63,125,438.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans there were amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1945, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Colonial Governments amounting in all to £3,699,259.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, the following loans were remitted:—Antigua, £49,962; Basutoland, £85,226; Bechuanaland, £462,308; British Guiana, £779,529; British Honduras, £78,400; British Somaliland, £236,000; Dominica, £150,540; Kenya and Uganda, £5,502,592; Montserrat, £38,750; Newfoundland, £592,230; Nyasaland, £1,277,021; St. Lucia, £8,169; Swaziland, £563,143; Tanganyika, £1,075,508; Transjordan, £255,107.

The Sinking Fund.

Reductions in the Debt by means of sinking funds. The *Old Sinking Fund* was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. In 1875 Sir Stafford Northcote set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management. Debt reduction is also made by means of (1) *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of

the term for which the annuities are payable; and by means of the following Funds:—

(2) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£4,699,995 so applied in 1944-45).

(3) *Funding Loan Sinking Fund 4 per cent.* £5,497,937 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1944-45.

(4) *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund 3½ per cent.* (in operation when the average daily price is below £90). No issues made in 1944-45.

(5) *Funding Loan Sinking Fund 3 per cent.*, £4,689,878 applied in purchase and cancellation of debt in 1944-45.

(6) *Other Sinking Funds. Issues from the Consolidated Fund.* No issues in 1944-45.

National Debt Redemption Fund.

This National Fund (of which Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, are the Trustees) has no connexion with the Government—it is a purely voluntary movement to lighten the debt burden of posterity, but not that of the present generation unless there is an undreamed-of accession of funds. It was the expressed hope of the original donor that his contribution should serve as the nucleus of a very large fund. The Fund was constituted on November 10, 1927, with a gift of £499,878 4s. 11d. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1945, shows the following net additions during the year:—Net income and Income Tax recoverable £37,821; net profit on investments realised £5,975. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost and cash) on March 31, 1945, was £1,289,410. Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.

The sum of £227,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. This sum stood on March 31, 1945, at £1,254,973.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,268,533,533 owing on March 31, 1945, may be set the amounts outstanding in respect of Inter-Governmental Loans by the United Kingdom which arose out of the War of 1914-18, payments in respect of which have been suspended since July 1, 1931. The total owing to Great Britain was stated to be £3,229,495,000 on March 31, 1945.

The Estimated Assets also include the amount standing to the credit of the *Exchange Equalisation Account* £575,000,000, *Suez Canal Shares* and various other investments having a total value of £668,543,647 at March 31, 1945.

The Suez Canal Shares.

In Nov. 1875, the British Government authorized Messrs. Rothschild to buy the Khedive Ismail's shares in the *Canal Maritime de Suez* (176,622 shares out of a total of 400,000) for £4,080,000, the Khedive to receive the dividends thereon until July 1, 1894. Since that date the dividends have accrued to the British Treasury. In 1939-40 the amount received on 274,424 ordinary shares and 79,000 'Actions de Jonissance' was £1,420,958. On March 31, 1945, the British holdings were valued at £32,035,239.

SIX YEARS OF BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

Summary of Exchequer Returns since September 3, 1939 (£100,000s.)

Item.	1st Year 52 weeks- Aug. 31/40.	2nd Year 52 weeks- Aug. 30/41.	3rd Year 52 weeks- Aug. 29/42.	4th Year 52 weeks- Aug. 28/43.	5th Year 52 weeks- Aug. 26/44.	6th Year 52 weeks- Aug. 25/45.	Period to Aug. 25/45
EXPENDITURE :—	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £
Interest	222.2	228.6	281.3	324.8	375.7	423.5	1,656.0
Supply	2,368.1	4,138.8	4,800.5	5,409.4	5,438.5	5,438.4	27,593.8
Other items	26.9	16.9	17.2	16.0	16.7	17.6	101.4
Total	2,607.2	4,384.3	5,099.0	5,750.2	5,830.9	5,879.5	29,551.2
Pre-war Loans repaid :	(113.7)	(112.4)	(15.8)	(14.7)	(332.4)	(281.3)	(870.4)
4½% Conversion Loan	104.1	—	—	—	—	—	104.5
1% Treasury Bonds	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
National Savings Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5% Conversion Loan	—	—	—	—	316.8	—	317.5
2% Conversion Loan	—	—	—	—	—	244.8	244.8
2½% National Defence Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	20.0
Sinking Fund	9.5	11.9*	12.5	14.7	15.6	15.8	80.0
Miscellaneous Items (net)	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,728.1	4,497.6	5,107.2	5,751.2	6,147.8	6,157.9	30,390.0
REVENUE :—							
Taxation	1,105.1	1,575.2	2,166.0	2,664.0	3,000.7	3,130.3	13,641.3
% of total expenditure	(42.4)	(35.9)	(42.5)	(46.3)	(51.4)	(53.2)	(46.2)
Canadian Govt. Contribution	—	—	141.3	83.4	—	—	224.7
Other items including War Damage Fund	42.9	91.9	137.1	103.9	88.3	177.1	631.2
Total	1,480.0	1,657.1	2,444.4	2,851.3	3,089.0	3,307.4	14,497.2
WAR LOANS RAISED :	(1,580.1)	(2,840.5)	(2,662.8)	(2,899.9)	(3,058.8)	(2,850.5)	(15,892.8)
Tax Reserve Certificates	—	—	346.9	203.7	98.2	108.3	757.1
3% War Loan	302.5	—	—	—	—	—	302.5
3% Defence Bonds	146.5	181.0	151.4	127.1	113.8	73.5	793.3
3% National Defence Loan**	—	121.9	—	123.6	—	—	245.5
3% Funding Loan**	—	—	242.5	—	—	—	242.5
3% Term Annuity**	—	—	—	120.0	474.1	342.3	936.4
2½% National War Bonds	186.0	750.3	534.3	686.8	651.1	262.3	3,070.7
3% Savings Bonds	—	291.0	545.1	501.5	391.2	385.4	2,114.2
1½% Exchequer Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	326.8	326.8
National Savings Certificates	124.5	185.4	213.4	272.6	247.1	126.4	1,169.5
** Other " Debt	18.8	57.0	259.2	37.3	5.5	Dr. 16.9	361.1
Floating Debt :	(801.8)	(1,253.9)	(370.0)	(827.3)	(1,077.8)	(1,242.4)	(5,573.2)
Ways and Means Advances :							
Public Departments	11.5	153.2	40.5	58.8	77.7	188.6	530.3
Bank of England	—	1.0	Dr. 1.0	—	—	0.8	0.8
Treasury Bills :							
Tender	336.0	134.0	5.0	195.0	260.0	260.0	1,190.0
Tap	424.3	482.7	143.0	224.0	306.6	86.0	1,666.6
Deposits by Banks	30.0	483.0	182.5	349.5	433.5	707.0	2,185.5
Total	2,728.1	4,497.6	5,107.2	5,751.2	6,147.8	6,157.9	30,390.0

* Excludes £5,265,000 devoted to repaying (tap) Treasury bills.

** Invested by National Debt Commissioners on behalf of savings banks.

APPROXIMATE POSITION OF NATIONAL DEBT.

(In Millions of £)

Date.	Floating Debt.	Other Internal Debt.	External Debt.	Total.
Sept. 2, 1939	1,167	6,202	1,032	8,401
Aug. 31, 1940	1,969	6,868	1,032	9,869
Aug. 30, 1941	3,223	8,320	1,060	12,603
Aug. 29, 1942	3,593	10,359	1,298	15,250
Aug. 28, 1943	4,420	12,414	1,292	18,126
Aug. 26, 1944	5,494	14,078	1,283	20,859
Aug. 25, 1945	6,741	15,426	1,263	23,430
War Time Increase	+ 5,574	+ 9,224	+ 231	+ 15,029

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1943-1945.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Liquor Licences.	* Other Licences.	Saccharin.	Entertainments.	Matches.	Purchase Tax.
1943	£209,584,343	£49,442,835	£4,070,781	£362,220	£2,583,806	£31,272,602	£4,607,752	£110,604,609
1944	£253,170,704	£59,644,311	£4,065,443	£358,423	£2,386,837	£43,379,820	£5,122,672	£91,859,532
1945	£278,876,870	£50,147,283	£4,082,758	£358,373	£2,251,605	£45,935,819	£4,846,577	£98,489,682

* The Number of Other Licences issued in 1938-39 included: Appraisers and House Agents, 7,543; Auctioneers, 6,783; Hawkers, 3,393; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 167,371; Moneylenders, 2,725; Pawnbrokers, 2,672 (2,360 E. & W., 312 Scotland); Plate Dealers, 14,150; Tobacco Dealers, 530,409; Armorial Bearings, 28,696; Gun, 217,769; Game (including Gamekeepers), 50,986; Game Dealers, 4,312; and Methylated Spirit Retailers, 27,806. Dog Licences in 1938-39 numbered 3,022,580 (E. & W. 2,836,649; Scotland 184,931), and in 1941-42 the number had fallen to 2,569,922; E. & W. 2,403,241; Scotland, 166,681.

National Defence Contribution produced £26,746,825 in 1939-40, £24,360,499 in 1940-41, £21,879,146 in 1941-42, £30,479,856 in 1942-43, £33,542,024 in 1943-44, and £33,576,632.

NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1943-1945.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Oil.	1932 Act.	Ottawa Duties.
1943	£7,640,752	£13,845,717	£331,213,006	£2,447,894	£18,277,244	£55,938,951	£12,406,714	£2,873,439
1944	£10,463,961	£21,317,327	£388,828,191	£2,333,129	£17,327,266	£84,309,964	£17,016,702	£3,772,545
1945	£10,859,464	£17,619,495	£382,221,610	£2,469,805	£22,403,376	£111,267,926	£15,987,215	£3,535,294

DUTIES ON CERTAIN IMPORTS FROM EIRE.—1932-33, £2,515,003; 1933-34, £4,555,293; 1934-35, £4,694,594;

1935-36, £5,423,397; 1936-37, £4,712,471; 1937-38, £4,182,011; 1938-39, £3,965,733.

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1934, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was: Tea, 9'22lb.; Coffee, 0'76lb.; Cocoa, 2'95lb., a total of 12'93lb. per head. In 1940, the figures were: Tea, 12'22lb.; Coffee, 1'08lb.; Cocoa, 0'80lb., a total of 14'10lb.

NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1943-1945.

Year ended Mar. 31.	ESTATE, &c., DUTIES.		PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.	SUR-TAX (including arrears of Super-Tax).	STAMPS (on Stocks and Shares, Property Sales, Cheques etc.).	POST OFFICE REVENUE.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
1943	£82,659,843	£10,586,686	£1,007,312,463	£75,099,250	£15,311,148	£58,691,912	£5,729,017	£50,765,846
1944	£89,045,451	£10,931,544	£1,182,527,889	£75,996,378	£16,300,795	£65,599,727	£4,877,975	£40,520,150
1945	£99,769,090	£11,200,900	£1,309,616,833	£73,623,585	£18,428,021	£68,074,703	£5,284,197	£43,427,520

INCOME TAX PAYERS, 1941-1942.

Income.	No. of individuals		Income assessed.	Total tax.
	Not paying tax.	Paying tax.		
£110 to £125	700,000	600,000	£150,000,000	£2,000,000
£125 to £250	3,500,000	5,700,000	£1,600,000,000	£100,000,000
£250 to £500	300,000	3,200,000	£1,215,000,000	£168,000,000
£500 to £1,000	—	685,000	£455,000,000	£125,000,000
£1,000 to £2,000	—	210,000	£300,000,000	£115,000,000
£2,000 to £3,000	—	46,500	£113,000,000	£48,000,000
£3,000 to £5,000	—	32,000	£122,000,000	£62,000,000
£5,000 to £10,000	—	18,500	£125,000,000	£75,000,000
£10,000 to £25,000	—	6,600	£98,000,000	£74,600,000
£25,000 to £50,000	—	1,000	£34,000,000	£29,700,000
£50,000 to £100,000	—	300	£20,000,000	£18,400,000
£100,000 and over	—	100	£18,000,000	£17,300,000
Total Individuals	4,500,000	10,500,000	£4,250,000,000	£835,000,000
Non-Personal	—	—	£300,000,000	£145,000,000
Total	4,500,000	10,500,000	£4,550,000,000	£980,000,000

§ The Exemption Limit for Income Tax Payers was lowered from £125 per annum in 1938-39 to £110 per annum for the Financial Year 1941-42, and raised to £120 as from April 6, 1946.

NET RECEIPTS FROM PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland,	Total.	Indult L. mte.	Standard Rate	Product of ad
1913-14	£38,974,376	£3,765,769	£1,161,618	£43,901,763	£42,700,000	s. d 1 2	£3,108,820
1913-33	233,680,702	14,916,377	1,962,804	250,559,973	260,000,000	5 0	4,163,275
1933-34	214,283,511	12,611,559	1,722,414	228,617,484	228,750,000	5 0	3,810,291
1934-35	215,362,010	12,153,763	1,699,190	229,214,963	229,500,000	4 6	4,224,486
1935-36	223,024,978	12,629,651	1,707,703	237,362,332	232,500,000	4 6	4,245,146
1936-37	244,096,528	14,599,988	2,012,741	260,709,257	250,000,000	4 9	4,573,847
1937-38	278,221,731	17,371,050	2,268,767	297,861,548	288,150,000	5 0	4,934,010
1938-39	312,269,237	21,221,764	2,501,323	336,052,324	341,150,000	5 6	5,076,000
1939-40	...	...	...	391,592,899	327,000,000	7 0	4,661,820
1940-41	...	...	...	530,765,156	408,000,000	8 6	5,203,579
1941-42	...	...	...	775,465,310	605,000,000	10 0	6,462,211
1942-43	...	...	...	1,007,312,463	1,007,000,000	10 0	8,394,270
1943-44	...	...	...	1,182,827,889	1,175,000,000	10 0	9,856,899
1944-45	...	...	...	1,309,616,833	1,300,000,000	10 0	10,913,473

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes), 1937-38.

EXCESS PROFITS.

SCHEDULE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	Gt. B. & N. Ireland.	Yield.	Yield.
	£	£	£	£	1939-40	£
A (From Ownership) ...	314,032,972	19,084,538	4,194,192	337,311,702	1940-41	61,033
B (From Occupation)...	25,329,620	3,387,586	603,128	29,220,334	1941-42	72,780,161
C (From Securities) ...	...	...	...	140,890,564	1942-43	247,803,178
D (From Businesses, &c.)	935,773,224	83,663,008	10,559,359	1,030,000,591	1943-44	347,974,064
E (From Salaries)	1,539,731,834	134,598,036	19,303,854	1,693,633,724	1944-45	467,712,216
						474,598,933

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1937-38.

Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments, and Certain Interest	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	Gt. B. & N. Ireland.
Gross Income from :—	£	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries...	446,611,028	35,241,946	3,272,996	485,125,970
Distribution, &c. :—				
Railways (U.K.)	26,481,455	...	33,721	26,515,176
Other	428,816,254	42,789,727	6,541,593	478,147,574
Finance, Professions, &c.	197,694,680	16,768,219	2,334,680	216,797,585
Interest on War Securities, &c. (not taxed at source)	105,335,636	15,217,926	1,513,388	122,066,950
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	82,115,899	3,841,158	529,854	86,486,911
Total Gross Income	£1,287,054,952	£113,858,976	£14,226,238	£1,415,140,166
Exemptions and Reductions	351,276,728	30,195,968	3,666,879	385,139,575
Total Actual Income	£935,778,224	£83,663,008	£10,559,359	£1,030,000,591

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1937-38.

Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials.	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	Gt. B. & N. Ireland.
Gross Income :—	£	£	£	£
Government Officials	116,723,029	1,020,623	1,808,767	119,552,419
Other Public Officials	9,952,805	...	...	9,952,805
All other Employments Assessed Annually	755,662,768	68,415,514	10,534,881	834,613,163
Manual Wage-Earners, Assessed Half-Yearly	741,700,000	70,440,000	7,860,000	820,000,000
Total Gross Income	£1,624,038,602	£139,876,137	£20,203,648	£1,784,118,387
Exemptions and Reductions	84,306,768	5,278,201	899,794	90,484,663
Actual Income :—				
Wages of Manual Earners	709,400,000	67,930,000	7,670,000	785,000,000
Other Assessments	830,331,834	66,668,036	11,633,854	908,633,724
Total Actual Income	£1,539,731,834	£134,598,036	£19,303,854	£1,693,633,724

§ Government Officials are those whose salaries are charged upon the Consolidated Fund, &c. Other Public Officials include the India Office, London Offices of certain Dominions, &c., the Bank of England, Trinity House, Ecclesiastical Commission, Queen Anne's Bounty Office, &c.

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1944-45 and 1945-46.

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES.

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1945-46 was £695,377,224, an increase of £69,709,169 on the total for 1944-45 (including the supplementary estimates). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid.

Classes, Principal Items and Totals.

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
House of Lords Offices	£67,254	£68,288
House of Commons ..	*489,821	*491,322
Registration of Electors	20,000	700,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments...	1,128,292	1,254,304
Friendly Societies Deficiency.....	1,874	...
Government Actuary..	19,027	23,970
Government Chemist..	107,762	120,131
Exchequer and Audit..	276,200	288,690
Privy Council Office..	22,824	...
Privy Seal Office.....	8,211	9,100
Charity Commission..	36,079	35,669
Civil Service do.....	24,300	98,510
Royal Commissions...	50,500	78,000
Government Hospitality	13,000	30,000
National Debt Office..	5,652	6,392
National Savings Committee.....	568,834	551,904
Public Record Office..	46,676	45,207
Public Works Loan Commission.....	20,118	20,259
Repayments to the Local Loans Fund...	47,129	35,000
Secret Service.....	†100	†100
Town Planning.....	22,616	433,840
Miscellaneous.....	88,271	96,271
Scotland.		
Scottish Home Dept...	228,919	246,870
Total.....	£3,499,859	£4,656,159

* Including "Payments of Members" £366,460 (1944-45) and £365,839 (1945-46).

† Token Vote. Further expenditure is met from the Vote of Credit.

CLASS II: FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL.

Foreign Office.....	£2,087,447	£2,867,787
Diplomatic and Consular.....	3,337,600	4,710,152
British Council.....	3,500,000	2,900,000
League of Nations ..	83,510	87,010
Dominions Office....	105,685	119,260
Dominion Services....	349,970	369,242
Oversea Settlement...	100	100
Colonial Office.....	394,300	523,780
Do. and Middle East	7,643,810	6,114,656
West African Cocoa Control.....	...	3,676,253
Development and Welfare:—		
Colonies, etc.....	3,171,000	4,937,200
South African Territories.....	154,450	394,800
India and Burma Services.....	2,242,706	2,258,702
Imperial War Graves Commission.....	125,142	126,013
Total.....	£28,195,720	£29,084,955

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Home Office.....	£1,444,739	£1,483,510
Broadmoor.....	127,350	133,070
Police (E. & W.)....	12,327,450	13,436,809
Prisons (E. & W.)....	1,882,598	2,070,400
Approved Schools (E. & W.).....	596,900	597,900
Supreme Court.....	100	100
County Courts.....	484,938	493,010
Land Registry.....	40,540	100
Public Trustee.....	23,236	27,080
Law Charges.....	212,925	215,275
Legal Expenses.....	45,347	50,701
Scotland.		
Police.....	£1,188,660	£1,496,830
Prisons.....	192,718	203,020
Approved Schools...	113,900	147,250
Scottish Land Court...	7,722	8,012
Law Charges and Courts.....	95,175	99,921
Register House.....	17,392	14,622
Northern Ireland.		
Services.....	6,377	6,837
Supreme Court.....	32,553	32,779
Land Purchase.....	1,214,926	1,213,784
Total.....	£20,055,546	£21,731,010

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING.

Ministry of Education.	£64,898,160	£84,507,780
British Museum.....	161,144	150,815
Do. Nat. History..	103,307	110,591
Imperial War Museum	11,427	13,030
London Museum.....	4,454	8,582
National Gallery.....	35,078	42,825
National Portrait do..	10,140	11,371
Nat. Maritime Museum	10,769	10,737
Wallace Collection....	12,185	14,841
Scientific Investigation	474,147	709,546
Universities & Colleges (Gt. Britain).....	2,149,000	5,900,000
Broadcasting.....	9,100,000	9,000,000
Scotland.		
Public Education....	£9,852,369	£12,444,360
National Galleries....	15,280	18,023
National Library.....	3,523	3,903
Total.....	£86,740,983	£112,955,505

CLASS V: HEALTH, LABOUR AND INSURANCE.

Ministry of Health....	£17,426,750	£17,101,234
Board of Control.....	239,734	245,825
Registrar-General....	306,745	324,490
Insurance Audit.....	150,240	149,200
Friendly Soc. Registry	45,490	46,480
Old Age Pensions....	56,000,000	57,750,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions.....	22,525,000	22,525,000
Supplementary Pensions	56,910,000	61,920,000
Ministry of Labour and National Service....	11,682,100	24,040,000
Employment Schemes.	1,820,000	1,680,000
Assistance Board.....	5,380,000	5,655,000
Special Areas Fund....	700,900	...
Ministry of National Insurance.....	36,595,079	36,367,000
Scotland.		
Dept. of Health.....	£3,648,323	£3,802,233
Board of Control.....	23,979	25,322
Registrar-General....	53,355	55,226
Special Areas Fund....	100	100
Total.....	£213,507,795	£232,863,010

CLASS VI: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Board of Trade.....	£2,172,843	£2,564,935
Merchant Navy Services	1,624,151	1,512,154
Dept. of Overseas Trade	312,430	561,903
Export Credits.....	100	100
Ministry of Fuel and Power.....	390,000	3,100,000
Crown Lands.....	38,016	36,039
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.....	4,483,959	5,051,376
Surveys of Gt. Britain.	938,030	1,164,925
Forestry Commission..	600,000	850,000
Roads, &c.....	8,324,900	9,174,000
Miscellaneous Trans- port Services.....	42,933	49,143
Development Fund...	640,000	994,000
Development Grants	434,000	425,000
Scientific and Industrial Research.....	983,111	1,405,271
State Management		
Districts.....	100	100
Clearing Offices.....	100	100

Scotland.

Dept. of Agriculture..	£832,500	£964,772
Fisheries.....	30,757	90,432
Herring Industry....	...	440,000
Total.....	£21,887,930	£28,384,650

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Houses of Parliament Buildings.....	£71,250	£122,250
Legal Buildings.....	117,580	110,030
Osborne.....	26,150	26,900
Ministry of Works...	5,852,270	6,292,570
Miscellaneous Works Services.....	399,835	8,767,065
Public Buildings Over- seas.....	117,355	340,200
Royal Palaces.....	118,750	116,735
Royal Parks.....	229,800	227,910
Rates on Govt. Property	4,833,098	4,827,142
Stationery and Printing	3,641,430	4,936,611
Peterhead Harbour....	12,000	12,000
Works and Buildings in Ireland.....	41,805	44,320
Total.....	£15,445,323	£25,823,733

CLASS VIII: PENSIONS, &C.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions.....	£255,740	£303,053
Ministry of Pensions..	35,561,000	36,428,000
R.I.C. Pensions, &c..	1,130,000	1,250,000
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	2,800,010	3,650,000
Total.....	£39,746,750	£41,631,053

CLASS IX: EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTIONS TO
LOCAL REVENUES.

England and Wales....	£46,018,000	£46,018,000
Scotland.....	6,754,859	6,754,859
Total.....	£52,772,859	£52,772,859

CLASS X: WAR SERVICES.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Ministry of— Agriculture and Fisheries.....	£21,000,110	† £110
Aircraft Production.	68,000,110	† 110
Fuel and Power....	19,500,110	† 110
Health.....	4,000,110	† 110
Home Security.....	1,200,110	† 110
Supply.....	80,000,110	† 110
War Transport.....	500,000,110	† 110
Works.....	5,000,110	† 110

Scotland.

Dept. of Agriculture..	£1,454,110	† £110
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† Token Votes.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Service.		
Customs & Excise....	£6,439,100	£6,569,600
Inland Revenue.....	14,044,200	14,642,790
Post Office.....	123,370,000	124,260,000
Total.....	£143,853,300	£145,472,390

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND LOCAL RATES.

Year.	NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.				RATES COLLECTED.
	Ordinary Expenditure.	From Defence Loans.	† From Road Fund.	Total.	
1913-14...	£169,453,000	..	£952,000	£170,405,000	£78,971,000
1934-35...	708,932,000	..	19,958,000	728,890,000	173,701,000
1935-36...	749,806,000	..	20,934,000	770,740,000	184,164,000
1936-37...	802,305,000	..	22,931,000	825,236,000	193,238,000
1937-38...	841,258,000	£64,867,000	5,607,000	911,732,000	197,952,000
1938-39...	941,381,000	128,050,000	..	1,069,431,000	212,578,000
1939-40...	1,275,756,000	491,750,000	..	1,767,506,000	223,536,000
1940-41...	3,818,719,000	..	..	3,818,719,000	*219,507,000
1941-42...	4,839,849,000	..	..	4,839,849,000	216,131,000
1942-43...	5,637,367,000	..	..	5,637,367,000	*226,246,000
1943-44...	5,798,687,000	..	..	5,798,687,000	*221,396,000

* Estimated collection by Local Authorities for the years 1940-41 to 1943-44; the figure for 1943-44 includes estimated collection in England and Wales £199,000,000 and in Scotland £22,396,000.

† Until 1937-38 the Road Fund was fed from Motor Vehicle Duties, part only being paid into the Exchequer (£5,300,000 in 1936-37); since 1937-38 issues have been made to the Road Fund from the Exchequer and Motor Vehicle Duties are paid wholly into the Exchequer, the estimated receipts for 1944-45 being £27,000,000.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain.

England and Wales.

Total amounts received by Local Authorities from the rates in the years ended March 31, 1944, and 1930-1945:—

Year.	From Rates.	Average for E. & W. In the £	Per head.
1913-14...	£71,276,000	6 8½	£1 18 11
1930-31...	149,896,000	11 7½	3 15 4
1931-32...	148,280,000	11 2½	3 14 3
1932-33...	146,294,000	10 10	3 12 9
1933-34...	148,554,000	10 10	3 13 8
1934-35...	154,782,000	10 10½	3 16 6
1935-36...	164,914,000	11 2½	4 1 2
1936-37...	172,837,000	11 7	4 4 8
1937-38...	177,333,000	11 8	4 6 3
1938-39...	191,439,000	12 3½	4 13 0
1939-40...	201,260,000	12 7½	4 17 1
1940-41...	203,892,000	12 7	..
*1941-42...	108,880,000	12 0	..
*1942-43...	196,000,000	12 4	..
*1943-44...	199,000,000	12 7	..
*1944-45...	202,000,000	12 8	..

* Provisional.

Rateable Value (E. and W.) at April 1, 1944.

Number of Parishes.....	12,497
Number of Hereditaments.....	12,988,001

Apportionment.

Industrial Hereditaments.....	£8,893,269
Non-Industrial.....	1,208,701
Freight Transport.....	1,574,741
Non-Freight Transport.....	204,605
Other Hereditaments.....	295,055,288

Government Property upon which contributions are paid in lieu of Rates at April, 1944.....	£12,156,884
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Total Rateable Value £319,093,488

England and Wales.

April, 1943. April, 1944.

Rateable Value.....	£306,819,392	£306,936,604
Govt. Property.....	10,454,893	12,156,884

Total £317,274,285 £319,093,488

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

	England and Wales (1940-41)	Scotland (1938-39)*
Public Rates.....	£203,892,299	£22,401,730
Govt. Contributions.....	226,034,094	22,033,267
Harbour & Docks, &c.	11,687,916	1,920,265
Water Undertakings..	23,677,325	893,808
Gas do.	20,868,805	4,639,889
Electric Light do.	64,929,071	4,594,540
Tramways, etc.,	27,037,903	5,366,866
Repayments for Improvements.....	2,405,641	66,588

Housing.....	£27,566,648	£4,383,245
Small Holdings, &c. ..	1,375,283	—
Cemeteries..	1,415,636	111,585
Other Trading Services	6,529,348	2,564,491
Miscellaneous.....	45,475,831	..
Sales of Property.....	..	775,969
From Loans and other	..	..
Capital Receipts....	71,954,543	19,214,248

Total Receipts £734,850,343 £88,966,491

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

	England and Wales (1940-41)	Scotland (1938-39)*
Services.		
Baths.....	£3,095,000	£416,455
Cemeteries.....	2,051,000	276,333
Elementary Education.	74,128,000	14,125,167
Higher Education.....	25,364,000	14,125,167
Electricity Supply.....	64,693,000	4,596,029
Fire Brigades.....	3,748,000	253,293
Gasworks.....	20,830,000	4,818,663
Harbours, Docks, &c.	13,056,000	1,909,326
Highways.....	39,288,000	6,330,115
Hospitals.....	17,728,000	1,960,036
Housing and Planning.	48,005,000	7,886,757
Justice.....	2,462,000	..
Land Drainage.....	2,797,000	..
Libraries and Museums	3,213,000	263,912
Public Lighting.....	1,631,000	1,003,412
Lunatics and Asylums.	15,844,000	1,552,692
Maternity and Welfare	4,138,000	450,994
Provision of Midwives	1,452,000	..
Parks, &c.....	6,179,000	892,752
Police and Stations.....	33,977,000	2,756,548
Poor Relief.....	33,977,000	2,756,548
Private Improvements.	2,395,000	80,790
Sewerage.....	13,002,000	1,228,609
Cleansing.....	10,028,000	1,423,085
Small Holdings.....	2,301,000	..
Tramways, &c.....	26,946,000	5,446,551
War Emergency Services.....	97,425,000	..
Waterworks.....	25,431,000	2,478,758
Other Services.....	27,133,000	3,450,096
Overhead Charges, &c.	1,509,000	..
†From Loans and other	..	..
Capital Receipts....	62,040,608	20,440,853

Total Expenditure £693,100,608 £89,435,124

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the National Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of Local Authorities. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, dwelling-houses, electricity supply, gasworks, highways, hospitals, markets, parks, sewerage works, transport (tramways, etc.), harbours, docks, canals, waterworks and other purposes. On March 31, 1941, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £1,626,443,000; against this total the sum of £61,053,000 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1939) was £206,496,738, and in Northern Ireland (on March 31, 1937) £21,524,653.

* Latest return available.

† Including capital expenditure on Housing of the Working Classes of £9,146,651 in England and Wales in 1940-41, and of £12,002,714 in Scotland in 1938-39.

(22) *The British Isles—Poor Relief, High and Low Rates, &c.* [1946

POOR RELIEF.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Year.	Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates.
1913	794,227	£14,935,005	£11,500,719
1938	1,217,033	41,791,215	38,168,244
1939	1,222,053	43,308,725	39,740,431
1940	1,109,344	43,653,841	39,903,692
1941	1,830,042	39,474,018	35,621,158

† Based on the average number of persons relieved on the last Saturday of each month in 1940-41.

SCOTLAND.			
Year.	Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates.
1913	108,292	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1938	264,593	7,075,248	6,843,904
1939	263,346	7,292,528	7,060,772
1940	238,592	7,431,376	7,192,085
1941	127,600	6,943,000	6,665,000

COST OF POOR RELIEF.

(England and Wales.)

Details.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<i>Expenditure:—</i>			
Institutional Relief (other than in Mental Hospitals)	12,612,542	12,337,236	12,216,765
Maintenance of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.....	8,028,675	8,388,951	8,937,458
Domiciliary Relief.....	20,325,254	20,588,957	15,926,700
Other expenses.....	2,342,254	2,338,697	2,393,695
Total expenditure.....	43,308,725	43,653,841	39,474,018
<i>Income</i>	<i>3,568,294</i>	<i>3,660,149</i>	<i>3,852,860</i>
Net expenditure.....	39,740,431	39,993,692	35,621,158

† The reduction in the expenditure on domiciliary relief during 1940-41 as compared with previous years was mainly due to the introduction of supplementary pensions in August, 1940, under the *Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940*. In one month the number of persons in receipt of out-relief fell from 770,052 to 454,155.

SMUGGLING.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1939, 9,611 seizures of smuggled goods were made by the Customs Department. Of these, 3,671 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 2,025 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 175 gallons of spirits. 2,536 persons were convicted of smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £17,573 recovered.

HIGH AND LOW RATES, &c.

From the 58th Annual Statement, issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Lancashire.

Local Area.	Total Rates		Charges for	
	1941-42.	1942-43	Gas, Light & C. 16.	Police, B. of T. U.
OVER 200, IN THE £	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Pence.
Abercarn.....	24 0	23 4	5 9	—
Aberdare.....	22 0	19 10	6 3	1 98
Aberillery.....	28 0	28 0	4 7½	3 67
Barnsley.....	22 5	19 10	3 8	—
Cacphilly.....	26 0	25 0	4 3½	3 09
Hull.....	20 6	20 6	—	1 20
Llanelli.....	20 2	20 5	—	—
Llwhwr.....	20 4	19 6	5 9	—
Merthyr Tydfil.....	30 6	30 0	2 6½	4 42
Norwich.....	20 2	19 6	5 4½	1 57
Ogmore & Garw.....	—	21 0	—	—
Pontypridd.....	25 0	24 0	3 10	1 97
Port Talbot.....	21 0	19 6	3 9	3 16
Rhondda.....	26 0	26 0	—	4 10
Tredegar.....	21 9	21 1	3 9½	1 38
West Ham.....	21 6	21 6	5 8½	—

BELOW 200, IN THE £	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Pence.
Aldershot.....	9 6	9 9	6 0½	1 57
Bexhill.....	9 6	9 6	5 9	1 40
Blackpool.....	20 0	9 0	3 5½	—
Bournemouth.....	8 5	8 0	4 0	1 86
Eastbourne.....	9 0	9 0	6 8	1 28
Hove.....	7 8	7 8	5 8	—
Maidstone.....	8 9	8 10	4 7	1 13
Southport.....	9 10	8 9	3 6½	1 35
Walton and Weybridge.....	9 2	9 1	6 5	1 30
Woking.....	10 0	9 10	5 10	—
Worthing.....	9 2	8 10	5 11	1 40

PRODUCT OF 1d. AND AMOUNT RAISED PER HEAD, 1940-41.

Area.	Product.	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
City of Westminster.....	35.591	44 1 7
City of London.....	33.240	—
Birmingham.....	28.530	5 8 4
Liverpool.....	24.928	5 15 2
Manchester.....	24.200	6 19 5
Leeds.....	24.370	5 11 1
Bristol.....	23.790	5 2 8
Sheffield.....	23.302	5 16 2
Wandsworth.....	23.119	5 15 9
St. Marylebone.....	22.527	22 5 10
Kensington.....	11.200	11 2 3
Belfast.....	10.580	3 1 0
Newcastle.....	10.532	4 13 8
Croydon.....	9.333	5 17 5
Lambeth.....	9.063	5 7 8
Nottingham.....	8.230	5 11 9
St. Pancras.....	8.222	7 12 6
Harrow.....	8.180	6 1 9
Leicester.....	8.058	5 8 11
Bradford.....	7.869	5 11 10
Bournemouth.....	7.680	5 14 8
Cardiff.....	7.625	5 6 8
Plymouth.....	7.593	4 5 10
Brighton.....	7.512	6 6 4
Ealing.....	7.200	6 13 11

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND AGE 65⁺-70 (Contributory) PENSIONS—Acts 1925-43.

The dual scheme of compulsory National (1) *Health, &c.*, and (2) *Pensions* insurance (with option of certain *voluntary*, i.e., "excepted employment," &c., classes), embracing roughly the whole wage-earning community, has been in operation as to (1) for 33 years, but (2) only 20 years, and is interlocked by a "common" contribution by workers and employers jointly, augmented by State grants. Under (2) a weekly pension of 10s. is payable (a) not only to an insured man when he reaches age 65, but also to his wife provided she has attained age 60; (b) to an insured woman when she reaches age 60. Such contributory pensions payable up to age 70 are thereafter continued as *old-age* pensions *irrespective of means* as applied to other old-age pensioners under the 1908-24 Acts. Benefits are also payable to widows, viz. 10s. weekly, plus 5s. weekly for eldest and 3s. weekly each younger child of school age or under, orphans 7s. 6d. each weekly. The 1929 Act radically extended pension rights to non-contributors, e.g., all widows over age 55 of men of the insured class who died before 4/1/26. The Old Age and Widows Pensions Act, 1940, however, provided that as from 3/8/40 "old-age" pensions (other than pensions to blind persons) and pensions to widows over age 60, may be supplemented, in case of need, by the Assistance Board—vide page 626 for latest Regulations governing Supplementary Pensions.

Owing to the extensive non-contributory benefits, &c., the Pensions scheme falls largely upon the taxpayer to provide the statutory State grants on a rising scale up to £21,000,000 for each of the 4 years 1942-45, thereafter subject to such sums as Parliament decides.

In the year ended 31 March, 1939, employees and employers together contributed £33,283,000 and benefit payments were £24,546,000 to widows and orphans and £21,693,000 for age 60/65-70 pensions.

For the year ended 31 March, 1944^{*} the Exchequer provided, in all, about 75 per cent. of the total estimated expenditure of £164 million under the

Contributory, Non-Contributory, and Supplementary Pensions Acts, and about 5,000,000 persons directly benefited from this expenditure comprising the following amounts:—

<i>Pension Acts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
Contributory.....	£62,000,000
Non-Contributory.....	£55,000,000
Supplementary.....	£47,000,000

The normal Weekly "Pensions" Contributions (met jointly by employee and employer), as laid down in the 1925 Act, were 11d. (men) and 5½d. (women) for the 10 years ended 1945, but, to provide the extra cost of pensions consequent upon the lowering of the pension age from 65 to 60 for insured women as from 1/7/40, the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, increased the weekly contribution by 2d. in the case of men and 3d. in the case of women, thereby raising the normal "Pensions" contributions from mid year 1940 to 1s. 1d. (men) and 8½d. (women), of which the employer pays 6½d. and 3½d. respectively.

The Pensions (*Voluntary Contributors*) Act, known as the "Black-Coated Workers" Act, 1937, extended pension rights to some two million independent workers—shopkeepers, professional and other persons of small means, i.e. whose total income for year ended 5/4/37 did not exceed £400 (man) and £250 (woman), not more than half unearned—and came into force 3/1/38. "Initial" entrants were eligible, if under 55 on the latter date at weekly contributions of only 1s. 3d. for a man (or 10d. for widows' and orphans' pensions only), and 6d. for a woman. Benefits and general conditions are the same as for the "main" 1925-36 scheme, but "married" women in gainful occupation (subject to the age and income limits) were, as such, able as from 3/1/38, for the first time to insure for pensions. Eligibility to join this scheme after 2/1/39, however, is restricted to entrants under age 40, on a weekly contribution scale increasing with "entry age," viz. up to maxima of 2s. 11d. (man) and 11d. (woman) for age 39.

* Pension age is lower than 65 for insured Women and Widows—vide text.

WAR (1914-18) PENSIONS.

Number of Persons in Receipt of War Pensions, Grants and Allowances on March 31:—

Pensioners, &c.	1922.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
<i>Disabled Officers</i>	31,750	20,270	19,850	19,480	19,090
Widows.....	9,600	7,340	7,190	7,060	6,950
Adult Dependents.....	6,600	3,000	2,770	2,565	2,325
Wives, Children, Orphans.....	8,750	40	20	380	590
<i>Disabled Nurses</i>	1,430	840	830	810	800
Dependents.....	30	20	20	15	15
<i>Disabled Men</i>	890,000	378,390	370,360	361,600	352,670
Widows.....	159,500	110,640	108,790	106,850	104,890
Adult Dependents.....	362,500	159,110	148,420	136,860	125,760
Wives, Children, Orphans.....	1,419,840	110,210	105,720	104,820	101,580
Total.....	2,890,000	789,860	763,970	740,440	714,670

† Payable from age 40, *q.v.*, p. 624.

OLD AGE (Non-Contributory) PENSIONS PAYABLE FROM AGE 70.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended 1911, 1919, 1924, and consolidated by the 1936 Act, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:—

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the "combined" yearly* means of husband and wife (with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings) do not exceed—

£52 10s.	10s.
£52 10s. to £63.	8s.
£63 to £73 10s.	6s.
£73 10s. to £84.	4s.
£84 to £94 10s.	2s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s.	1s.
Where the yearly means exceed £99 15s.	No pension.

(b) In other cases—

Where the yearly* means (with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means other than earnings) do not exceed—

£26 5s.	10s.
£26 5s. to £31 10s.	8s.
£31 10s. to £36 15s.	6s.
£36 15s. to £42.	4s.
£42 to £47 5s.	2s.
£47 5s. to £49 17s. 6d.	1s.
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s. 6d.	No pension.

† If each is pensionable, each would receive appropriate weekly pension as above.

Under the *Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940*, however, the specific weekly pension rates above may be supplemented in case of need in respect of old age pensioners (other than blind persons, *q.v.* below) by additional allowances payable by the Assistance Board—vide page 626 for latest Regulations governing Supplementary Pensions.

Of the population over age 70 about four in every five now draw old-age pensions.

* Yearly means are calculated under statutory rules and are not necessarily equivalent to cash income.

CARE OF THE BLIND.

In the United Kingdom all persons certified as blind who are 40 years of age or upwards can on registration obtain a pension of 10s. a week if circumstances require it. There are also certain small benefits accorded by the State to registered blind persons including further assistance, if required, from local government authorities and educational facilities and training. Blind persons accompanied by a guide pay one fare for the two passengers and free dog licences are obtainable if the dog is used as a guide for a totally blind person. There are also special rates of postage for literature for the blind and extra rations are issued for poultry kept by blind persons.

Blind Welfare Associations and Local Government authorities are mainly concerned with training for various branches of industry and with research into the causes of blindness. Two Universities have chairs of Ophthalmology. There are Homes of Rest for aged blind at Harrogate and Abergale.

There were 76,507 blind persons in England and Wales on March 31, 1943, of whom 10,252 (13 per cent.) were below the pensionable age, 66,255 (87 per cent.) being above the age. Of the total number 8,322 (11 per cent.) were in employment and 754 were undergoing training, while 64,979 (85 per cent.) were classed as unemployable, either from age or incapacity.

The Braille System.

The Braille system of printing for the Blind owes its introduction to M. Louis Braille (1809-1852), himself blind, who used it in a Paris school from 1829; in 1871 it was adopted by the British and Foreign Blind Association (now the National Institute for the Blind) and since then has been that most generally used. It consists of embossed characters printed on special paper, recognisable by touch, formed by using varying combinations of six dots arranged in three horizontal pairs and each letter is represented by the omission of something from this root form, a special arrangement being made for the letter W, not included in the French alphabet. There are many contractions, as in shorthand, and there are grades of Braille according to the number used, culminating in Braille Shorthand, used by blind stenographers.

BLIND POPULATION.

Country.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
England and Wales (1943).	76,507	121
* Wales.	5,791	235
County of London (1939)	7,700	175
Scotland (1942)	8,891	178
Northern Ireland (1938) ...	2,128	178
Eire (1935)	4,453	148
Australia (1941)	3,898	58
Canada (1939)	10,821	104
New Zealand (1938)	1,180	75
Un. South Africa (whites, 1940)	1,828	83
China (estimated)	1,300,000	303
Denmark (1925)	1,800	52
Egypt (1927)	109,657	776
France (1926)	32,920	80
Germany (1933)	33,192	51
India (1931)	601,370	170
Italy (1911)	28,221	81
Japan (1935)	76,620	117
U.S.A. (1936)	114,000	90

Of 27 countries supplying information, with populations totalling 1,360,000, there are 2,478,000 stated to be blind—122 per 100,000.

* Also included above in England and Wales.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake, &c.," varies in amount from year to year:—

Year.	Received.	Year.	Received.
1931-32.	£1,195 0 0	1938-39.	£5,541 0 0
1932-33.	2,114 6 4	1939-40.	1,228 19 9
1933-34.	1,881 13 9	1940-41.	2,623 14 7
1934-35.	2,936 14 10	1941-42.	3,194 5 0
1935-36.	1,926 19 2	1942-43.	14,862 4 0
1936-37.	1,902 15 1	1943-44.	3,101 8 7
1937-38.	1,785 18 1	1944-45.	2,079 14 1

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Acts 1911 to 1941.

In general, all males between the ages of 16* and 65 and, following the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, all females aged 16 up to 60 (instead of 65 as hitherto), who are employed within the meaning of the N.H.I. Acts and do not hold certificates of exemption from health insurance are required to insure for both Health insurance and contributory Pensions, but certain classes of person may insure as Voluntary contributors—such entrants after 1937 having the option to insure for either Health or Pensions or both, thus breaking the "interlocked" system hitherto applicable alike to Compulsory and Voluntary contributors.

Although primarily a "joint" employee and employer contributory scheme, the State provides part of the cost of benefits and administration, viz. $\frac{1}{7}$ for men and $\frac{1}{8}$ for women.

By the end of 1942 the number of persons insured under the State Health scheme had reached 24,000,000 (or fully 10,000,000 more than at the end of 1914), and total annual expenditure on N.H.I. now exceeds £50,000,000. For the year ended 31 March, 1939, contributions totalled £37,555,000 (of which £7,696,000 came from the Exchequer), and interest income at £6,379,000 exceeded administration costs by £403,000, while benefits amounted to £18,600,000 in cash (sick, disablement, &c., pay) plus £15,361,000 for medical treatment, or in all £33,961,000, about one-sixth of which total represented additional benefits from valuation surplus allocations.

The following rates of Contributions and Benefits are inclusive of the 1941 Act increases which became operative as from January 5, 1942—coupled with an extension from £250 to £420 in the annual remuneration limit for the compulsory insurance of non-manual workers with a corresponding rise in the remuneration limit determining the exclusion of voluntary contributors from medical benefit. No contribution, however, is payable during periods of unemployment or sickness for a full week or more.

Contribution ("Combined" Health and Pension g.v.)—Weekly, 2s. 0d. men; 1s. 7d. women; (normally shared jointly by employer and employee), of which 11d. (men) and 10½d. (women) is allocated to Health insurance account. Whilst an employee is serving in H.M. Forces the Health insurance contribution is reduced to 4d. (men) and 3½d. (women) paid wholly by employer.

Benefits.—Medical attendance and treatment (except to voluntary contributors whose total income exceeds £420 p.a.), their weekly contribution being reduced by 3d.. Sickness, men 18s., women—unmarried and widows 15s., married 13s., weekly. Disablement, men, 10s. 6d., women—unmarried and widows 9s., married 8s., weekly. Maternity, 40s. Sickness benefit commences ordinarily on the 4th day of incapacity and continues for not exceeding 26 weeks in all, after which Disablement benefit is payable.

At the end of 1941 about 800,000 persons were drawing sick or disablement benefit.

* Since Dec. 1937, working boys and girls between ages 14–16 have been brought into insurance for medical benefit, to bridge the gap between school medical service and the main insurance arrangements, and the joint contribution is 4d. weekly.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND

ASSISTANCE, Acts 1934 to 1944.

Subject to certain statutory exceptions compulsory insurance against Unemployment (financed jointly by the Exchequer, employees and employers), now covers all male workers under age 65 and female workers under age 60. The latest estimate of "insured" persons (aged 14 and over) on July 3, 1939, in Great Britain and N. Ireland, gave 15,157,000 in the General scheme, and 741,000 in the separate Agricultural scheme started in 1936. Unemployment Assistance (i.e., as distinct from Benefit proper) has been administered, subject to Regulations for assessing the extent of need, by the Assistance Board since January 1935. Benefits reduced by National Economy Act, 1931, having been restored in July, 1934, the allowance for each dependant child also was raised, in Nov., 1935, from 2s. to 3s. weekly. Later, as a result of the Statutory Committee's review of the fund, the weekly contributions (increased in 1931) were reduced for men and women aged 18 and over by 1d. for each party, viz., employee, employer and State, as from 6/7/36, and the "waiting period" (for which no benefit is paid at the start of a continuous unemployment period) was cut from 6 to 3 days, and further reduced to 2 days in 1940. Adult dependant's benefit was raised from 9s. to 10s. weekly, as from 1/4/38. "Additional" days of benefit drawable by men with fairly regular work record during past 5 years (while drawing relatively little benefit) were increased by deducting 1 "additional" day for every 10 days—in place of every 8 days—of benefit already drawn, as from 1/1/38. Thus, subject to at least 30 stamps to his credit for the 2 years prior to date of claim, an unemployed man may draw benefit for 26 weeks or 156 days, and under the "5 years" proviso "additional" days of benefit equal to 3 for every 5 contributions paid, less 1 for every 10 days of benefit drawn in previous 5 years.

The approximate position of the FUND since mid-1934, when the accumulated debt (£105,780,000) was funded is as follows:—

General and Agricultural Schemes Combined.	6 Years to June, 1940. £000's throughout.	3 Years to June, 1943. £000's throughout.
(A) Insurance Account.		
Contributions.....	396,151	227,109
Interest, &c.....	4,814	5,806
Total Income.....	400,965	232,915
Insurance Benefit....	247,526	25,368
Administration.....	30,804	9,561
Debt Charge & Misc..	39,351	3,179
Total Expenditure..	308,681	38,108
Excess of Income....	92,284	194,807
(B) Unemployment Allowances†.....	222,602	14,387

After finally repaying the funded debt by March, 1941, reduced war-time claims have produced a marked increase of annual income over expenditure, and a further increase in the Fund's credit balance from £195 million in June 1943 to £304 million at Dec. 1944.

† Cost borne by Exchequer. Includes administration (except that on separate U.A.B. vote) and Transitional Payments A/c up to March, 1937.

The Emergency Powers Acts, 1939, however, provide for modification or suspension of certain conditions laid down in the main Unemployment Insurance and Assistance Acts consequent upon the war, and the Prevention and Relief of Distress Regulations, 1939, also extend the right to allowances from the Assistance Board to any person aged 16 or over who loses his normal livelihood, e.g., by official evacuation, and is in distressed circumstances due to the war.

A.C.s passed in 1940 provided for further increases in benefits, coupled with a slight increase of contributions, under both the General and Agricultural schemes, the maximum weekly amount payable in benefit to a claimant under the latter scheme also being raised.

On a 4/38, chauffeurs, lorry-drivers, &c., and domestic workers in Govt. depts., Local Authority and military institutes, hospitals, clubs, &c. (not carried on for gain) were brought into the "General" scheme. Further, on 2/9/40, Unemployment Insurance was extended to non-manual workers earning from £250 up to £420 p.a. and, as from 2/9/41, such persons are also included in the scope of the Unemployment Assistance scheme.

The Current Weekly Rates of Contributions (shared in equal thirds by Employee, Employer and the State), and the relevant Weekly Benefits under the latest "Increase of Benefit" Act as from Nov., 1944, for (A) main GENERAL scheme and (B) AGRICULTURAL scheme are :—

		Males.					Females				
Ages.....		21-64	18-20	17	16	14 & 15	21-60 ³	18-20	17	16	14 & 15
Contributions	(A)	<i>s. d.</i> 2 6	<i>s. d.</i> 2 3	<i>s. d.</i> 1 3	<i>s. d.</i> 1 3	<i>s. d.</i> 6 5	<i>s. d.</i> 2 3	<i>s. d.</i> 2 0	<i>s. d.</i> 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>s. d.</i> 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>s. d.</i> 0 6
	(B)	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 6	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Benefits	(A)	24 0	19 0	12 0	7 0	...	22* 0	17 0	10 6	6 0	...
	(B)	22 0	18 0	10 6	6 0	...	18 0	15 0	9 0	5 0	...

No Unemployment Insurance contribution, however, is payable during service in H.M. Forces.

*.Rate for Single or Married Woman *not* supported by husband ; Rate for ordinary Married Woman is 20s.

Additional Weekly Allowances for Dependants, are :—

(A) Wife or other Adult Dependant—16s.; Children—*each* of first two 5s.; others 4s. *each*.

(B) " " " —14s. " " 5s. " 4s. "

Total Weekly Payment to Claimant for Benefit under Agricultural scheme (B) not to exceed 54s.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND "SUPPLEMENTARY" PENSIONS.

(referred to below as "U.A." and "S.P." respectively.)

The new Code of Regulations which came into force in January, 1944, governs both U.A. and S.P. and provides for the following SCALE RATES (weekly)—those in brackets being the relevant S.P. rates where they differ from the U.A. rates:—

		Additions for Dependents.	
(a) Married Couple.....	31s.	(35s.)	Aged 21 and up..... 15s.
(b) Applicant living alone or as responsible householder.....	18s.	(20s.)	" 16 and under 21..... 12s. 6d.
(c) Any other applicant:			" 16 " " " 16..... 9s.
Aged 21 and up.....	15s. 6d.	(17s. 6d.)	" 8 " " " 11..... 7s. 6d.
Under age 21.....	12s. 6d.		" under 8..... 6s.

In case of (c) if applicant has no dependant and lives with parent, son or daughter who is householder with weekly income of £6 or other appropriate amount, the scale rate is 7s. 6d. (with no rent addition).

To arrive at the resultant U.A. or S.P. allowance in assessing the applicant's needs, an addition for "Rent" is made to the appropriate "Scale Rate" i.e., the actual net rent paid (where not unreasonably) or, if applicant lives in someone else's household a fair share of the rent paid by the householder—such share normally may not be less than 2s. 6d. nor more than 7s. per week. From the appropriate "Total Scale Allowance" is deducted the applicant's "Available" Resources after disregarding a certain amount in accordance with the relevant "Earnings" Rule, e.g., for U.A. the first 5s. (minimum) up to 10s. (maximum) weekly for the earner's personal requirements, and for S.P. a uniform 10s. 6d. weekly of earnings of applicant (and of husband or wife, as case may be).

The latest SCALE RATES, &c., under the new comprehensive code of Regulations (covering both Unemployment Allowances and Supplementary Pensions) came into force in January, 1944.

The Pensions and Determination of Needs Act of July, 1943 (1) extended eligibility for Supplementary pensions to Widow pensioners under age 60 if drawing an additional allowance for a child as part of their normal pension, and (2) raised the limits of Capital resources which claimants for supplementary pensions, unemployment assistance and blind persons' allowance may possess from £300 to £400, and reduced the "notional" or assumed weekly income per £25 of capital from 15s. to 6d., i.e. in assessing the amount of supplementary

pension or allowance, after disregarding the first £25, each further £25 of a claimant's capital resources is treated as producing 6d. interest weekly, but the new £400 capital maximum continues to exclude, as hitherto, any new money lent by a claimant to the Government during the War up to a limit of £375.

By the end of 1943 there were on the Register about 1,270,000 *Supplementary Pension* cases covering the needs of, in all, approx. 1,475,000 old age and widow pensioners, and for the year ended 31 March, 1944, the cost of *Supplementary Pensions* was estimated at £47 million, or almost double the cost for the year 1941.

* Women aged 60 and under 65 ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from July 1, 1940, consequent upon the lowering of the Contributory Pension age for women.

At end of 1943 Unemployment Allowances on Register numbered only about 25,000, including 7,000 special war distress cases.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Acts 1925-1943.

Dissolution of Parliament in 1945 stopped progress of the late Government's "Industrial Injuries" Bill which was designed to replace the system of Workmen's Compensation under the above Acts by the new scheme of insurance against industrial injury set out in Pt. II of the "Social Insurance" White Paper, *g.v.*

Compensation benefits under the main 1925 Act, as augmented by the 1940 Supplementary Allowances Act, and further raised by the Nov., 1943 (Temporary Increases) Act—which continues in force until the end of 1946—are as follows:—

Fatal Accident—Dependant with children—maximum £700. Dependant in other cases—maximum £400; minimum £300.

Non-Fatal Accident—40s. per week. If married, raised to 50s. per week after 1st 13 weeks., with additional 5s. per week for each child under age 15. In partial incapacity cases these rates are subject to slight scaling down.

Subject to over-riding maximum total weekly payment equivalent to seven-eighths (or where no children, two-thirds) of the worker's loss in weekly earnings.

GREAT BRITAIN & N. IRELAND.—No. of Cases* with Compensation paid, 1938.

Year.	Factories.	Mines.	Other Industries.	Total.
1938	220,642 £ 2,700,105	163,080 £ 2,433,128	61,557 £ 1,263,455	445,279 £ 6,396,688

Analysis by Industry, 1938.

Employment.	Number Employed.	Cases.	
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Factories:—			
Cotton.....	367,449	17	7,514
Wool, &c.....	227,989	6	3,680
Other Textiles.....	266,800	10	3,839
Wood.....	149,441	22	6,531
Metals.....	393,210	125	30,996
Engineering, &c.....	692,773	96	27,606
Other Metal.....	1,025,610	151	52,196
Paper and Printing.....	389,043	25	6,744
China and Earthenware.....	82,002	3	2,148
Miscellaneous.....	2,580,634	280	78,653
Total.....	6,114,951	735	219,907
Docks.....	115,311	75	10,884
Mines.....	796,432	983	152,097
Quarries.....	80,777	78	8,120
Construction.....	278,700	86	13,057
Railways:—			
Clerical.....	77,021	2	96
Other.....	383,504	248	19,972
Total Railways.....	460,525	250	20,068
Shipping.....	157,192	285	8,654
Grand Total, 1938.....	8,003,888	2,492	442,787
" " 1937.....	8,106,362	2,368	471,368

Reportable Accidents in Factories numbered 1,220 fatal and 309,924 non-fatal in 1943, and the accident rate (per 1,000 employed) for men was still almost double that for women.

* Accidents and Diseases.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

Great Britain.

A society established to carry on industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1928, and obtain the privileges of incorporation with limited liability, provided that it restricts the share holding of any member, other than a registered society, to £200.

With a view to putting an end to abuses in recent years of the main 1893 Act, the provisions of Section 8 of the "Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1939" affected some societies of the investment trust and property type which were thereby required to effect their removal from registration under the Industrial & Provident Socs. Acts, and their conversion to registration under the Companies Act, 1929—with consequential adherence to the prospectus provisions of the latter Act—free of the normal Companies registration fees and stamp duties on paid-up share capital. Thereafter, registration under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts is restricted to *bona-fide* "Co-operative" organisations, including societies "conducted mainly for the purpose of improving the conditions of living, or of otherwise promoting the social well-being, of members of the working classes"—which, in fact, was the principle underlying the old Industrial and Provident Acts when they were framed, although this principle was not laid down in any special terms in the Acts. At the end of 1937, 5,693 registered societies had, in all, 9,283,000 members and funds (omitting inter-society investments) of £281,507,000.

"Clubs" * and "Agricultural Trading and Small Holding Societies" account for 40% and 20% respectively of the total number of registered societies, but their combined membership represents only 10% of that of all I. and P. Socs. By far the most important group is that comprising the Co-operative movement of "Retail, Wholesale & Productive Trading Societies" which account for the greater part of the total membership and funds of all I. and P. Socs., and the following particulars (taken from the Registrar's provisional Statistical Summary) briefly indicate the extent of their activities for 1938:—

"Retail" General Supply Stores.—1,068 societies; 8,316,000 members with £153,747,000 share capital; £261,101,000 sales during the year; surplus on year for distribution £30,829,000 (of which £5,138,000 was disbursed as share interest, and £23,545,000 as dividends on sales—an average of 1s. 10½d. in the £). Since 1928 these societies have more than doubled their membership and their share capital.

Wholesale and Productive Societies.—Sales by the three main Wholesale societies (excluding goods invoiced by the Joint society to its two parent societies) £153,518,000; sales by 117 Productive societies £7,980,000.

Distribution and Production†.—Employees and salaries and wages (1938) exceeded 300,000 and £40,000,000 respectively—of which totals about two-thirds are in respect of Distribution, and one-third Production†. The outstanding Productive operations in the Retail societies are baking and slaughtering, and in the Wholesale societies, milling.

* In addition, Clubs (Wkg.-Men's) under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, exceed 2,200 in number with a total membership of some 800,000.

† Includes Service.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

THE WHITE PAPER.

A White Paper [Cmd. 6550] presented to Parliament by the Minister of Reconstruction in September, 1944, contained a declaration of national policy in which it was stated that the first duty of a Government is to protect the country from external aggression and the next to secure the general prosperity and happiness of the citizens by fostering the growth of the national power to produce and to earn, with its accompanying opportunities for increased well-being, leisure and recreation, and by the prevention of individual poverty resulting from those hazards of personal fortune over which individuals have little or no control.

The White Paper amplified an announcement made in Parliament in July, 1944, that a Ministry of Social Insurance was to be set up to administer the whole field of Social Security, to cover Unemployment, Sickness and Accidents, and to provide Old Age and Widows Pensions, Family Allowances for Children and Death and Maternity grants.

There will be a compulsory scheme of National Insurance with unified administration, the scheme including everybody. Under the scheme the population will be divided into VI classes:—

- I. Employees.
- II. Self-employed.
- III. Housewives.
- IV. Adults who do not earn.
- V. Children.
- VI. Those over working age.

Those below working age will be provided for by *Family Allowances*; those of working age by *Insurance Benefits*; those beyond working age by *Retirement Pensions*.

The new Ministry will be responsible for an expenditure of about £700,000,000 per annum and will take over duties at present performed by the Ministries of Health and of Labour and the Home Office.

The Ministry of Social Insurance Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on November 14, 1944, the Government accepting an amendment of the title of the new Ministry, which is now known as The Ministry of National Insurance.

It is anticipated that Public Assistance, as administered by Local Authorities, will disappear and will be replaced by the work of the new Ministry acting through local offices.

The Social Insurance Scheme is in two parts, Part I setting out the Government's proposals for Social Insurance generally (except for Industrial Injury) and for Family Allowances; Part II containing the Government's proposals for replacing the existing system of Workmen's Compensation by a new scheme of *Industrial Injury Insurance* (which is published as a separate White Paper [Cmd. 6551]).

CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION.

The population of Great Britain was estimated in September, 1944, at 47,500,000 persons, classified as shown on p. 631, on the basis of occupational distribution at the Census of 1931, with allowance for estimated changes up to September, 1939. It includes in Classes I and II those above pensionable age who are assumed to be still working.

UNIVERSALITY.

Everyone in the country will be covered by the scheme, irrespective of age, sex, income or occupation. Those in Class III (Housewives) are covered by their husbands' contributions. Those in Class V (Children) and Class VI (over working age) are not contributors. Professional and business classes, shopkeepers, people of independent means and those working for themselves are included in Class II or Class IV as contributors and will be entitled to all benefits except Unemployment Pay. The main Benefit rates are shown in tabular form on the following page.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

1945-1975.

The scheme will be financed by grants from the Exchequer and by weekly contributions from persons over age 18, and for those in Class I (Employees) the contributions will cover the benefits under the Industrial Injury Insurance Scheme as well as those under the Social Insurance Scheme. The weekly rates proposed are shown in tabular form on the following page.

In Millions of £ Sterling.

INCOME:—	1945	1955	1965	1975
Contributions.....	283	280	275	259
Interest on Investments 15	15	15	15	15
† Deficit.....	352	430	506	557
	650	731	796	831

† Balance of Expenditure to be met from Exchequer or Local Rates.

EXPENDITURE:—

Social Insurance

Benefits:—

Retirement pensions .	169	203	272	324
Widows and Guardians	34	41	40	36
Unemployment.....	87	87	85	80
Sickness and Invalidity	55	66	68	65
Maternity grants.....	9	8	8	7
Death grant.....	4	7	11	14
Administration.....	16	16	16	16

National

Assistance:—

Pensions.....	37	41	39	37
Unemployment.....	22	22	21	20
Other.....	6	6	6	6
Administration.....	4	4	4	4

Family

Allowances:—

Allowances.....	57	58	54	50
Administration.....	2	2	2	2
Health Service.....	148	170	170	170
Total.....	650	731	796	831

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

1945-1946.

The estimated amount required in the year ending March 31, 1936, for salaries and expenses of the Ministry of National Insurance includes:—

Administration Expenses.....	£2,353,200
National Health Insurance.....	10,518,000
Unemployment Insurance.....	25,017,300
Workmen's Compensation.....	27,500
Gross Total.....	£37,916,000
Less Appropriations in Aid...	1,549,000
Net Total.....	£36,367,000

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Category.	Class I.			Class II.	Class IV.
	Insured Person.	Employer.	Total.		
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Men.....	3 10	3 1	6 11	4 2	3 4
Women.....	3 0	2 5	5 5	3 6	2 8

BENEFITS.

Category.	Weekly Benefit.			
	Sickness.	Invalidity.	Unemployment.	Retirement Pension.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Single man or woman.....	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
Married man with gainfully occupied wife.....	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
Married man with wife not gainfully occupied.....	40 0	35 0	40 0	35 0
Married woman gainfully occupied..	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Dependants' allowance where payable	16 0	15 0	16 0	

CLASSIFICATION.

Class.	Numbers.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	
I. Employed persons.....	13,350,000	4,750,000	18,100,000
II. Others gainfully employed.....	2,150,000	450,000	2,600,000
III. Housewives.....	..	9,650,000	9,650,000
IV. Others of working age.....	1,000,000	1,250,000	2,250,000
V. Children at school.....	5,150,000	4,950,000	10,100,000
VI. Retired.....	1,200,000	3,600,000	4,800,000
Total.....	22,850,000	24,650,000	47,500,000

THE DIRECTORATE OF ARMY WELFARE SERVICES.

The welfare of the Army is controlled by the Directorate of Army Welfare Services of the War Office, which is under the Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces. There are three main branches:—

A.W.S.1.—(General Welfare—Canteens, Clubs and Hostels, Legal Aid, Soldiers' Personal Problems, etc.) A special section deals with officers' welfare.

A.W.S.2.—(Entertainment, Broadcasting.)

A.W.S.3.—(Army Newspapers—syndication of news services, supply of recreational books, periodicals, newspapers.)

Under direct control of *A.W.S.1* and 3, respectively, are the *Army Comforts Depot*, Reading, and the *Services Central Book Depot*, Artillery House, Handel Street, W.C.1.

All army welfare officers at home hold voluntary and unpaid appointments. Their organisation is based on the organisation of the Territorial Army Associations, viz:—

(a) A *command welfare officer* (Colonel) is appointed in every command and attached to the staff of the G.O.C.-in-C. He is

assisted by an administrative staff and by county and local army welfare officers (men and women), throughout the command.

(b) *County and local army welfare officers* (men and women) are appointed by Territorial Army Associations in consultation with G.Os. C.-in-C. commands. Each county association appoints a welfare committee to assist these officers in their welfare work. County welfare officers control and co-ordinate the work of the local welfare officers under them. Local army welfare officers help units, and soldiers and their families, in their town or district in a number of ways, and work in close co-operation with the local statutory and non-statutory bodies.

The organisation of Army Welfare Services in the field and at overseas stations varies considerably. In active theatres of operations, the organisation is usually based on that of the War Office, with a Director of Army Welfare Services and appropriate staff at G.H.Q., down to districts, sub-districts, areas, formations, etc. Army welfare officers overseas are paid.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in February, 1916, to June 30, 1945, was 3,274,296,264 (excluding Certificates of the Conversion issue), representing a cash investment of £2,520,860,616. The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on June 30, 1945, was approximately £1,808,300,000. In 1944-45 £286,245,351 was subscribed and £66,798,904 (excluding interest) was repaid.

First Issue (cost price 15s. 6d. and ten-year maturity value 26s.), Feb., 1916, to March 31, 1922; may be retained until September 30, 1945, and thereafter in the absence of further notice with interest after the tenth year at 1d. per month per Certificate.

Second Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 26s.), April 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923; may be held until September 30, 1945, and thereafter in the absence of further notice, on similar terms.

Third Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.), Oct. 1, 1923, to June 30, 1932; may be held until September 30, 1945, and thereafter in the absence of further notice, with interest after the tenth year at 2d. per period of three months per unit Certificate until each unit is worth 28s. Then at the rate of 2½d. per completed period of three months until it is worth 33s., and thereafter, in the absence of further notice at the rate of 1d. at the end of each complete month.

Conversion Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.), in exchange for First Issue, January 18 to April 30, 1932. Terms of extension beyond ten years as for Third Issue.

Fourth Issue (cost price 16s. and eleven-year maturity value 23s.), on sale from August 2, 1932, to May 31, 1933. After 11th year 2d. is added at the end of each period of 3 months until the value is 29s.

Fifth Issue (cost price 16s. and twelve-year maturity value 23½s.) on sale from June 1, 1933, to February 28, 1935. After 12th year 4d. is added at the end of each period of 6 months until the value is 29s.

Sixth Issue (cost price 15s. and ten-year maturity value 20s.) on sale from March 1, 1935, to November 21, 1939. After 10th year 3½d. is added at the end of each period of 6 months until the value is 27s.

Seventh Issue (cost price 15s. and ten-year maturity value 20s. 6d.) on sale from November 22, 1939.

£1 Issue (cost price £1, ten year maturity value 23s.) on sale January 11, 1943.

The normal maximum holding of National Savings Certificates by an individual is 500 of the ordinary issues and 250 of the £1 issue.

Note.—Savings Certificates may be bought in single documents representing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 15s. units and 1, 5, 10 or 50 £1 units.

The *Societtes (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1940*, enables any registered Friendly or Industrial and Provident Society to set up a fund for the purchase, on behalf of members contributing thereto, of National Savings Certificates or such other Government securities as the Chief Registrar may prescribe.

WAR SAVINGS TOTAL.

The total of small savings raised from the opening of the War Savings Campaign in November, 1939, to August 14, 1945, was £3,651,869,779, made up as follows:—National Savings Certificates, £1,420,336,196; Defence Bonds, £835,284,642; increase in balances due to depositors in Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks, £1,396,248,941.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1944, there were approximately 19,000,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £1,493,914,000 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1944, Government Stock to the amount of £897,470,000 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the *Post Office Savings Banks*. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at 2½ per centum per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is no limit to the amount which may stand to his credit, but he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any year.

P. O. S. B. DEPOSITS.

Dec. 31.	E. & W.	Scotland.	N. Ireland.
	£	£	£
1938....	479,965,000	17,700,000	11,627,000
1939....	520,372,000	19,134,000	11,866,000
1940....	619,457,000	22,652,000	12,259,000
1941....	778,789,000	29,720,000	14,405,000
1942....	950,647,000	37,910,000	16,874,000
1943....	1,172,723,000	48,254,000	19,656,000

In 1943 the *Average Amount due to each Depositor* in Active Accounts was £71 12s. 2d. (E. & W.), £51 3s. 2d. (Scotland), and £65 17s. 8d. (N. Irl.).

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognised the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the Community. Their aim has always been to improve the facilities for thrift and to increase the recognition of the importance of wise spending and wise saving. They are not conducted for private profit, and their sole concern is to offer to the public the best service and the most convenient and remunerative method of saving compatible with sound administration and the greatest possible degree of security. They combine security, which is inseparable from a close connexion with the State, with the freedom which can only come from independent management. They are directed by local voluntary Trustees and Managers, whose duties are set out in Acts of Parliament and in Rules certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. They are subject to Government supervision, and are also inspected on behalf of the Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, a statutory body which submits an Annual Report to Parliament.

Trustee Savings Banks, with their partners in the National Savings Movement, are actively engaged in the campaign for War Savings. Moneys deposited in these Banks are directly assisting the national effort, and their total contribution to date of all forms of War Savings is £273,000,000.

On Nov. 20, 1944, there were 4,260,788 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £606,157,944, which included £526,803,351 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £64,758,954 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £14,595,639 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 744 (principal and subordinate) in October, 1945, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. (*President*, Sir Spencer J. Portal. *Chairman*, Sir George Rainy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Secretary*, R. T. H. Scott, C.A.).

AGRICULTURE.
ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.
(England and Wales.)

Produce.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£	£	£
Livestock, &c.	138,650,000	141,750,000	147,950,000	155,100,000	154,560,000
Farm Crops.	35,900,000	35,970,000	39,830,000	35,330,000	31,800,000
Fruit.	10,510,000	4,990,000	8,330,000	7,250,000	5,640,000
Vegetables.	13,340,000	15,000,000	15,370,000	17,770,000	18,650,000
Glasshouse produce, &c.	8,075,000	8,515,000	8,770,000	8,770,000	8,780,000
Total.	206,475,000	206,225,000	220,250,000	224,220,000	219,430,000
Subsidies:—					
Wheat.	6,400,000	5,230,000	1,260,000	1,790,000	8,820,000
Cattle.	1,910,000	2,730,000	2,830,000	2,820,000	3,050,000
Barley and Oats. ....	..	..	..	50,000	2,070,000
Total.	£214,785,000	£214,185,000	£224,340,000	£228,880,000	£233,370,000

England and Wales.—The estimated value (including subsidies) for 1940-41 was £400,000,000, and for 1942-43 £530,000,000.

Scotland.—The estimated value of livestock, crops, fruit and vegetables raised 1938-39 (latest available) was £40,000,000 (exclusive of subsidies).

Northern Ireland.—Estimated value (as above) for 1938-39 £15,000,000 (exclusive of subsidies).

CAUSES OF THE FOOD SCARCITY.

A former Minister of Food (Col. J. J. Llewellyn) stated (June 18, 1945) that the factors which caused the scarcity of food were, in order of importance:—

- I. Lack of men on the farms owing to the call-up for the Allied Armies.
- II. Scarcity of fertilizers in producing countries owing to lack of shipping for transporting purposes.
- III. Disastrous droughts in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Caribbean area.
- IV. Vastly increased demands because, as soon as a man became a soldier, sailor or airman he needed much more food than he had consumed as a civilian.
- V. Because of urgent needs in the liberated countries of Europe, where production had declined under Nazi domination.

WHEAT HARVESTS.

England and Wales.

Harvest compared with Average.

Year.	(See NOTES, below.)
1913.	Slightly above average.
1933.	Good.
1934.	Extremely good.
1935.	Good.
1936.	Good.
1937.	Good.
1938.	Extremely good.
1939.	Very good.
1940.	(Not published).
1941.	(Not published).
1942.	Best on record.
1943.	Better than 1942.
1944.	Good.
1945.	Good.

HARVEST OF 1945.

The Times (Oct. 8, 1945) published the following estimates of crop conditions in Great Britain compared with the five previous years and with the ten years' averages (1935-44) at the same dates (100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury):—

Oct. 1	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1940.....	91.4	90.1	81.5	94.3	88.5	62.5
1941.....	91.6	86.7	86.6	92.3	93.2	99.5
1942.....	98.2	95.1	92.6	94.3	92.9	86.8
1943.....	94.3	93.4	91.3	88.2	90.2	82.9
1944.....	92.1	88.1	84.2	90.3	87.2	88.4
1945.....	90.9	95.0	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4
Ten years' averages	91.4	89.3	88.6	90.4	89.7	87.8
AVERAGES, 1945.						
England..	90.9	95.5	95.2	94.9	97.2	96.5
Wales....	87.6	90.6	91.3	93.0	85.0	101.3
Scotland..	91.8	90.1	93.5	96.2	87.0	94.4

NOTES.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892-1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) average"; when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels, as "Decidedly above average" or "Deficient"; when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3.5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

LIVE STOCK, U.K.

Ministry of Agriculture's "Target" for
1946-47.

	Number. 1944-45.	Target. 1946-47.
<i>Stock, etc.:—</i>		
Dairy Cows.....	2,800,000	2,870,000
Other Cattle and Calves.....	4,400,000	4,750,000
Sheep.....	12,600,000	15,000,000
Pigs.....	1,630,000	2,500,000
Poultry.....	32,900,000	41,000,000
	Actual. 1944.	Target. 1946-47.

Yield:—

Milk (gallons).....	1,315,000,000	1,490,000,000
Beef and Veal (tons)	352,000	384,000
Mutton and Lamb (tons).....	104,000	116,000
Pig meat (tons)....	192,000	200,000
Eggs (long 100's)...	73,000	100,000

The estimated number of horses in U.K. (1943) was 957,000. In *England and Wales* over 150,000 tractors were at work in 1943, each able to plough one acre per hour (seven times the work of a team of two horses and without any feeding on a Sunday). British farmers appear to be buying machinery at the rate of about £25,000,000 per annum.

Farm Workers, 1944.

(United Kingdom.)

	Men.	Women.
Great Britain.....	650,000	96,000
Do. Women's Land Army.	..	80,000
Northern Ireland.....	128,000	51,000
Total	778,000	227,000

FISHERIES.

The quantities and values of sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain in 1938 (exclusive of salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 41,156 tons less than in 1937, and 125,322 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1932-38 were respectively 83, 80, 80, 85, 89, 93 and 89. The total value in 1938 was £659,205 more than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed of British Taking, 1938.

Kind of Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	322,320	4,239,308	27,387	506,998	349,707	4,746,306
Haddock	91,651	1,696,184	51,258	1,035,244	142,919	2,731,428
Hake	31,968	1,184,420	1,715	59,447	33,683	1,243,867
Plaice	23,072	1,188,726	3,519	174,808	26,591	1,363,534
Skate and Rays	17,186	412,915	4,215	71,061	21,401	483,976
Whiting	13,470	202,499	16,037	272,592	29,507	475,091
Herring	129,330	804,082	140,031	1,062,981	269,361	1,867,063
Mackerel	6,893	84,732	3,164	19,306	10,057	104,038
Other	140,735	2,420,343	21,702	624,234	162,437	3,044,577
Total	776,635	12,233,209	269,028	3,826,671	1,045,663	16,059,880
Shell Fish .....	...	408,637	...	79,853	...	488,490
Grand Total.....	...	12,641,846	...	3,906,524	...	16,548,370

PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

Production per Acre.

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	1914	1939	1914	1939
Wheat..... Cwt.	18.1	18.5	23.6	21.8
Barley..... "	15.7	17.5	18.9	19.1
Oats..... "	13.9	16.5	15.1	15.8
Beans..... "	17.6	16.4	20.6	..
Peas..... "	12.8	12.7	13.0	..
Potatoes..... Tons	6.4	7.3	7.1	7.7
Turnips and Swedes .. "	12.9	12.5	14.7	16.1
Mangolds .. "	18.4	18.8	21.8	21.7
Hay..... "	1.15	1.05	1.54	1.47

Number of Farms in Great Britain.

Size of Farm or Holding (a).	England and Wales.	Scotland.
	1942	1943
1 to 100 acres.....	280,000	60,000
101 to 300 acres.....	79,000	12,500
Above 300 acres.....	12,000	2,400
Total	362,000	74,900

(a) Exclusive of Allotments—(1943) Eng. & W. 1,750,000 (120,000 acres); Scotland 83,746 (5,000 acres).

Corn Prices, England and Wales.

Quarter ended Midsummer.	Average Price per cwt. of 112 lb.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942.....	15 10	60 8	14 10
1943.....	17 6	34 4	16 0
1944.....	16 1	27 3	16 4
1945.....	15 1	23 11	16 7

In 1944 the quantity of fish of British taking landed in England and Wales was 3,444,905 cwt. (172,245 tons) valued at £10,066,231, against 15,532,692 cwt. (776,635 tons) valued at £12,233,209 in 1938.

The Number of Fishermen (1931) in England and Wales was 26,945, with 18,472 in Scotland. In 1936 there were, in Gt. Britain 48,693 regular and 6,081 occasional fishermen—total 54,774.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1935)—GREAT BRITAIN.

For the fifth quinquennial *Census of Production*, completed in 1938, particulars relating to the year 1935 were collated for 123 industrial divisions, viz. 109 "manufacturing or processing" trades carried on by private enterprise, and 14 other (non-factory) trades or services.

The following summary, embracing all firms furnishing returns, shows the average number of employees (excluding out-workers) in the categories indicated for the fifth (1935) census, with comparative totals for the fourth (1930) census:—

Trades and Workers' Divisions.	1935 Census.			1930 Census.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Thousands.			Thousands.		
(1) Factories	3,172	1,846	5,018	3,123	1,753	4,876
(2) Non-Factories.....	2,026	32	2,058	2,238	28	2,266
Totals.....	5,198	1,878	7,076	5,361	1,781	7,142
(a) Operatives	4,621	1,650	6,271	4,829	1,588	6,417
(b) Administrative, Technical and Clerical.....	577	228	805	532	193	725
Totals.....	5,198	1,878	7,076	5,361	1,781	7,142

Nearly all the industrial groups comprising *factory* trades showed increases for 1935 on 1930, but such increases were more than offset by reductions in the *non-factory* trades, notably "mines and quarries" which alone account for almost one-half the totals for *non-factories*. Since 1935, however, substantial contraction has occurred in certain industries, notably "textile," while others have shown some expansion, e.g. "coal mining," "quarrying," "iron and steel," and "general engineering."

The following particulars show for the years 1935 and 1930 the estimated approx. :—

(1) Total *Gross* Output Values (viz. total value of goods made and work done) in £ millions.

(2) Total *Net* Output Values (viz. after deducting cost of materials and fuel used, and payment, for work put out to other concerns) in £ millions.

(3) *Net* Output per Person Employed.

	Factory Trades.		Non-Factory Trades.	
	1935.	1930.	1935.	1930.
(1)	£2,773	£2,680	£591	£594
(2)	£1,151,000,000	£1,065,000,000	£425,000,000	£439,000,000
(3)	£229	£218	£206	£194

MARKET PRICES.

Average Market Prices Compared.

Commodity.	Prices.		Prices.	
	1936-38.		1940-41.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, per cwt.....	9	10	14	6
Barley, per cwt.....	10	4	20	10
Oats, per cwt.....	7	6	14	8
Potatoes, per ton.....	101	10	133	0
Sugar beet, per ton.....	42	5	65	6
Milk, per gallon.....	1	0 8	1	7 6
Fat cattle, live cwt.....	45	6	62	7
Fat cows, live cwt.....	25	10	38	4
*Sheep, per lb.....	10	1	11	1
*Bacon pigs per score.....	12	4	19	8
*Pork pigs per score.....	13	8	19	0
*Sows per score.....	9	6	15	2
Eggs, per long 100.....	15	1	28	1

* Deal weight. † = 20 lb.

† Long 100 = 120.

Fruit Growing.

(Great Britain.)

Trees	Estimated No. (1944).
Eating Apple.....	13,000,000
Cider Apple.....	2,000,000
Plum.....	6,000,000
Pear.....	1,800,000
Cherry.....	800,000

INLAND WATERWAYS.

There are 2,500 miles of inland waterways in use in Great Britain. The total tonnage carried by Railway-owned canals (1,000 miles) in 1938 was 1,479,055 tons, and by other canals (1,425 miles) 154,07,087 tons.

Canals.	Miles.	Tonnage Carried.
		1937. 1938.
Aire and Calder	93	2,813,432 2,399,696
Birmingham	159	2,447,080 2,034,206
Bridgewater	42	1,085,638 1,044,582
Grand Union	280	2,118,722 1,810,644
Lee and Stort	51	1,811,141 1,788,743
Leeds and Liverpool	193	1,513,386 1,458,951
Manchester Ship	36	7,053,216 6,409,873
Sheffield & S. Yorks.	—	815,233 737,801
Trent Navigation	119	596,471 589,207

There is a Central Canal Committee under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport to advise him on questions of policy affecting inland waterways and to co-ordinate the work of six Regional Canal Committees which have been reconstituted and strengthened to ensure that canals and canal facilities are worked as a unit and that their resources as a whole are utilized to the greatest advantage; to survey traffic possibilities and to make sure that traffic conveniently water-borne is allocated as far as possible to the canals, and generally to organize the effective operation of the canals and the efficient working of craft.

FUEL AND POWER.

The appointment of a Fuel and Power Advisory Council was announced in the House of Commons on Nov. 14, 1944, to consider and advise upon questions, referred from time to time by the Minister to the Council, concerning the development and utilization of the fuel and power resources of the country in the national interest.

Output of Saleable Coal.

Year.	Tons.	Wage-earners.	Tons per head.
1938.....	226,993,200	781,700	290.4
1939.....	231,337,900	766,300	301.9
1940.....	224,298,800	749,150	299.4
1941.....	206,344,300	697,600	295.8
1942.....	203,633,000	709,300	287.1
1943.....	194,493,000	707,800	274.8

Disputes in 1942 caused a loss of 597,000 man-days of work and 833,200 tons of coal; in 1943, 692,600 man-days and 1,090,700 tons.

Average cash-earnings for coal mine workers of all ages were £2 15s. 9d. in 1938 and £5 2s. 5d. in December, 1943, and the value of allowances in kind was 3s. 5d. The Porter award has since that date taken effect.

Cost of production over the whole country in 1943 was £238,388,969 and sale value £250,147,367 leaving a credit balance of £11,758,398, which works out at 1s. 4½d. per ton. Wages amounted to £175,072,358, or 23s. 3d. per ton.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

(Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1938.	Tons.	Value (£).
Coal (see above).....		
Metaliferous Ores:—		
Iron.....	11,859,000	3,395,000
Tin.....	3,000	349,000
Lead.....	38,000	355,000
For Chemical Industries, &c.:—		
Salt.....	2,630,000	1,378,000
Barytes and Withenite.....	76,000	131,000
Gypsum.....	1,092,000	514,000
China Clay, &c.....	355,000	778,000
Oil Shale.....	1,551,000	564,000
For Smelting:—		
Fluorspar.....	33,000	36,000
Ganister and Silica.....	600,000	217,000
Fireclay.....	2,598,000	884,000
For Building and Roadmaking:—		
Limestone.....	15,926,000	3,256,000
Sandstone.....	4,346,000	1,727,000
Slate.....	283,000	1,927,000
Clay and Shale.....	26,692,000	2,174,000
Gravel and Sand.....	21,974,000	2,871,000
Igneous Rocks.....	11,435,000	3,671,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1938 was £224,079,000. The total number of persons employed in 1938 at the 2,409 mines in work was 814,900, of whom 630,591 (males) were employed underground, and 181,069 males and 3,240 females above ground. In the 5,099 quarries, 76,128 persons were permanently employed; of these, 49,543 worked inside the quarries and 26,585 outside the quarries. The amount of coal available for consumption in the British Isles in 1943 was about 190,000,000 tons.

Accidents in Coal Mines.

Year.	Killed.	Seriously Injured.	Total.
1938.....	858	3,157	4,015
1939.....	783	3,155	3,938
1940.....	923	3,237	4,160
1941.....	925	2,990	3,915
1942.....	877	2,809	3,686
1943.....	713	2,596	3,309

Electricity and Gas.

Electricity.—The production of authorized electricity undertakings rose from 24,372,000,000 units in 1938 (10,100,000 consumers) to 36,942,000,000 units (10,500,000 consumers) in 1943.

Gas.—Gas manufactured in 1938 amounted to 317,640,000,000 cubic feet, in addition to 29,621,000,000 cubic feet bought from coke ovens. In 1943 the production was 347,851,000,000 cubic feet, with 46,992,000,000 cubic feet bought from coke ovens.

British Oil.

The British Oil Control Board reported in September, 1944, that 78,000,000 gallons of British oil had been produced since the outbreak of War in 1939, production from the 238 wells in operation being at the rate of 26,000,000 gallons per annum at the time the report was issued.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

On Dec. 31, 1938, there were 147,861 Companies on the Register (E. & W.) with paid-up capital £5,542,800,000; 9,775 (Scotland) capital £447,800,000, and 1,753 (Northern Ireland) capital £45,500,000, a total of 159,329 with a paid-up capital £6,036,100,000.

In all, 3,175 Companies (including 365 by Court order) were wound up in England and Wales during 1938.

BANKRUPTCIES.

England and Wales (1938).—The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 3,024, with liabilities £6,711,000, and assets £1,787,000; of compositions 33, with liabilities £176,000, and assets £44,000; of administration orders for deceased debtors' estates 48, with liabilities £109,000, and assets £27,000. In addition, there were 1,663 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £3,380,000, and assets £1,579,000.

Scotland (1938).—The number of sequestrations in Scotland was 122, with liabilities £517,000, and assets £41,000.

Northern Ireland (1938).—The bankruptcies numbered 33, with liabilities £27,000, and assets £8,000; deeds of arrangement 17, with liabilities £45,000, and assets £26,000; arrangements under the control of the Court 21, with liabilities £59,000, and assets £30,000.

DIVORCES.

Year.	England and Wales. (Divorces.)	Scotland (Annulments).
1937.....	4,886	649
1938.....	6,250	788
1939.....	6,332	879
1940.....	7,755	740
1941.....	6,383	763
1942.....	7,645	1,021
1943.....	10,000	1,215

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND)

IN statistics of Trade, the term TOTAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily retained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term NET TRADE includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their CIF value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas Exports are taken at their FOB (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an FOB value and arrive with an acquired CIF value.

Year.	Total Trade (Merchandise).			(Net Trade (Merchandise)).	
	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Trade.	Retained Imports.	Exports of U.K. Goods.
	£	£	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	659,168,008	525,253,595
1938	†919,508,933	532,279,966	1,451,788,899	1,857,984,000	470,755,320
1939	†885,943,767	484,731,554	1,370,675,321	†839,479,000	438,806,078
1940	†1,099,868,877	439,273,162	1,539,142,039	†1,126,139,000	413,084,205
1941	†1,145,000,000	378,079,000	1,523,079,000	†1,132,391,000	395,379,000
1942	†1,206,000,000	274,100,000	1,480,100,000	†996,300,000	269,500,000
1943	†1,885,000,000	237,600,000	2,122,600,000	†1,232,600,000	232,200,000
1944	†2,361,000,000	258,052,000	2,619,052,000	†1,306,200,000	...

† Including value of munitions imported.

§ Excluding munitions—£214,333,000 (1942); £658,446,000 (1943); and £1,062,164,000 (1944).

BRITAIN'S OVERSEA TRADE IN 1944 AND 1945.

Area.	Imports from (6 months to June 30.)		Exports to (6 months to June 30.)	
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.
France and Northern Europe.....	£22,800,000	£29,800,000	£22,500,000	£45,600,000
Rest of Europe.....	19,300,000	20,500,000	6,600,000	8,500,000
Other Mediterranean Countries...	15,600,000	16,500,000	6,400,000	7,800,000
Rest of Africa.....	51,700,000	40,100,000	25,500,000	34,600,000
Enemy Asia.....	...	...	...	...
Rest of Asia.....	43,300,000	42,900,000	16,100,000	20,500,000
Oceania.....	51,300,000	59,200,000	24,500,000	24,700,000
North America.....	366,400,000	324,100,000	20,500,000	20,800,000
Central America and W. Indies...	23,400,000	27,900,000	3,100,000	3,800,000
South America.....	57,300,000	36,700,000	5,600,000	6,700,000
Total, British Countries.....	£258,800,000	£263,600,000	£84,100,000	£98,900,000
Total, Foreign Countries.....	392,300,000	334,100,000	46,700,000	74,100,000
Total, All Countries.....	£651,100,000	£597,700,000	£130,800,000	£173,000,000

BRITAIN'S BEST CUSTOMERS.

Country.	Exports to Britain.		Imports from Britain.	
	1938.	1944.	1938.	1944.
Argentina.....	£38,471,000	£81,200,000	£19,715,000	£9,554,000
Australia.....	71,842,000	*62,095,000	38,944,000	32,075,000
Belgium.....	18,625,000	*19,020,000	12,653,000	...
Brazil.....	7,700,000	18,000,000	5,500,000	£5,468,000
Canada.....	78,708,000	207,600,000	23,508,000	21,844,000
China.....	6,409,000	600,000	4,147,000	£1,153,000
Denmark.....	37,868,000	*36,371,000	16,367,000	...
Egypt.....	11,613,000	*12,169,000	8,868,000	£4,503,000
Eire.....	22,965,000	*25,284,000	25,985,000	11,952,000
France.....	23,568,000	*26,882,000	23,334,000	...
Germany.....	31,871,000	*19,338,000	28,461,000	...
India and Burma.....	55,914,000	69,000,000	36,975,000	23,537,000
Italy.....	7,122,000	*6,556,000	6,159,000	...
Malaya.....	12,174,000	*9,020,000	11,262,000	...
Netherlands.....	29,304,000	*30,328,000	14,703,000	...
New Zealand.....	46,865,000	*41,774,000	19,497,000	14,152,000
Nigeria.....	6,257,000	*7,312,000	4,515,000	£6,156,000
Northern Rhodesia.....	4,100,000	13,700,000	1,267,000	13,893,000
Norway.....	11,020,000	*11,730,000	7,831,000	...
Poland.....	9,533,000	7,176,000	7,476,000	...
Sweden.....	24,542,000	900,000	12,828,000	...
Union of S. Africa.....	14,638,000	*16,028,000	40,129,000	£21,670,000
U.S.A.....	17,980,000	532,600,000	28,758,000	17,671,000
U.S.S.R.....	19,499,000	2,000,000	17,407,000	23,876,000

* 1939 figures. § 1943 figures. † 1942 figures.

Class and Group.	Retained Imports (C I F).		Special Exports (F O B).	
	1938.	1944.	1938.	1943.
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</i>	£*	£*	£	£
Grain and Flour	55,396,000	25,617,000	1,670,308	222,363
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	8,940,000	597,000	698,533	18,913
Living Animals for Food	5,702,000	2,882,000	8,535	126
Meat	80,369,000	98,472,000	1,233,898	239,336
Dairy Produce	61,697,000	47,975,000	1,112,331	341,964
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	36,975,000	4,032,000	394,031	516,862
Beverages and Cocoa Preparations	39,043,000	32,479,000	13,824,631	11,031,792
Other Food	52,488,000	45,926,000	12,036,852	1,437,892
Tobacco	22,937,000	14,250,000	4,914,904	5,185,093
Total	363,547,000	272,230,000	35,894,023	18,994,341
<i>Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Un- manufactured—</i>				
Coal	13,000	3,000	37,406,306	5,928,139
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the Like	4,475,000	4,176,000	1,057,636	314,640
Iron Ore and Scrap	6,509,000	1,922,000	54,891	6,552
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap Wood and Timber	14,384,000	8,238,000	2,298,115	28,790
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	33,063,000	9,940,000	71,266	77,929
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags Silk, Raw and Waste, and Artificial Silk Waste	33,741,000	23,725,000	458,879	1,494
Other Textile Materials	26,540,000	21,459,000	6,262,842	169,469
Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	1,857,000	228,000	661,414	531,272
Hides and Skins, Undressed	10,025,000	5,499,000	268,835	3,860
Paper-making Materials	29,104,000	23,698,000	2,893,839	127,530
Rubber	7,525,000	6,470,000	1,108,125	1,030,653
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	11,836,000	2,680,000	1,177,652	13,899
Total	7,702,000	7,355,000	227,256	31,999
Total	9,191,000	4,175,000	2,433,375	736,570
Total	195,965,000	119,568,000	56,920,431	9,002,796
<i>Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</i>				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	4,000	..	3,921,723	1,025,839
Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, &c.	7,305,000	510,000	9,600,000	9,054,529
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	9,414,000	11,011,000	41,555,579	6,027,225
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and In- struments	27,756,000	41,928,000	12,339,096	6,550,256
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	6,313,000	3,872,000	9,027,687	6,702,131
Machinery	2,834,000	9,629,000	13,430,405	11,079,247
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	20,261,000	20,911,000	57,867,565	27,972,572
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	5,523,000	2,554,000	1,164,556	235,127
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manu- factures	3,092,000	661,000	49,680,714	34,173,372
Silk and Artificial Silk Yarns and Manu- factures	3,571,000	297,000	26,813,619	18,475,415
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials Apparel	5,192,000	1,087,000	5,502,161	12,674,288
Footwear	4,779,000	4,539,000	10,657,365	6,297,396
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	7,631,000	2,357,000	8,115,263	3,403,669
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured Leather and Manufactures thereof	3,617,000	51,000	1,962,596	672,981
Paper, Cardboard, &c.	12,668,000	12,493,000	22,060,176	27,531,109
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	35,803,000	81,097,000	5,365,496	694,837
Rubber Manufactures	5,060,000	2,483,000	3,943,101	1,671,102
Miscellaneous	13,084,000	2,240,000	6,930,313	4,073,753
Total	4,286,000	2,670,000	44,627,488	8,429,688
Total	972,000	158,000	1,649,695	274,755
Total	18,508,000	2,961,000	29,249,323	13,400,701
Total	197,673,000	203,509,000	365,244,030	200,419,992
<i>Animals, not for Food</i>	741,000	845,000	679,364	127,311
<i>Parcel Post</i>	3,422,000	6,844,000	12,017,472	3,683,306
Total	761,348,000	602,996,000	470,755,320	232,227,746

* Value at 1935 prices.

ROADS AND ROAD VEHICLES.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 180,527 miles, of which 154,566 are in England and Wales and 25,961 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.), and new construction in 1914-15 was £18,800,000, and in 1936-37 approximately £68,000,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the former Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 180,527, 27,545 (approximately) have been included in Class I, and 17,634 miles (approximately) in Class II.

Highway Authorities.—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales, became (from April 1, 1930), the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (i.e. Class I and Class II Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs. The borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. As from April 1, 1937, in England and Wales (May 16, 1937, in Scotland) the Minister of Transport became the Highway Authority for 4,500 miles of road in Great Britain. These roads are known as *Trunk Roads*, and the Minister is responsible for their maintenance and improvement.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1938, to November 30, 1939, amounted to £36,795,041. The number of mechanically-propelled vehicles for which licences were current at any time during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1938, was 2,938,485, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn vehicles numbered 7,607 on Nov. 30, 1939. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £9. 4s. 6d. for cars taxed on horse-power; £1 17s. 6d. for motor bicycles; £27 5s. 6d. for internal combustion and steam-driven goods vehicles; £19 8s. 6d. for electric goods vehicles; and £55 14s. 6d. for motor hackneys.

Taxation of Road Vehicles.

Description.	Number. 1937-38.	Gross Tax Receipts. 1938-39.
<i>Mechanically-propelled:—</i>		£
Cars taxed on horse-power	1,798,105	17,149,074
Motor-cycles.....	487,578	769,414
*Invalid carriages.....	1,804	nil
<i>Goods vehicles—</i>		
(a) Agricultural Vans and Lorries.....	12,446	182,198
(b) Showmen's Special Vehicles.....	2,316	39,838
(c) Other Goods Vehicles.....	464,160	13,071,239
<i>Agricultural engines (5/- class).....</i>	25,115	9,073
<i>Tractors—</i>		
(a) Agricultural.....	445	5,250
(b) Showmen's.....	472	12,275
(c) General haulage.....	1,950	72,606
Motor hackneys.....	85,766	3,972,391
Tramcars.....	9,557	5,955
<i>Trade licences—</i>		
(a) General.....	5,274	124,044
(b) Limited.....	19,364	100,461
<i>Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c.).....</i>	..	1,275,327
<i>Horse-drawn:—</i>		
(a) Private.....	9,695	4,875
(b) Hackneys.....	2,137	1,021
Total.....	..	£ 36,795,041

* Duty abolished January 1, 1937.

The Road Fund.—The motor licence duties (see col. 1), apart from the portion due to the Exchequer under the Finance Acts, 1926 and 1934, were paid into a *Road Fund* until the close of financial year 1936-37, when the liability of the Exchequer to transfer licence duties, apart from the Exchequer share, to the Road Fund ceased. Amounts are now paid into the Road Fund from moneys provided by Parliament. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges. During the year 1938-39 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £20,628,809, in 1939-40 £12,000,000 and in 1940-41 £8,000,000. The expenditure on trunk roads was reduced in 1940-41 by £500,000 and on new construction and improvements by £1,000,000. The Fund had a balance of £5,485,000 at the end of the Financial Year 1940-41 as against £1,000,000 in 1939-40. Under the Local Government Acts, 1929, the grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county boroughs (England and Wales) and large burghs (Scotland), and of unclassified roads in counties, were discontinued as from April 1, 1930 (May 16—Scotland), and a sum corresponding to the amounts paid in respect of these grants for the year 1928-29, together with an additional contribution was paid out of the Road Fund towards the block grants to local authorities for which the Acts provide.

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1927.....	5,329	148,575	153,904
1938.....	6,648	226,711	233,359
1939.....	8,272	†	†
1940.....	8,609	†	†
1941.....	9,169	†	†
1942.....	6,926	140,618	147,544
1943.....	5,796	116,740	122,536

† Not available.

Number of persons killed and injured in 1938 (a) in accidents attributed to vehicles of various types:

Type.	Killed.	Injured.
Private cars.....	2,400	85,863
<i>Motor cycles—</i>		
With "pillionaires"...	399	10,608
Without "pillionaires"...	686	19,089
With sidecar.....	138	4,701
<i>Motor omnibuses and coaches.....</i>	420	9,906
Motor vans and lorries...	1,169	27,127
Pedal cycles.....	1,169	60,666
Trams and trolley buses..	118	4,047
Cabs (a).....	25	1,587

(a) Latest available.

TRAMWAYS, TROLLEY VEHICLES, &c.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on March 31, 1938, was 1,008. The total receipts in 1937-8 were £12,936,328, the working expenses £10,480,289, and the net receipts £2,456,039, the total paid-up capital being £67,837,039. 2,357,470,918 passengers were carried.

The mileage of trolley vehicle routes open for traffic was 445, the number of passengers carried being 496,860,916.

These figures exclude the tramway and trolley vehicle undertakings of the London Passenger Transport Board, the approximate length of which was 175 miles of tramways and 198 miles of trolley vehicle route on June 30, 1938.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1944 AND 1945.

Financial Results and general statistics in a condensed form approved by Ministry of Transport (Government Control, Sept. 1st, 1939). It is not possible to give the companies' actual receipts, as distinct from their share of the rent paid by the Government.

Receipts—1944 :—

Passenger	£194,638,000
Freight	£196,066,000
Miscellaneous	£3,656,000
Total	£394,360,000
Expenditure	£301,167,000
Net Receipts	£93,193,000

Other items of Receipts
and Expenditure in-
cluded in the Pool (net) } (Dr.) £2,937,000

Net Revenue of the Pool

£90,256,000

Net Revenue accruing to the
Railways and London Trans-
port (including non-pool
items) } £43,469,000

Accruing to Government

£46,787,000

Since the war the Government has made
(up to end of 1944) a total profit of £179,000,000
from its control of the Railways.

Passenger journeys

1,410,000,000

Includes 400 million made by holders of Work-
men's tickets.

Parcels forwarded

102,000,000

Mail Bags Conveyed

25,650,000

Road Vehicles :—

Passenger Motor Vehicles in which Railways are interested	15,640
Railway Parcel and Goods Motor Vehicles	11,000
Railway Horses	9,774
Railway Horse and Motor Road Vehicles	36,000
Containers	18,000
Wagon lashing ropes	220,000

Steamships :—

Railway-owned Steamships be- fore the war	130
Gross registered tonnage	176,145

Docks, Harbours, and Wharves :—

Places where situate (number) ..	76
Length of quays (feet)	502,000
(Or 95 miles includes the world's largest graving dock at Southampton.)	

Rolling Stock :—

Steam Locomotives	19,627
Diesel Oil Locomotives	37
Snow ploughs	402

Rail Motor Vehicles :—

Steam	89
Electric	2,000
Diesel Oil Electric	60
Passenger Carriages	40,573
Seating Capacity	2,650,000

Passenger Brake Vans, Parcel and
Mail Vans, Horse and Carriage
Trucks

19,000

Freight Wagons (Railway-
owned)

660,000

Freight Wagons (privately
owned)

583,789

Total Wagons in Service

1,255,000

Wagon Sheets

409,000

Carrying Capacity (tons)

7,800,000

Wagons of 20 tons and over (in-
cluded in the above)

45,200

(Largest railway trolley wagon in Great Britain
has 56 wheels, and carries a concentrated load of 150
tons. Owned by the L.N.E.R.)

Mileage :—

Total Mileage, single track (in- cluding sidings)	50,555
Total Mileage, electrified track (including sidings) (in the above)	2,010
Total route miles electrified 968 miles.	
Total route mileage	19,132
Total Electrified Mileage (in- cluded in the above)	805

The Railways also own 953 miles of canal.

Equipment :—

*Signal Boxes	10,306
Water Troughs	143
Tunnels	1,050
Passenger Stations	7,000
Goods Stations	6,900
Houses owned	51,000
Hotels owned	54
Weight of rail per yard (Stan- dard) Main Lines (lbs.)	95
Weight of Chair (Standard) (lbs.) ..	46
Sleepers per mile	2,112
Staff employed by Railways and London Transport	668,145
Number of women employed by Railways and London Trans- port in 60 deficient grades (8 were killed and 15 injured) ..	135,000
The total wages bill of the above staff is	£191,000,000
Number of Railwaymen (and women) released to join Forces	113,000
Railway Local Defence Volun- teer	100,000
Number of Staff trained in Civil Defence duties	130,000
Number of Railway Allotments ..	83,000
Number of Railway Liaison Officers	7,000
Capital Receipts	£1,211,776,000
Number of Stockholders	953,000

Dividends and Net Revenue :—

G.W.—Net Revenue £6,940,120. Dividend
on Ordinary 4½ per cent. Interim 1944 2 per
cent.

L. & N.E.—Net Revenue £10,753,279. Divi-
dend 2½ per cent. on 4 per cent. Second Pre-
ference. Interim 1944 1 per cent.

L.M. & Scott.—Net Revenue £15,679,214.
Dividend on Ordinary 2½ per cent. Interim
1944 Nil.

Southern.—Net Revenue £7,000,052. Divi-
dend or Deferred 2 per cent. Interim 1944
Nil.

The Southern Railway is precluded by its
constitution from paying an interim dividend on its
Deferred Ordinary Stock.

London Transport.—Net Revenue £4,673,286.
Dividend on "C" Stock 3 per cent. Interim
1944 1 per cent.

* The world's first signal box was built at Corbett's
Lane Junction, Southwark, in 1839 (London & Green-
wich Railway) and was called the "Lighthouse".
The world's largest signal box—the Grand Central
Terminal, New York, 700 levers (in reality slide handles)
is the largest ever grouped in one signal box. Victoria
Central signal box (Southern Railway) contains 225 lever
all-electric locking frame.

Percentage of Total Holders:—All Stocks all Railways:—

63.3 £500 or under.
36.0 £500 to £10,000.
0.7 over £10,000.

The total number of stockholdings of the four British railway companies is 1,137,000 divided as follows:—L.N.E. 402,000; L.M.S. 396,000; Southern 181,000; G.W. 158,000.

Capital:—The financial importance of the Railway industry in Great Britain can be gauged from the Capital Expenditure of the 4 great Railway Companies and London Transport, which in the aggregate amounts to £1,300,000,000. Britain's largest private undertaking. Railway Capital has never been remunerated at a high level. In 1913—one of the best years—the net revenue was only 4 per cent. of the Capital Receipts; for 1943 the percentage was 3.7.

Railway Employees.—Number employed: Males 668,145; Females 135,000. The following are the new rates of pay agreed between the railway companies and the three unions and cover rural areas, Industrial Districts and London. Leading porters from £4 6s. 6d. to £4 9s. 6d.; Ticket collectors from £4 14s. 6d. to £4 17s. 6d.; Signalmen according to Class from £4 8s. 6d. to £5 16s. 6d.; Guards from £4 11s. 6d. to £5 0s. 6d.; Firemen from £4 13s. 6d. to £5 7s. 6d.; Drivers £5 13s. 6d. rising to £6 6s. 6d.; Salaried staffs are to receive minimum increases of from £10 to £15 a year with an increase in war advance of £6 10s. 6d. These rates were finally agreed to in August, 1945. Women clerks—Class 1 is increased by 5s. per week; Class 2 is increased by 3s. 6d. per week. The whole of increases, Male and Female, will increase expenses by £15,500,000 per annum.

The First Motor Omnibus Service to be run in this country was between Helston and The Lizard in Cornwall. Started in 1903.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GT. BRITAIN.

Among Passengers, the liability to casualty in train accidents worked out at one killed in 70 millions carried.

Year 1944.	Killed.	Seriously Injured.
Passengers.....	157	500
Servants.....	220	2,300
Other Persons.....	92	122
Trespassers and Suicides.....	309	61
Total.....	768	2,983

The most notable railway accidents in which 20 persons and over were killed in Great Britain since 1840 are as follows:—Dec. 24, 1874, Shipton-on-Cherwell G.W. 34 killed—Derailment. Dec. 28, 1879, Tay Bridge, N.B. 68 killed—Bridge failed. June 12, 1889, Armagh, G.N.I. 80 killed—Collision. May 22, 1915, Quintinshill, Caledonian 227 killed—Collision. Dec. 10, 1937, Castle Cary, L. & N.W. 35 killed—Collision. Nov. 1940, G.W. Norton Fitzwarren 36 killed—Ran into trap. Dec. 30, 1941, L.M. & S. Eccles 23 killed—Collision. Sept. 30, 1945, Bourne End, Hertfordshire 42 killed—Fouled points.

There are 4,360 Public Road Crossings in Great Britain and all but 200 are provided with gates and are attended. 50 persons were killed and 17 injured in using these crossings. As a comparison the U.S.A. possessed at the end of 1941, 232,322 public crossings and accidents at these crossings were 1,880 killed and 6,140 injured during that year.

VANDALISM ON RAILWAYS.

Vandalism on British Railways during 1944.—Over 25,000 carriage windows smashed. 45,000 blinds removed, stolen or destroyed. 20,000 window-frames stolen or destroyed. Over 13,500 seats damaged by slashing and many of the removable cushions stolen. 13,000 luggage racks rendered useless. More than 3,500 mirrors stolen or smashed. On the L. & N.E. alone an average of 2,400 electric light bulbs were broken or stolen every month. (These facts were given by the Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport.)

Thefts from the four big railway companies during the period of nine months ended September, 1944:—G.W. £335,474; L. & N.E. £525,990; L.M. & S. £887,538; Southern £109,288. Total 4 Cos. £1,758,290.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND HIRE OF RAILWAYS DURING WAR PERIOD AND BEYOND, AND FINANCIAL RESULTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Hire of the Railways by the Government from January 1st, 1941, and to continue for a year after the war ends.

The fixed Annual Rent is £43,468,705. This amount will be divided as under:—

G.W. £6,670,603; L. & N.E. £10,136,355; L.M. & S. £14,749,698; Southern, £6,607,639; London Transport, £4,835,705, and 468,705 to the lines worked by the larger companies.

In addition to the fixed £43,468,705 the Railways will be entitled to the Net Revenue from their Road Transport investments and from their Railway interests in Northern Ireland and Eire.

Maintenance Charges, Trust Funds.—Under the provisions of the control agreement, maintenance charges including renewals are standardised on the basis of an average pre-war charge. If expenditure of any of the controlled undertakings in any year of control is less than the standardised charge, the difference, representing arrears of maintenance is invested in Government Securities. The amounts of the trust funds at December 31, 1944, are shown in following table:—

	Arrears of Maintenance etc.	Interest (net).	Total Balance of Fund.
	£	£	£
Southern....	19,258,000	395,000	19,653,000
G. Western....	16,401,000	374,000	16,775,000
L. M. & Scot.	28,950,000	704,000	29,654,000
L. & N.E....	33,352,000	814,000	34,166,000
Lon. Pass. T.	24,945,000	567,000	25,512,000
	£122,906,000	2,854,000	125,760,000

The cost of restoring war damage as from January 1st, 1941, is not to be charged to the net revenue accruing to the Government, but is to be dealt with under a new scheme to be introduced by the Government for public utility undertakings, the cost to the utilities under this scheme to be borne by them.

The annual payment of £43,469,000 is substantially less than the "Standard revenues" of the four main line railways and London Transport (£56,900,000).

On and from Monday, October 6th, 1941, all trains which began and ended their journeys within the London Passenger Transport area were made third class only.

Length of daily continuous locomotive runs :—
40½ miles, Euston & Glasgow.
392½ miles, King's Cross & Edinburgh.
(Northern Pacific) 1,008 miles, St. Paul & Livingston (Montana).

Rails have only one-ninth of the route mileage of British roads, and there are railway stations at only 7,700 of our 39,000 smaller towns and villages.

RAILWAYS AND AIR TRANSPORT.

The L.M.S.R., the G.W., and the Southern Railways have acquired the Capital of British and Foreign Aviation, Ltd., also the additional holdings acquired in Channel Island Airways, Ltd., which means that that Company and its subsidiaries (Jersey Airways, Ltd., and Guernsey Airways, Ltd.) were now wholly owned by the G.W. and the Southern Railways.

During the war, under agreement with the Air Ministry, railway associated air companies have operated, with one exception, all internal air routes. During this war they flew 7,000,000 aircraft miles, carried 300,000 passengers and more than 7,000,000 pounds of urgent mail and freight. Except on one occasion (due to enemy action) there was no loss of life, and regularity of service in winter and summer exceeded 95 per cent.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

Offices, 123 Eversholt St., Euston Square, London, N.W.1. Established and January, 1842, was incorporated by Acts of Parliament in 1850 and 1897. It clears through traffic of railways in Great Britain and also certain Irish Railways and Ports. Its affairs are managed by a Committee consisting of four representatives from the Board of each of the Amalgamated Companies in Great Britain, and one from each of the remaining Railway Companies parties to the clearing system. The Irish Railway Clearing House was established July 1, 1848.

BRITISH AND WORLD'S RAILWAY FACTS AND RECORDS.

British Railway Companies are the world's largest dock owners (53 in all). World's largest hotel owners. World's longest non-stop runs: "Flying Scotsman," King's Cross to Edinburgh, 392½ miles, during the summer; "Royal Scot," Carlisle to Euston, 299 miles, all the year round. This train is also the oldest scheduled train in the world; it has been running from Euston Station at 10.0 a.m. since 1848. The carriages on the Hastings electric (opened July 4, 1935) are the first in the world to use air-stream ventilators. The Southern Railway, with the World's largest Main Line and Suburban electric train service, had (at end of 1940) 709 route miles, 1,760 track miles and 160 sub-stations, at a cost of nearly £11,000,000. World's most intensive steam suburban train service, L. & N.E.R., Liverpool Street. World's largest escalator (Leicester Square Underground Station), 161 feet long, with a rise of 80 ft. 6 in. World's largest covered goods station, Bristol (Temple Meads), and Europe's largest group of sorting sidings, Whitmoor (Cambs). Clapham Junction is the world's busiest railway junction—2,500 trains in every 24 hours. 700,000,000

OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

Nearly half of all the Railways of the world are privately owned. The actual figures are: 47 per cent. of the total railway mileage of all countries in the world is owned and operated by private enterprise; 53 per cent. is state-owned.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Dates when public railway traffic was inaugurated in various European Countries. Austria, 1828; France, 1828; Belgium, 1835; Germany, 1835; Russia, 1838; Italy, 1839; Switzerland, 1844; Spain, 1848; Sweden, 1851; Portugal, 1854; Turkey, 1860.

COOK'S EXCURSION AGENCY.

Founder, Thomas Cook, lived at Market Harborough, was a turner by trade and keen temperance worker. First organized excursion was on July 5, 1841, Leicester to Loughborough. The price was one shilling for return journey of 20 miles—570 people made the trip. For fifteen years before the second World War, this well-known travel firm was Belgian controlled. The British Custodian of Enemy Property sold Cook's impounded shares to the four British Railway Companies and so "Cook's Tours," became all British again. Cook's was the only firm allowed to handle postal packets between this country and enemy and enemy-occupied countries.

George Lunn's Tours Ltd. were discontinued and the Company was struck off the Register on July 17, 1942.

"At Your Service Bureau."—The staff in the Central Bureau at Euston Station dealt with 1,378,802 calls during 1944.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
1942-43.	1943-44.
England and Wales...£27,287,449	£26,407,489
Scotland.....2,619,418	2,546,744
H.M. Forces Leave	
Permits.....3,742	11,027
Total.....£29,910,609	£28,965,260

railway tickets are printed annually by the British Railways at their own ticket printing works.

Bradshaw.—Bradshaw's (Monthly) Guide to the British Railways was first issued in December, 1841. In February, 1945, "Bradshaw" received the grant of a Royal Warrant of Appointment to H.M. the King.

The Oldest Train.—The oldest scheduled train in the world runs from Euston. This Irish Mail has been running since 1848.

The *Flying Scotsman* is now aged 83 years. In June, 1862, she pulled out from No. 10 Platform, King's Cross, at 10.0 a.m., and has left this same platform every day since.

The First Murder on an English Railway was on the North London Railway near Hackney Wick in 1864. Franz Muller murdered Mr. Briggs. Muller fled to New York, was traced by the police, brought back, tried and executed.

The first streamlined locomotive and train in Great Britain was the "Silver Jubilee" of the L. &

N.E. Railway which commenced operation both ways between Newcastle and London on September 30th, 1935.

In 1942 the Southern Railway produced a new type of electric locomotive for the operation of both freight and passenger services. It consists of a box type cab carried on two six-wheel bogie trucks. The cab contains an electrically fired boiler for supplying steam for heating passenger trains. A novel feature embodied in the design enables the locomotive to continue a drawbar pull when passing over the gaps in the conductor rail when no collector shoes are in contact with the conductor rail. With a 1,000-ton freight train the engine has an acceleration to 24 m.p.h. in 100 seconds and hauls the heaviest passenger train at a speed of 75 m.p.h.

The first railway carriage built in Britain was named "Experiment" and was run over the world's first public railway (Stockton & Darlington), opened in September, 1825, and the carriage was used in October, 1825, a fortnight after the line was opened. The earliest locomotives in the world to run on rails were "Uncle Dick's Puffer" built by Richard Trevithick in 1804, and successfully used on the Penydarran tramroad at Merthyr Tydfil, and Blackett's "Puffing Billy" built in 1813, and used on the plateway at Wylam colliery.

The first slip coaches.—When the London and Blackwall Railway was opened in 1840, the various intermediate stations were served by slipping or dropping a carriage at each station.

The first Corridor Train in Gt. Britain.—The first corridor train gangwayed throughout and heated by steam made its appearance on March 7th, 1892, between Paddington and Birkenhead (G.W.). The first corridor coach (L. & N.W.) in 1865. The first British sleeping car appeared on the East Coast Scotch expresses early in 1873.

The Most Luxurious Pre-war Trains in Gt. Britain were the "Cheltenham Flyer" of the G.W., "The Coronation" of the L.N.E., the "Coronation Scot" of the L.M.S., and the "Golden Arrow" of the Southern.

Air Attacks, 1939-1945.—From start to finish of the war 10,000 enemy air attacks were made on British Railways. With the exception of Coventry probably the most bombed section of line was one of 2½ miles near London with 92 attacks in nine months.

Sheltering from Air Raids in London Tube Stations.—The London Transport Board states that during the War years over 50,000,000 persons were given shelter at 79 Underground Stations—7,600 three-tier bunks were installed on platforms and in subways, 124 canteens were opened, using 300 urinals and 90 pie warmers, 11 tons of food were distributed nightly. Reservation tickets were issued to shelterers for numbered bunk and floor space positions. Eight deep-level raid shelters were constructed by London Transport engineers for the Government at several points in the London area. These straight lengths of tube tunnel were for use wholly as public shelters when necessary. Shelter accommodation for 20,000 people had also been provided at the Southern Main Line terminus. Sheltering at Tube Stations ended on May 6, 1945.

British Railway Horses.—Horses owned by the British Railways, numbering 9,714, collect and deliver some 9,319,000 tons of goods and 26,220,000 parcels per year. Each year the Companies spend £5,250 on medicines for their horses—Shoeing costs £86,000 each year. The horse manure provides the railways with an annual income of £47,350.

Southampton is the world's largest graving dock and Britain's most important passenger port.

Number of sleepers to one mile of track 2,112. Dimension of a sleeper 8' 6" x 10' x 5", weight 17 to a ton. Standard length of rail 60 ft. and weight 95 lb. per yard. The weight of a standard chair is 45 lb. Stone sleepers were first used instead of wood on Leicester and Swannington Railway (the first railway in the Midlands opened in 1836). They were used for a total distance of 7½ miles. Some of these sleepers may be seen in the Science Museum at South Kensington.

The Farthest One can get from a Railway Line in England was, up to a short time ago, the village of Hartland (14 miles) in North Devon. But owing to the closing down of a small local line to Barnstaple, the record is now held by Lynton (18 miles).

Stockton and Darlington Railway is the oldest passenger railway in this country, opened 1825, although there was a 9½-mile public plate-way from Wandsworth to Croydon, opened in 1801; animal traction was employed, and in 1808 Trevithick's circular "London Railway" was built and was enclosed in what is now Euston Square. It consisted of locomotive and one carriage. One shilling admittance was charged, including a ride for the few who were not too timid. The oldest passenger line in the world is the Oystermouth or Swansea and Mumbles Line (horses were the motive power).

Railway Centenary.—Over 100 years ago (March 29th 1843) the extension of the Eastern Counties Railway, an ancestor of the L.N.E.R., from Chelmsford to Colchester was opened. The line was originally begun with a stretch from London to Romford in 1839, the following year it was carried to Brentwood and finally on March 29th 1843, to Colchester. In 1862 it became the G.E.R.

Britain's Largest Groups of Sorting Sidings.—Whitemoor (Cambs) capacity 20,500 wagons. England's most extensive sidings are at Toton (L.M. & S.R.) near Nottingham. They have 58 miles of sidings; these form the largest mineral marshalling centre in the world.

Great Britain's two Mountain Railways are from Llanberis to the summit of Snowdon—length 4½ miles, gauge 2 ft. 7½ ins., steam operated; and the rack railway (electric) ascending Snaefell in the Isle of Man.

Railway Mania Year was so called because 272 Acts were passed for new railways during 1846.

The Longest Stretch of Continuous Four-track Main Line in Great Britain is the 75 miles (L.M. & S.) between St. Pancras and Glendon North Junction, Kettering.

First London Main Line Station.—Euston, opened July 20th, 1837.

Smallest Passenger Station.—Blackwell Mill, Derbyshire (L.M.S.).

The Two Longest Stretches of Main Line in Great Britain entirely free from facing points are: Cairn Valley Jct. North of Dumfries to Old Cumnock on the G. & S.W. Section of the L.M. & S. Railway 40½ miles and the Salisbury to Yeovil Jct. (S.R.) 39 miles.

Ventilating London Tube Railways.—The present system (1945) is to run fans to exhaust the warmed air through exit shafts. Fresh air to feed the fans arrives with the passenger at the station entrances and proceeds with him down the escalators. There are more than 100 miles of Tube railways in the London Transport system with some 80 stations. The annual operating and maintenance cost for the system may be £350 to £400 a station for the supply of nearly 50,000 cu. ft. of fresh air a minute for each station interval.

The Longest Stretches of Straight Track in Great Britain are the 18 miles of line between Selby and Hull and the 16 miles Boston-Grimsby line between Grimsby and Burgh-le-Marsh on the L.N.E.R.

The Southern Railway main line to Dover is nearly straight for 24 miles between Tonbridge and Ashford; 10½ miles as far as Staplehurst, is dead straight.

The Longest Stretch of Line Between Two Adjacent Stations.—In Great Britain between York and Malton (L. & N.E.) 21 miles, and Bridge of Orchy and Rannoch on the L. & N.W. West Highland Line, distance 15.6 miles.

Railway Station with Longest Name.—A station in Anglesey on the L.M.S. has a name which runs nearly the whole length of the platform. The name is LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERYCH-WYRNDROBWL'LLANTYSILIOGOGOGCH. The first twenty letters are sufficient address for the Post Office.

Railway Station in Three Languages.—A Railway Station always shown in three languages is Jerusalem—Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

The Welsh Highland Railway from Portmadoc to Dinas Jct. (Caernarvon), 28 miles long, was purchased in 1941 for dismantling.

The First Public Line opened in Scotland.—The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, October, 1826 (steam and horse traction).

The First Irish Built Locomotive "Princess" emerged from the Grand Canal St. Works, Dublin, in 1841.

Locomotives. The following Table shows the comparative dimensions of the largest and most powerful express passenger and heavy freight locomotives of each of the British railways.

Class.	Type.	Boiler Pressure, Lb.	Total Working Weight Engine and Tender.		Tractive Effort, Lb.
			Tons.	Cwts.	
Express Passenger					
G. W. R.					
"King George V"	4-6-0	250	135	14	40,300
L. N. E. R.					
"Cock o' the North"	2-8-2	220	165	11	43,462
L. M. S.					
"Duchess"	4-6-2	250	164	9	40,000
S.R. "Merchant Navy"	4-6-2	280	142	10	37,500
Freight :					
G.W.R. 2884	2-8-0	225	116	5	35,380
L.N.E.R.....	2-8-0	180	178	0	72,940
	to				
	0-8-2				
L.M.S.....	2-6-	190	155	10	45,620
	6-2				
S.R. Q.1....	0-6-0	230	51	6	30,000

Pacific (4-6-2).—The Southern Railway have introduced a new type of "Pacific (4-6-2) locomotive for use on main line trains in the West of England. They are similar in outward appearance to the well-known "Merchant Navy" class but somewhat smaller. Reduction in weight has been effected which is 128 tons 12 cwt (engine 86 tons, tender 42 tons 12 cwt), compared with 144 tons 2 cwt. of the engine and tender of the "Merchant Navy" locomotives. They have been built at the Brighton works. Tractive effort 85 per cent.;

boiler pressure 31,000 lb.; water capacity of tender 4,500 gal.; coal capacity of tender 5 tons.

The First American Passenger Freight Engine to be used in this country was put into use at Paddington Station on December 11th, 1942. It was one of eight just received. Built in the American Schenectady Works, weighs 130 tons 10 cwt., and with tender 61 feet long, carries 5,400 gallons of water. These engines are used for the haulage of heavy coal and special freight trains up to 1,500 tons. They possess the most penetrating whistles which have ever screamed out in Britain. These freight locos. are not the first American freight locos. to be used in this country. A number of American 2.6.0. Locomotives were in use on the Midland and Great Northern Rlys. at the beginning of the century for goods work. There were a few examples in Ireland of U.S. Locomotives.

Fog Signals.—In the course of an average winter fogmen on British Railways place 2,174,000 fog signals or detonators on the line.

Fenchurch Street Station, the oldest London Terminal of the L. & N.E. had been open 100 years on August and, 1941.

Loud Speakers.—Crewe (L.M. & S.) possesses 90 of these speakers, allocated to the six platforms and used from 8.0 a.m. until midnight. The reduction during night hours is in order that passengers sleeping in trains stopping there should not be awakened.

"Billy,"—The first locomotive made by George Stephenson, took the rails again in April, 1945, for the first time in over sixty years. He left his special pedestal at Newcastle Central, where he has been since 1906. The first stage of his journey was to a nearby goods yard and thence by road to the Municipal Museum.

Coal.—Between 75 per cent. and 80 per cent. of the output of saleable coal totalling 4,000,000 tons weekly is carried by the railways. British Railway locomotives used on an average 42 lb. of coal and 32 gallons of water per mile.

Driverless Subway Railway.—Post Office Tube between Paddington and Whitechapel, length 6½ miles, 80 feet below London streets, gauge 4 feet—shifts nearly 30,000 Mail Bags per day.

The Canterbury & Whitstable Railway (Southern Rly.) was opened on the 3rd May, 1830, with Stephenson's Locomotive "Invicta."

London and Greenwich Railway (Spa Road to Deptford) opened Feb. 8th, 1836, extended to London Bridge Dec. 14th, 1836, and extension to Greenwich Dec. 24th, 1838.

Cannon St. Bridge and Station opened by S.E. Railway, 1st September, 1866.

Length and Width of Standard Composite passenger coaches of the Four Main Line Railways in use on express Services : G.W. 59 ft. 10 ins. long, 8 ft. 11 ins. in width; L.M. & S. 60 ft. long, 8 ft. 11½ ins. in width; L. & N.E. 60 ft. long, 8 ft. 6 ins. in width; Southern 59 ft. long, 9 ft. in width.

London and Blackwall Railway.—Opened (cable haulage) 5 ft. gauge, July 6, 1840.

Boat Trains Again.—First civilian boat train to the Continent since May, 1940, left London (Southern Railway) on Jan. 15, 1945, and the first left Paris for London after the first civilian boat train had arrived in Paris from London. The Channel Islands Service was resumed on June 25, 1945.

Travelling Post Offices, in abeyance during the last war, were reintroduced in October, 1945.

O.H.M.S. "Specials."—The official figures of O.H.M.S. "Specials" during the "invasion period" March 26 to June 24, 1944, are:—Passenger trains 6,841; Freight trains 6,888; total 13,729.

Rapier discontinued.—The secret war train, in use since 1940, made its 120th and last journey from King's Cross on July 8, 1945. It had covered 100,000 miles and was known as "Rapier."

Ghost Trains are empty trains run over an electrified railway line at night in hard frosty weather to prevent ice accumulating.

The Most Westerly Point in Europe that can be Reached by Rail.—The Tralee and Dingle Light Railway; the map measurements of this line shows 20 deg. 23 min. 30 sec. West of Greenwich—a very near measurement of this is the Valentia Harbour Railway in Eire—20 deg. 28 min. 30 sec., a difference of 5 min., or one-twelfth of a degree.

The Channel Tunnel.—During 1944 the Channel Tunnel Company made a profit of £309—from money not spent on the tunnel and invested.

The British Empire's Highest Railway.—On the Kenya-Uganda Railway, at a point near Timboroa, the line goes over a summit level of 9,130 feet, and Timboroa Station at 9,000 feet is the highest railway station in the Empire. Britain's greatest railway altitude—between Dalnaspical and Dalwhinnie (Scotland), 11,484 feet. This ignores the Snowdon Mountain Railway (p. 641) which the summit is 3,540 feet above sea-level.

The First Railway in New South Wales (Sydney to Parramatta) was opened September 26, 1855.

American Records.—Highest summit terminus is held by the Manitou and Pike's Peak rack Railway in Colorado, 14,109 feet above sea-level. The longest tunnel in the western hemisphere is Cascade on the G. Northern main line Spokane to Seattle (Washington), 7 miles 1,387 yards. The longest bridge being the 70 miles of Pile trestle construction on the Lucin cut off in the Southern Pacific across the Great Salt Lake in Utah.

The largest steam locomotive in the world (Big Boy), built by the American Loco. Coy. and running in that country, is a huge articulated engine, with 4-8-8-4 wheel arrangement and coupled wheels 5 ft. 8 in. diameter, designed for a maximum speed of 80 m.p.h., also to produce a maximum power output continuously at 70 m.p.h. Total wheelbase (engine only) is 72 ft. 5½ in. and the overall length 85 ft. 3 in. It has developed an indicated h.p. of 7,000.

Chairway to the Stars.—The new two-mile long electric chair ski lift recently completed to the top of 9,200 ft. Baldy Mountain, Sun Valley, Idaho, and known as the "Chairway to the Stars," is the longest ski lift in the world.

Chicago's First Tube Railway was opened Oct. 17, 1943. Length 5 miles, cost \$34,000,000.

World's most Powerful Electric Locomotive, used on the St. Gothard line, weighs 232 tons, is 105 feet in length and develops 12,000 h.p.

First underground city railway in the world.—First section of Metropolitan Railway (mixed gauge) opened from Bishop's Road to Farringdon St., Jan 13th, 1863, extended to Moorgate St., July 1st, 1866. Its carriages were lighted by gas from the first. First underground electric tube line, City and South London, opened in 1890.

The Shortest Public Railways in the World are the Easingwold (2½ miles). The North Sunderland (Light Railway) 4 miles 6 chains—gauge 4 ft. 8½ ins.—the Ravenglass and Eskdale Railway, 7½ miles gauge 15 inches, and the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway 13½ miles—gauge 15 inches. The engines used on the R.H. & D. Ry. are one-third the size of standard gauge main line locomotives.

The Shortest Private Railway in the World is that built by the Pope in Vatican City. It is one-third of a mile and cost £260,000.

The World's Longest Tunnel.—The Morden-East Finchley tunnel on the Northern Line tube. It is 17½ miles long.

The World's Shortest Double-Track Railway is the 750 feet line connecting the Capitol and Senate buildings in Washington. The train makes about 225 trips a day carrying senators and visitors between its two terminals. The motors used are 7-h.p., and a rail fixed in the roof supplies the current.

Post Office Tube Railway.—From Whitechapel District Post Office to Paddington G.W. Station and links the important Post Offices with the main sorting office at Mount Pleasant. It has a track of 2-foot gauge and is laid in a single tunnel 9 feet in diameter. It is 70 feet beneath the street level, and 30,000 bags of mail are dealt with daily.

The Largest Underground Station in the World was opened in Berlin on April 15, 1930. There are nine separate entrances from the street, of which six lead directly into a huge underground booking hall. Eight moving staircases lead to platforms which are flanked with glass walls.

One of the Railway Wonders of the World is the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is almost a toy railway, the gauge is only two feet, the engines and vehicles are necessarily diminutive; but a big traffic is conveyed over the 54½ miles between Siliguri on the Bengal and Assam Railway and Darjeeling. The gradients and curves are terrific, for no less than 7,200 feet have to be climbed and by adhesion only. The steepest gradient is 1 in 24 and the average 1 in 26, and there are many curves of less than 60 feet radius. The railway carries annually over 80,000 tons of general merchandise and many hundred thousand passengers; there were formerly 360 unprotected level crossings, now reduced to 120. Most of the original engines are still functioning although they have all been rebuilt at least once.

The Steepest Adhesion Gradients in the world are a section between the River Samala Bridge and Zunil Station on the Guatemalan State Electric Railway (Central America) and the metre gauge electric line of the P.L.M. (France) between Chedde and Servoz, both 1 in 11.

The World's Authenticated Record Non-Stop Run was made in 1925 from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,937 miles; oil-electric journey completed in 67 hours; and the second record was made on the Denver-Zephyr of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad of U.S.A. on October 23, 1936, from Chicago to Denver (1,017 miles), without a stop, in 12 hr. 12 min. 27 sec. at a start to stop speed of 83.3 m.p.h.

Railway Speed Records.—1903, Berlin-Zoosen Military Railway Tests: 84-ton electric car achieved 130.8 m.p.h. 1931, Germany: Kruckenberg experimental propeller-driven coach achieved 143 m.p.h. France: Bugatti Diesel-engined rail-car achieved 115.5 m.p.h. On July 20, 1939, Italian Railway from Florence to Milan 195 miles in 115 minutes at an average speed of 100 miles per hour.

Steam Records per Mile.—The scheduled steam-operated records per mile per hour are as follows: U.S.A. 78.3, Belgium 74.9, British 71.9, Germany 71.7, and France 70.2. The unscheduled record for the World's maximum speed for steam traction is held by the Pacific locomotive "Mallard" owned by L.N.E.R., which in July, 1938, between Grantham and Peterborough attained 125 m.p.h.

The World's Slowest Train.—Mañana. Operating over the 110 miles between Corrientes and Mburucuyá (Ferrocarril Económico Corrientino Argentina) on a schedule of 13 hours 10 minutes. It is almost unknown for the train to get in on time and it is usually some hours late.

The World's busiest railway junction is Clapham Junction (Southern) 2,500 trains in 24 hours.

The Longest continuous curve is the Portchartrain on the Illinois Central Railway between Ruddock and Trinity, Louisiana. It is 9.45 miles long.

First Railway in Japan Yokohama to Samagawa opened 12th June, 1872. Completed to Tokio 14th October, 1872.

The First Railway in China.—A short 2 feet 6 inches gauge line connecting Shanghai with Wosung at the mouth of the Yangtze was built in 1876.

The First Railway in the Austrian Empire was opened 7th September, 1827, from Bridweis to Trojanov (animal traction).

The First Railway to be built in Italy was the line from Naples to Portici, 4½ miles long, and opened to the public on October 4th, 1839.

First Belgian Railway—Brussels to Malines (May 5th, 1835).

First German Railway—Nuremburg to Fürth (Dec. 7th, 1835).

The first railway opened in Canada between Laprairie and St. John's in 1836.

The first railway in Roumania was built as the result of a concession granted to an Englishman John Trevor Barkley, opened Oct. 19th, 1869, between Bucharest and Gurgin, a distance of 43 miles. The first project for a railway in Japan dates back to 1869; but as the Treasury of that country was in no position to cover the outlay, a loan of a million sterling was floated in London and construction was begun in 1870. The Vulcan Foundry of Newton-Le-Willows, Lancashire, provided the first locomotives to run in Japan. They were the 2-4-0 T type.

Railway Statistics for Eire (1943) (latest to reach this country):—

Gt. Southern.	Gross receipts	£6,239,322
	Expenditure...	5,631,665
Gt. Northern.	Gross receipts	3,067,775
	Expenditure...	2,426,799
Other Rlys.	Gross receipts	283,698
	Expenditure...	263,696

Railway Unionist King—The late King Boris was the only Royal Railway Unionist in the world. He also drove the Coronation Scot Express when last in England.

The Best Engine Driver in Australia.—Mr. J. B. Chiffley, now Prime Minister of Australia (1945), was at one period of his life the best railway engine driver in the Commonwealth.

Braking of High-Speed Trains.—A train running at 100 m.p.h. cannot be stopped in less than 3,900 feet with brakes governed by the adhesion between a steel wheel and the rail, and unless electrically-controlled air brakes giving an initial force of the order of 200 per cent. of the braked weight are used, the stopping distance is more likely to be about 4,500 feet. An express train of 12/13 coaches travelling at 60 m.p.h. can be brought to a stand in approximately 360 yards. The vacuum automatic brake is used on most steam trains and the Westinghouse compressed air brake on electric trains.

Railway to Mecca. The Hejaz Railway from Damascus to Mecca entirely built by capital subscribed by Muhammadans. The distance is 2,000 miles. This line, or rather a branch of it to Haifa includes the only railway bridge over the river Jordan and is built upon five stone arches.

Railway Gauges.—Standard gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. The G.W. Railway was built to a seven-foot gauge. In order to enable the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge to travel over the G.W. a third rail was laid over most of the track. In May, 1892, the whole G.W. system was altered to standard gauge. This gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. is the standard for U.S.A. and European

Continent (except Spain, Portugal, and U.S.S.R.). In 1942 the Australian Railway gauges were 6,131 miles of 5 ft. 3 in.; 7,296 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in., and 13,011 miles of 3 ft. 6 in.

Railway Electrification.—With 3,660 miles of railway, 2,800 of which is operated electrically, Switzerland far surpasses any other European country; Italy coming next with 2,430 miles of railway operated electrically. The only country in the world with a longer electrified mileage is the United States. The London Passenger Transport Board have a number of locomotives which are driven entirely by batteries carried on the vehicles. At the end of 1940 the total single track mileage of electrified railways in England (including sidings) was 2,013, and out of a total of 19,131 route mileage 806 is electrified (see page 642). The first electrified railway in Britain is the "Volk." built in 1883, at Brighton and owned by Magnus Volk. This line was taken over by the Brighton Corporation in April, 1940. In 1866 one half was washed away by heavy seas. The Swedish State Railways have 2,241 miles of electrified route. The City and South London Railway, the first section of which came into operation on December 18, 1890, was the first electrically-operated under-ground line in the world. "The Dead Man's Handle."—On steam trains there must be at least two men on the engine; but on electric trains only one is required. Should the driver be taken ill or die, a device called a "Dead Man's Handle" is employed. In the handle is a central portion, which while the driver has his hand upon it is pressed down—should he release his hold, as would occur if he were taken ill or died, this certain portion is necessarily released, and this causes current to be cut off, and the brakes to be applied and the train to come at once to a standstill.

An electrified line in the Arctic Circle.—The Swedish Ore Railway from Luleå (Sweden) to Narvik (Norway) is 300 miles long, built for steam operation in 1902 and electrified in 1912 and 1914. Deposits estimated at 750 million tons. The ore is very rich, at times yielding over 80 per cent.

The Steepest Railway in the World is in Switzerland in the Canton Ticino. From Piotta to Lake Ritorn level has an average gradient of 72 per cent. and a maximum of 87.8 per cent.

World's Highest Cable Railway.—The Aiguille du Midi on Mont Blanc—3,625 metres to Col du Midi.

Double-Decker Trains.—In Germany a double-decker train runs between Bremen and Beuchen. In the United States the Long Island Railway Company has introduced these double-deckers. Each carriage is 84 feet long and carries 136 passengers—72 more than before.

World's Longest Distance Non-stop in War time, 301.1 miles, L.M.S. 8.40 p.m. express Euston to Kingsmoor (Carlisle).

The World's Longest Stretch of Straight Railway belongs to the Transcontinental Railway of the Commonwealth of Australia, which is dead-straight for 328 miles across the Nullarbor Plain (but not dead-level), without a curve, without crossing a river, and without sighting a tree.

The most Northerly Railway in the World is at King's Bay, Spitsbergen, it is only 750 miles from the North Pole, and is narrow gauge.

Railway Tickets.—The standard size used in Great Britain is 2½ inches by 1½ inches. These sizes have been adopted by most countries. This modern ticket is the invention of Thomas Edmondson a Lancashire Quaker, born in 1792.

MERCANTILE SHIPPING.

Census of Seamen (June 15, 1938).—Total number of seamen employed, 159,373, as under:—

Sea trading Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	Seamen		
		British	Foreign	Lascars.
Steam	2,875	86,300	5,763	38,250
Motor	820	20,388	1,279	6,932
Sailing	186	400	1	nil
Total...	3,881	107,088	7,043	45,182

Maritime Regiments.—During the War 4 specially constituted Maritime Regiments, officially part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and numbering 10,000 all ranks, were manning guns in merchant ships to supplement the ratings already trained in gunnery.

British Shipbuilding the Eighth Wonder of the World.—Sir Earle Page, on return to Sydney, N.S.W., from London, where he had been representing the Australian Government, said (Aug., 1942), "I am pleased to be able to testify to the amazing development in British Shipbuilding. It has become the Eighth Wonder of the World. Vessels are being launched 30 days after their keels have been laid down and they are ready for service soon after."

The tonnage of merchant vessels launched in the four years 1915-1918 was 3,770,170, whereas in the four years 1940-1943 the tonnage was 4,415,668 (914 vessels), in fewer available yards, with less labour available, and in spite of the blackout and air raid damage to the yards and workers' homes. As the war progressed the proportion of faster vessels was increased, particularly that of standardized cargo liners of 15 knots.

Wrecks (World).—In the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1938, the total losses of the World's Mercantile Marine from casualties or stress of weather were 137 vessels (500 tons gross and upwards) of 405,909 tons. In addition, during the twelve months ended June 30, 1938, over 851,000 tons of shipping were broken up or sold for that purpose.

(British).—In 1938 22 sailing vessels (2,166 gross tons) and 101 steam and motor vessels (52,321 gross tons), a total of 123 vessels (54,487 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1938 lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 3, passengers 2; from steam and motor vessels, crew 128, passengers 8—a total of 201. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Coastwise Tonnage.

Year.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Total.	Including N.Ireland	Total.	Including N.Ireland.
1913	65,273,838	...	65,111,086	...
1936	63,296,000	9,152,000	62,806,000	9,150,000
1937	65,432,000	9,364,000	65,156,000	9,241,000
1938	63,071,000	...	62,592,000	..

Ocean Tonnage at British Ports (1938).

Port	Arrived.	Departed.
<i>England—</i>		
Barrow	Tons. 208,141	Tons. 134,716
Blyth	632,368	938,301
Bristol	2,937,390	2,377,980
Cowes	4,829,676	4,840,015
Dartmouth	128,557	395,934
Dover	3,779,167	3,782,288
Falmouth	1,205,081	1,632,629
Folkestone	1,009,989	1,094,065
Goole	510,092	595,858
Grimsby	1,523,898	1,772,764
Hartlepool	562,381	648,871
Harwich	2,724,027	2,783,648
Hull	5,421,088	4,750,110
Liverpool	44,636,505	33,521,506
London	22,521,359	20,477,693
Manchester	3,536,243	2,895,806
Middlesbrough	1,924,766	2,191,713
Newcastle, &c.	5,015,106	6,225,388
Newhaven	772,799	772,955
Plymouth	5,495,037	5,406,412
Portsmouth	160,039	130,974
Southampton	11,518,837	11,579,089
Sunderland	869,340	1,272,282
Weymouth	530,259	509,742
<i>Wales & Monmouth—</i>		
Beaumaris	1,509,080	1,440,130
Cardiff	3,655,007	5,685,463
Cardigan	642,933	639,882
Newport	974,874	1,835,122
Port Talbot	584,589	706,674
Swansea	2,106,722	2,966,472
<i>Scotland—</i>		
Aberdeen	349,808	248,253
Ardrossan	275,318	241,970
Ayr	126,827	153,607
Burntisland	218,280	362,422
Dundee	726,334	642,716
Glasgow	4,901,578	4,901,178
Grangemouth	1,085,687	689,676
Groenock	2,467,372	2,464,628
Leith	1,293,167	1,317,221
Methil	455,612	676,114
<i>Northern Ireland—</i>		
Belfast	3,557,883	3,346,511
Londonderry	352,069	326,943

* Foreign and Coastwise.

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1938.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
U.K.	49,976,026	49,962,023
Belgium	1,699,068	1,773,725
Denmark	3,048,486	3,080,220
Finland	1,459,258	1,490,488
France	5,361,220	5,366,276
Germany	7,454,631	7,495,544
Greece	1,343,962	1,372,511
Italy	729,704	738,826
Japan	480,469	477,344
Netherlands	5,615,051	5,610,846
Norway	5,746,777	5,791,152
Spain	22,270	28,039
Sweden	2,676,616	2,896,120
U.S.A.	3,144,634	3,145,057
U.S.S.R.	475,222	488,349
Other Flags	2,445,423	2,507,975
Total	91,879,537	92,164,575*

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

Port.	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargo and in ballast, foreign and coastwise, during 1938		Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1937.
	Arrived Tons	Departed Tons	
London	30,777,000	31,104,000	605,261,059
Liverpool	17,628,000	17,848,000	361,331,356
Southampton	13,469,000	13,514,000	73,712,512
Tyne Ports	9,130,000	9,114,000	29,609,125
Belfast	7,561,000	7,576,000	14,848,286
Cardiff	7,319,000	7,267,000	17,259,218
Hull	6,574,000	6,435,000	98,795,199
Glasgow	6,280,000	6,165,000	62,954,310
Plymouth	6,013,000	6,012,000	2,902,605
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	3,913,000	3,863,000	35,724,325
Bristol	3,857,000	3,592,000	71,780,128
Swansea	3,378,000	3,394,000	26,793,695

LIGHTHOUSES.

In 1937-38 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £599,396, made up of £937,286 Light Dues collected; £3,588 Rents of disused Lighthouses and Sundry Revenue; Bahamas and Sombroero Light Dues, £11,128; £2,477 Basses and Minicoy Light Dues; £4,917 Interest on Investments. The total expenditure of the three General Lighthouse Authorities—*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses and Commissioners of Irish Lights*—was £804,076 and for Lighthouses Abroad £30,397, the total Ordinary Expenditure being £834,473, leaving a balance of £124,923 to be carried to the Net Revenue Account.

SEA PASSAGE TO U.S.A.
FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES.

Year.	Days.	Ship.	Tons.
1862a	9	<i>Soota</i>	3,871
1869a	8	<i>City of Brussels</i>	3,082
1882a	7	<i>Alaska</i>	6,400
1889a	6	<i>City of Paris</i>	10,669
1894a	5½	<i>Lucania</i>	12,950
1897b	6	(<i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i>)	14,349
1903c	5½	<i>Deutschland</i>	16,502
1909a	4d. 10h. 47m.	<i>Mauretania</i>	30,696
1924e	5d. 1h. 49m.	<i>Mauretania</i>	30,696
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	<i>Bremen</i>	51,650
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	<i>Europa</i>	51,656
1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	<i>Europa</i>	51,656
1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	<i>Bremen</i>	51,650
1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	<i>Emp. of Britain</i>	42,348
1935f	4d. 3h. 27m.	<i>Normandie</i>	80,000
1936f	4d. 0h. 27m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	73,000
1936g	3d. 23h. 57m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	73,000
1937f	3d. 23h. 21m.	<i>Normandie</i>	80,000
1938f	3d. 21h. 45m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	73,000
1938g	3d. 20h. 42m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	73,000

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg; f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2.907 miles); g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2.938 miles).

THE UNION JACK.

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of

Duke of Gloucester.

April 21—(1926).—Do. Princess Elizabeth.

April 25—(1897).—Do. Princess Royal.

May 12 (1937).—Coronation Day.

May 24.—Empire Day.

May 26 (1867).—Queen Mary's Birthday.

* June 13.—"Official" King's Birthday, 1946.

June 23 (1894).—Birthday of Duke of Windsor.

July 4 (1942).—Birthday of Prince Michael.

Aug. 4 (1900).—The Queen's Birthday.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of Princess Margaret Rose.

Aug. 26 (1944).—Birthday of Prince Richard.

Oct. 9 (1935).—Birthday of Duke of Kent.

Nov. 11 (1918).—Armistice Day.

Dec. 11 (1936).—The King's Accession.

Dec. 13 (1906).—Birthday of Duchess of Kent.

* Dec. 14 (1895).—The King's Birthday.

Dec. 18 (1941).—Birthday of Prince William.

Dec. 25 (1901).—Do. Duchess of Gloucester.

Dec. 25 (1936).—Do. Princess Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the King or Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Their Majesties are passing in procession.

* THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.—Notice was given in the *London Gazette* that the King's birthday will be celebrated in London and at all stations both at home and abroad on Thursday, June 13, 1946. In the case of the Customs and Excise Department and of officers and servants of dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the appointed day for the celebration is Saturday, June 15.

RED-LETTER DAYS.

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the King's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS, 1946.

Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2.	Purification.
" 24.	St. Matthias.
Mar. 6.	Ash Wednesday.
" 25.	Annunciation.
Apr. 21.	Princess Elizabeth's Birthday.
" 25.	St. Mark.
May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.
" 12.	Coronation Day.
" 26.	Queen Mary's Birthday.
" 30.	Ascension Day.
June 11.	St. Barnabas.
" 13.	King's Birthday (Official).
" 24.	St. John the Baptist.
" 29.	St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 25.	St. James.
Aug. 4.	The Queen's Birthday.
Oct. 18.	St. Luke.
" 28.	St. Simon and St. Jude.
Nov. 1.	All Saints.
" 9.	Lord Mayor's Day.
" 30.	St. Andrew.
Dec. 11.	King's Accession
" 14.	King's Birthday
" 21.	St. Thomas.

POSTAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide (last issue, July 1945, price 1s.), List of London Offices (gd.) and Provincial do. (1s. 6d.).

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES.

LETTERS.

Inland (U.K. and Eire):—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 2½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less 2½d.

Imperial and Foreign:—

(a) British Empire and Mandates, British P.O. at Tangier and Tetuan, United States (including Hawaii and Alaska) and Egypt:—

Not exceeding 1 oz. 2½d.
For each further oz., or less 1d.

(b) H.M. Forces Abroad, and Warships outside Home Waters:—

Not exceeding 1 oz. 1½d.
For each further oz., or less 1d.

(c) Elsewhere:—

Not exceeding 1 oz. 3d.
For each further oz., or less 1½d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—Inland, none; Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form —(i) Eire, 30 in. length x 4 in. diam.; (ii) Elsewhere, length, 32 in.; length + twice diameter, 39 in. (B) If not in roll form —(i) Eire, 24 x 12 x 12 in.; (ii) United Kingdom, British Empire, Mandates, Tangier, Tetuan and Egypt, 24 x 18 x 18 in.; (iii) Elsewhere, length, 24 in.; length + width + depth, 36 in.

POST CARDS (pp. 649, 650).

H.M. Forces Abroad, and Warships outside Home Waters:—

Single 1d.

Elsewhere Abroad and Inland:—

Single 2d.
Reply paid (2d. stamp on each part) 4d.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 649).

Imperial and Foreign:—

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 2½d.

Inland:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1d.
For each further 2 oz., or less 2½d.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters (but Egypt as under (All) and (Sui) above); Cards (and, Inland, envelopes) must be at least 4 x 2½ in. WEIGHT: Inland, 2 lb.; Imperial, 5 lb.; Foreign (including Egypt), 4 lb.; but a single printed volume up to 6½ lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 1½d. (for Inland) or 1d. (for Elsewhere), printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST.

Canada and Newfoundland, and by direct steamship, only:—

Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. 1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) 1½d.
Size limit: 24 x 18 x 18 in.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

Imperial and Foreign only:—

Not exceeding 10 oz. 2½d.
Every further 2 oz., or less 1d.
Limits: as for Printed Papers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O.") :—

Not exceeding 4 oz. per copy, 1½d.
Every further 4 oz., or less per copy 1½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as Letters.

Inland (Papers whether "Registered at G.P.O." or not) and Imperial and Foreign:—As for Printed Papers

PARCELS.

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted nor (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Eire, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (6d. or 1s.) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Eire and some overseas countries (see 6d., and a deposit).

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.) :—

(a) Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Not over 3 lb. 7d.	Not over 6 lb. 10d.
" " 4 lb. 8d.	" " 7 lb. 11d.
" " 5 lb. 9d.	" " 8 lb. 12s.
From 8 lb. to 15 lb. (weight limit) 1s. 1d.	

(b) Eire:—

Not over 2 lb. 6d.	Not over 8 lb. 1s.
" " 5 lb. 9d.	8 to 11 lb. (limit) 1s. 3d.

H.M. Forces Abroad, and Warships outside Home Waters:—

Not exceeding 3 lb. 9d.
" " 7 lb. 1s. 6d.
" " 11 lb. 2s. 6d.
" " 22 lb. (limit) 3s. 6d.

Imperial and Foreign:—

Various (see pp. 652, 653, where the rates shown are mainly those for direct sea and land services and are generally the lowest in force). See P.O. Guide for mode of packing, prohibitions, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

WAR RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods may be sent abroad (including Eire) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of parcels to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada and Newfoundland must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

DELIVERY NUMBERS.—The London Postal Area (about 322 square miles) comprises 10 Head Districts and 108 Sub-Districts; each has its own delivery number, and 114 have their own sorting office. Thirteen other important cities also have numbered postal districts. To avoid delay, the proper numbers should appear in the address of letters, and of telegrams for hand delivery.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—The hours at each office are shown on a notice in its window.

LATE FITS.—On payment of an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (late fee), letters for despatch by night (and sometimes day) mails may be posted, after the ordinary hours of collection, at many post offices.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters and certain kinds of advertisement. To Eire, Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent as Parcels. Abroad generally they may also be sent as Insured Boxes, or (where the "Green Label" system applies) as Letters, or Small Packets (p. 65a).

FOODSTUFFS (whether in tins or not), including chocolate and confectionery of all kinds, are prohibited from transmission to places abroad, whether intended for soldiers or civilians.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

UNPAID PACKETS except redirected parcels, are charged *double postage* on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS**, *double the deficiency*.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except *parcels*, which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ d.* are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers only if request for return appears outside. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum Imperial or Foreign letter-postage. Price (valid in foreign countries of the Postal Union), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; (valid within British Empire and Palestine only, not in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE.—(solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as Undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept a month; others, a week; thereafter they are treated as Undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be redirected free of

charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal District). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 6 months; thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 1s. for 12 months, and 5s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee $\frac{1}{2}$ d. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices, if open, this may be done later for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. late fee. Compulsory registration, carrying no compensation, is applied to (a) unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or any apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND, for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee $\frac{1}{2}$ d., compensation up to £5; 4d., £5 and £10; and 1d. for each additional £10 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation is given up to (a) £3 (or from Eire, £2) on unregistered parcels (for loss, only if certificate of posting is produced), (b) £3 on unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 65a); the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to shift, is £5. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets; for eggs, fish, game and rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as parcels. Compensation is not given for delay to perishable or other articles or for damage to packets containing (1) eggs, soft fruit, or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) fragile articles by registered letter post, unless conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care"; (3) liquids by letter post (and by parcel post to or from Eire).

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the King's Enemies.

REGISTRATION, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and magazine post), is in force to all countries; valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2) is paid for entire avoidable loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union.

INSURANCE, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN (including except for parcels REGISTRATION), may be effected

on packets to many countries at the following rates:—5d. for £12; 2d. each further £12 up to 55. 11d. for £40 (lower maxima in many countries). For H.M. *Warships outside Home Waters* only parcels are insurable, and up to £50 only.

COMPENSATION up to 20s. (38s. if over 11 lb.) may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *insured* parcels to or from Newfoundland, India, and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can 'be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes".

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the King's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (not letters or valuable paper) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to certain countries. Postage 2d. per 2 oz. (minimum 10d.); maximum weight 2 lb., size 12 x 8 x 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (not to or from Eire, nor to H.M. Ships, nor to military personnel using an open address, e.g. "c/o Army Post Office").—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to 20s., 4d.; up to £1, 6d.; £2, 8d.; £5, 10d.; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2d. An additional charge of 3d. is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, and not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS AND SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—Utilizing P.O. messengers, these are only available in connection with offices that deliver telegrams during hours of duty. Nos. 4 and 5 are alone available on Sundays (see p. 654, and next paragraph). Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 2d.—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 6d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 2d. on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (6d. per mile minimum, and 2d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (6d.+ postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad vertical line back and front. (4) See p. 653. (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (10 words 2d., minimum 3d., besides express and telephone charges). (6) ("Ratier.") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met,

and specially delivered in Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), North Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges, 2 oz., 3s.; 1 lb. (maximum) 3s. 6d.; but packets from Jersey and Guernsey to Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (7) *A Railway Parcel*, is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey.

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter not liable to registration, if taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while station is open, weekdays or Sundays, will be sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on any of these railways within Gt. Britain, or to Douglas (I.O.M.), Ireland. Fee (besides postage): 2 oz., 4d.; 4 oz., 7d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 11d.; to Eire, 2 oz. (maximum), 4d. Unless marked "to be called for," it is posted in the nearest letter-box at station of address. Except on Sundays or in Eire, it can be delivered Express under Service 3, or directly from the station (Service 1) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services 6 and 7.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain countries or certaintowns in the same. 6d. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations.

POST CARDS.—Minimum size 4 x 2½ in., maximum 5½ x 4½ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, as if stiff as official cards and not under 1½th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY AND POSTAGE FORWARD (PARCEL) SERVICES. *Suspended*.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter (p. 647).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other written, typed or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter (e.g. with personal news or enquiry); drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible inland, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e. without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting. (For full conditions see the official Guide, or free leaflet F. 386 w.).

"BLIND POST" (in other respects treated as Printed Papers).—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender. Rate to all parts—2 lb., 4d.; 5 lb., 12d.; 8 lb., 11d.; 11 lb., 2d.; 15 lb., 2d. (maximum for Eire, 11 lb.). Many other "Articles for the Blind" may be sent by this post, when so marked.

SAMPLE POST (not to Eire).—Restricted to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but one key, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and

some scientific specimens can be sent *abroad*. Rate:—Inland: Up to 4 oz., 1*d.*; 6 oz., 2*d.*; 8 oz., 3*d.*; Abroad: ½*d.* per oz., minimum 1*d.* Limits: Inland: Size, 24×18×18 in., weight 8 oz.; Abroad: Imperial 24×12×12 in., 5 lb.; Elsewhere: as for Letters, B iii (p. 647), 1 lb. If in roll form, everywhere as for Letters, A ii. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post.

SMALL PACKETS POST (Imperial & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise (with "Green Label" if dutiable) by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. Postage 1*d.* per oz., minimum 5*d.* Limits: weight, 2 lb.; size, as for Letters, A ii and B iii (p. 647).

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 649).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &C.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* Books of 6 ½*d.* and 6 2*d.* stamps, together with (a) 6 2½*d.* stamps, 2*s.* 6*d.* or (b) 8 2½*d.* stamps, 5*s.* Rolls of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, or 3*d.* stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6*d.* stamps joined lengthwise. Stamps may be purchased at most offices when open, at licensed shops, and, in some places, from automatic machines at all hours. Rural postmen can supply the cheaper stamps, and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 5½*d.* embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F. 5½ in.×3½ in. or G. 6½ in.×3½ in., 6½*d.* each; H. 8 in.×5 in., 7*d.* each; K. 11½ in.×6 in., 8*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 2½*d.* stamp: 3*d.* each.

POST CARDS, with impressed 2*d.* stamp: 2½*d.* each. Reply: double the Single figures.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES with 2½*d.* stamp; "A" (4½×3½ in.) or "Commercial" (5½×3½ in.), 3*d.* each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS.

Advice of Payment: 2*d.* inland (and to Eire), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 4*d.*); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Eire) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Eire).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40,

1*s.*; £50 (maximum), 1*s.* 2*d.* (The maximum for orders issued in or payable in Eire is £40.) No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Eire).

Money may be transmitted by this means from all Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, Central Telegraph Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and all head and many of the more important other offices outside London.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, £1, 6*d.*; £2, 1*s.*; £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and thereafter 3*d.* per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £10, or £40; of validity, 6 or 12 months.

At present, not more than £10 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada, Newfoundland, or other country outside the Sterling Area, and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Department G.P.O. (Overseas Remittances Branch).

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Only to certain countries, e.g., Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Palestine, S. Africa, Egypt, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate, if desired, to most British Possessions) plus supplementary fee of 6*d.* or 1*s.* (Cuba 4*s.* 8*d.*) For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most British Possessions, etc. (not Australia or Canada), Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan. Transmission of postal orders to Canada and Newfoundland is prohibited. They are paid (but not issued) in Eire. They are printed, with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6*d.* up to 5*s.* for 6*s.*, 7*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.*, and by 1*s.* steps up to 21*s.* Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5*d.* (orders up to 4*s.* 6*d.*) or 1*d.* (orders of 5*s.* and upwards). Poundage: 6*d.* and 1*s.*, 1*d.*; 1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, 1½*d.*; 6*s.* to 21*s.*, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented before the seventh month from month of issue or the tenth month from the month of issue if sent to H.M. Forces overseas, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the Accountant General's Department G.P.O. (Postal Order Branch), for verification, and a second poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid and enclosed in envelope marked "Telegram," posted (without stamp),

or handed to a rural postman or to a messenger delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 9 words or less *1s.* (to or from *Eire* 12 words *1s. 6d.*), each further word *1d.* Priority rate (U.K. only) *6d.* extra. The redirection charge for telegrams is *1s.* per telegram if the original and new addresses are in the same place, free delivery area or London Postal District, and in all other cases at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams sent on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday* or *Christmas Day* are charged *6d.* extra. Replies may be prepaid up to *4s.* (*Eire* *4s. 6d.*); the reply voucher may be used, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram, within 12 months. Receipt for charges free. Certified copy *6d.*, sometimes more. Hand-delivery is free within 3 miles (x in *Eire*) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or within the town postal area; beyond the free limit the charge is *6d.* per mile to be paid by sender.

DELIVERY IS BY TELEPHONE to a telephone subscriber, thus accelerating receipt and making late delivery possible, if (a) address is telephonic (ex. change, number, and town or country if needed, count as 2 words only); (b) "Telephone" (not charged for) precedes full telegraphic address, where exchange and number are unknown to sender; (c) considered by P.O. officers to be quicker unless (i) subscriber has otherwise directed, (ii) "Private" (charged for) precedes telegraphic address, Confirmatory copies follow, if desired, by post.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES, registered for at least one year (£2 per annum), appear *gratis* in Sell's Directory (Business Dictionaries, Ltd., 133-137, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.)

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, i.e., Latin, Esperanto or any modern European language, if in English characters, is charged by the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per 5 letters. The following count one word—(1) in addresses, as a rule, everything essential after street name; (2) all names of towns and villages in U.K.; (3) names of districts in towns; (4) words ordinarily written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," &c.; (5) Names with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," "Fitz," and surnames ordinarily hyphenated; (6) each five figures (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (7) each initial, unless combined in groups of 5 or fewer; (8) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o ("c" counts as one word or as three figures); (9) letters amid figures or signs, and vice versa, except when part of addresses; (10) names of the principal places abroad.

(1) TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON:—Chief Office (King Edward Street), Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Road).

(2) PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—Certain offices are normally open for delivery on weekdays at all hours; but the hours of public business are liable to alteration without notice.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

In the list of countries on pp. 654, 655, the ordinary or FULL RATE per word is given (minimum charge, cost of 5 words) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). Between any two places in the British Empire, full rate does not exceed *1s. 3d.* per word, nor letter-telegram rate *10s. 5d.* for 25 words.

A special service (EFM) at reduced rate (*2s. 6d.* a tel.) is available to and from members of His Majesty's Forces in many areas abroad.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

ON SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Chief Office, Leicester Square, and 33 other offices (including those named in the next paragraph) are alone open (mostly 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for stamps, telephone, telegrams, telegraph money orders up to £5, savings bank demand withdrawals up to £3. OUTSIDE LONDON all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many stations send railway letters (p. 649), and telegrams at train times.

EXPRESS SERVICE 4 ("Special Delivery on Sundays"): Two limited inter-city services, (a) for London and certain provincial cities, (b) between Belfast, Dublin and Cork, are available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between the cities in each group; (2) Good Friday: to London only from the others of group (a). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The Head Post Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London, Sat., 12 noon-1.30 p.m.). Fee *1s. 6d.*, besides postage, covers delivery within any of the cities (in Dublin and Cork, not beyond the first mile). Not available for parcels.

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 649) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal Area. But a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C.1.," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telecommunications Region if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Telephone Delivery on Sunday," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and *3d.* per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—Local announcements are made about the delivery and collection arrangements and the offices which will be open on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Public Holidays. Peace Time arrangements, which will be resumed as early as possible, were stated in full on p. 635 of "Whitaker", 1947.

RATES—BRITISH EMPIRE, MANDATES, &c.

Country.	Telegrams (see p. 651)		Telephone (p. 654).	Parcel Post (see p. 647).								
	per word			per minute*	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.		22 lb.	
Europe, &c.	s.	d.	£ s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Malta	0	3½	suspended			1	6	2	9	3	3	6 0
Gibraltar	0	3	do.			1	6	2	9	3	9	6 3
Asia.												
Cyprus	1	1½	do.			2	6	3	9	5	0	8 3
Palestine	1	0	do.			2	3	3	6	4	6	8 0
Aden & Perim	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	3	8 3
India	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	3	8 3
Burma	1	3	do.					Service suspended				
Ceylon	1	2	do.			2	0	3	9	5	3	7 9
Malaya	1	3	do.					Service suspended				
Hong Kong	1	3	do.					Service suspended				
N. Borneo, Sarawak	1	3	do.					Service suspended				
Africa, &c.												
Union of S. Africa	1	3	do.			(9d. per lb. to 11 lb.)						...
S.W. Africa	1	3	do.			(1s. per lb. to 11 lb.)						...
Rhodesia, S.	1	3	do.			(1s. 4d. per lb. to 11 lb.)						...
Rhodesia, N.	1	3	do.			(1s. 8d. per lb. to 11 lb.)						...
Gambia	1	3	do.			2	3	3	6	4	9	6 9
Gold Coast & Togo	1	3	do.			2	6	3	6	4	9	7 0
Sierra Leone	1	3	do.			2	6	3	6	4	9	7 0
Nigeria & Cameroons	1	3	do.			2	6	3	6	5	0	7 6
British Somaliland	1	3	do.			1	9	3	6	4	9	7 6
Nyasaland	1	3	do.			3	6	5	9	7	6	10 0
Sudan	1	2	do.			2	6	4	0	5	0	8 0
Kenya	1	3	1 0 0			2	9	4	6	6	3	10 3
Uganda	1	3	suspended			2	9	4	6	6	3	10 3
Tanganyika	1	3	do.			2	9	4	6	6	3	10 3
Zanzibar	1	3	do.			2	3	3	9	5	6	9 6
Mauritius, Rodriguez	1	3	do.			1	9	3	0	4	0	6 0
Seychelles	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	3	10 9
St. Helena, Ascension	1	3	do.			1	9	3	0	4	3	6 6
America, &c.												
Ontario	0	9	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Quebec	0	9	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Nova Scotia	0	9	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
New Brunswick	0	9	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Prince Edward Island	0	9	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
British Columbia	1	3	1 5 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Manitoba	1	2	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Alberta	1	3	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Saskatchewan	1	3	1 0 0			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Yukon	1	3	suspended			2	3	4	3	6	0	9 0
Newfoundland	0	9	do.			2	0	3	6	4	9	8 0
Labrador (Newfdld.)	0	11	do.			2	0	3	6	4	9	8 0
Jamaica & Cayman Is.	1	3	do.			1	6	3	0	4	0	6 6
Bahamas	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	0	7 6
Leeward Islands	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	0	8 0
Grenada	1	3	do.			1	9	3	3	5	0	8 0
St. Lucia	1	3	do.			1	9	3	3	5	0	7 9
St. Vincent	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	6	8 0
Barbados	1	3	do.			1	6	3	0	4	3	6 9
Trinidad and Tobago	1	3	do.			1	9	3	3	4	9	7 0
British Honduras	1	3	do.			3	6	6	6	10	0	12 6
British Guiana	1	3	do.			1	9	3	0	4	3	7 9
Bermuda	1	3	do.			2	0	3	9	5	0	7 6
Falkland Islands	1	3	do.			2	3	3	9	5	6	9 0
Oceania.												
New South Wales	1	3	do.									...
Victoria	1	3	do.									...
South Australia	1	3	do.									...
Queensland	1	3	do.									...
Tasmania	1	3	do.									...
Western Australia	1	3	do.									...
Northern Territory	1	3	do.									...
Papua	1	3	do.									...
New Guinea	1	3	do.									...
New Zealand	1	3	do.			2	3	4	0	6	3	9 3
Fiji	1	3	do.			2	3	4	0	5	9	10 6
Samoa (British)	1	3	do.			2	6	4	6	6	3	10 0

Country.	Telegrams (see p. 551)	Telephone (see p. 654)	Parcel Post (see p. 647).				
	per word	per minute†	2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Europe, &c.		suspended					
Belgium.....	S 0 3	do.	2 3	2 3	3 6	4 0	6 6
Bulgaria.....	S 0 4 1/2	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Czecho-Slovakia.....	S 0 3 1/2	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Denmark.....	S 0 3	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Faroe.....	S 0 3	do.	1 6	2 3	2 3	3 0	4 6
Finland.....	S 0 4 1/2	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
France.....	S 0 3	do.	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	6 6
Germany.....	S 0 3	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Greece.....	S 0 4 1/2	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Hungary.....	S 0 3	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Iceland.....	S 0 4 1/2	do.	2 3	2 3	3 6	4 0	6 3
Italy.....	S 0 3 1/2	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Netherlands.....	S 0 3	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Norway.....	S 0 3	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Poland.....	S 0 3	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Portugal.....	S 0 3 1/2	do.	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 3	5 3
Rumania.....	S 0 4 1/2	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Spain.....	S 0 3 1/2	do.	2 9	3 9	3 9	4 3	6 6
Sweden.....	S 0 3	do.	2 9	2 9	4 9	6 9	10 6
Switzerland.....	S 0 3	do.	2 3	3 6	3 6	4 6	7 9
Turkey.....	S 0 6	do.	4 9	7 3	7 3	9 3	16 6
U.S.S.R.....	S 0 6	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Vatican.....	S 0 3 1/2	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Yugoslavia.....	S 0 4	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Asia.							
Afghanistan.....	S 7	do.	*2 9	*4 6	*4 6	*5 6	...
\$China.....	S 9	do.	4 3	4 3	6 0	...	...
Iran (Persia).....	S 7	do.	2 3	4 0	4 0	5 3	...
Iraq.....	S 8	do.	3 3	3 3	4 9	6 0	11 6
Japan.....	S 2 9	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Manchuria.....	S 2 9	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Neth. E. Indies.....	S 3 2	do.	...	...	do.	do.	
Saudi Arabia.....	*1 11	do.	4 0	5 6	5 6	7 0	12 6
Siam (Thailand).....	S 1 11	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Syria.....	S 1	do.	2 9	4 3	4 3	5 0	9 3
Turkey.....	S 6	do.	7 3	7 3	9 6	11 3	17 3
U.S.S.R.....	S 6	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Africa.							
Algeria.....	S 4 1/2	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Egypt.....	*0 11	do.	2 0	2 0	3 6	4 6	7 3
Ethiopia.....	S 11	do.	3 0	3 0	4 9	6 3	11 0
Liberia.....	*3 0	do.	3 3	3 3	4 0	4 9	9 0
Morocco (Fr.).....	*0 5 1/2	do.	...	...	Service suspended		
Congo (Belgian).....	S 5	do.	3 0	3 0	5 6	8 0	14 0
America.							
U.S.A.....	*0 9	...	2 0	2 0	3 9	5 9	9 9
Country—All places except the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.....							
States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.....							
Alaska.....	S 5	suspended	3 3	3 3	7 0	11 3	20 0
Mexico.....	S 9	do.	3 6	3 6	6 3	9 6	15 0
Costa Rica.....	*2 4	do.	3 0	3 0	5 6	7 9	13 0
Cuba.....	*1 5	do.	3 0	3 0	5 3	7 6	13 0
Dominican R.....	*2 5	do.	2 3	3 9	3 9	4 3	6 9
El Salvador.....	S 9	do.	3 6	3 6	5 3	6 3	9 6
Guatemala.....	*2 4	do.	3 0	3 0	4 3	5 6	8 0
Haiti.....	*2 5	do.	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	12 0
Honduras Rep.....	*2 7	do.	2 6	3 9	3 9	4 9	7 9
Nicaragua.....	*2 4	do.	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 0	8 0
Panama Rep.....	*2 2	do.	2 9	2 9	4 0	5 0	8 0
Argentina.....	S 1	do.	3 0	3 0	4 3	5 6	9 3
Bolivia.....	*2 5	do.	3 3	3 3	5 0	6 6	10 9
Brazil.....	*1 10	do.	3 6	3 6	5 3	6 3	9 9
Chile.....	*2 1	do.	3 6	3 6	4 6	6 0	9 6
Colombia.....	S 3	do.	2 9	2 9	*6 0	*8 6	*14 3
Ecuador.....	*2 9	do.	4 0	4 0	5 3	6 0	9 6
Paraguay.....	S 1	do.	2 9	2 9	4 6	5 6	9 6
Peru.....	*2 6	do.	3 9	5 0	5 0	6 0	*9 6
Uruguay.....	S 7	do.	3 0	4 6	4 6	5 6	9 3
Venezuela.....	*2 7	do.	4 0	4 0	5 3	6 6	10 0

S, Service suspended * To chief town, not necessarily all parts. † Minimum Charge (3 minutes).

§ Provinces of Kansu, Kweichow, Ningxia, Shensi, Sinkiang, Szechwan, Tsinghai and Yunnan.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO H.M. ARMED FORCES.

(a) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force stationed at home and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Home Waters (including the North Sea)—the ordinary inland rates of postage apply.

(b) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force serving overseas and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Foreign Waters:—

Letters.....	1d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.	
Postcards.....	1d. each.	
Printed Papers, including Newspapers.....	1d. per two ounces.	
Parcels, not exceeding:	s. d.	s. d.
3 lb.....	9	11 lb..... 2 0
7 lb..... 1 6		22 lb..... 3 6

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR MEMBERS OF H.M. ARMY OR AIR FORCE.

MEMBERS STATIONED AT HOME.—While serving in Great Britain or Northern Ireland a unit will employ a "Place name" address.

Addresses must show: (i) Army or Air Force number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (ii) rank; (iii) name; (iv) squadron, battery, company, or other section of the unit; (v) Army or Air Force Unit (including in the latter case the letters "R.A.F."); (vi) correct postal address of the place at which the unit is stationed. The words "c/o G.P.O.," "c/o Army Post Office," or any unauthorised form of address must not be used.

MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS.—(i) In the Azores Force, British Army of the Rhine, British Liberation Army, Central Mediterranean Force, Ceylon Command, Ceylon Air Forces, Malta Force, Middle East Force, Persia and Iraq Force, South East Asia Command, South East Asia Air Forces, South West Pacific Area, or West African Force, Army or Air Force Number (in the case of "other ranks" only); rank; name; battery or company (or other section of the unit) or name or number of the R.A.F. unit, where this is allowed; Army unit or the words Royal Air Force; the name of the particular force in which serving (i.e., Azores force, British Liberation Army, etc.

AIR MAILS TO COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Air Mail Services are available to many countries on payment of special air postage rates. Full particulars of these services can be obtained on application at a post office.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904-26, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. By the Wireless Telegraphy Order, 1908, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, apply to British Ships

whilst on the high seas. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office inspects such apparatus under the Acts, and also examines Wireless Operators for the Postmaster-General's Certificate.

TELEPHONES.

Quarterly rentals for single exclusive lines for private-residence subscribers range from 20s. to 26s., and include, free, 50d.-worth of local calls (viz. calls of 1d. to 4d. value, up to 15 miles distance); if over 3 miles from the exchange, an extra 5s. per furlong is payable. The above charges are subject to a surcharge of 15 %. Trunk call charges (viz., to exchanges over 15 miles away) vary with distance, but do not exceed 3s. 9d. by day (for 3 minutes) and 1s. 6d. from 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. (5.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. for calls made from public call offices, and from other exchange lines fitted with coin boxes). (7s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. to Eire.) Call office charges 2d. extra. *Personal calls* (to specified person) 1s. 6d. extra (6.30 p.m.—9.30 p.m., 9d.); if he, or an acceptable substitute, cannot be found, nothing further is charged. For

fuller information, see the first pages of Telephone Directories.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONES.

CONTINENTAL TELEPHONES.—All public services suspended.

OVERSEAS SERVICES.—Public service is available to Canada, Kenya and the United States of America. The charges for calls of 3 minutes duration are as follows: Canada (all Provinces except British Columbia) 60s.; British Columbia, 75s.; Kenya, 60s.; U.S.A. (all states except Western States), 60s.; Western States, 75s. A report charge of 4s. is payable when a "person to person" call on any of the above-mentioned services fails or is cancelled.

AVIATION RECORDS AND PERFORMANCES, 1903-1945

EARLY RECORDS.

1903 (Dec. 17)—284 yards, Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.A.). First flight in World.
 1906—25 metres, A. Santos-Dumont (France). First flight in Europe.
 1906—11 miles 211 yards, Orville Wright (U.S.A.). Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles), Dayton.
 1908—10 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrè (France). First European distance flight.
 1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.).
 1909 (July 25)—L. Bleriot (France). Across the Channel.
 1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester (one stop).
 1911 (Sept. 17—Nov. 4)—C. P. Rogers, New York to Pasadena Calif. First Trans-Continental Flight.
 1911—G. H. Curtiss (U.S.A.), Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water.
 1911—1020 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).
 1912—Harry Hawker. First British duration record (8 hrs. 23 mins.).
 1913—630 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough).

WORLD RECORDS.

SPEED.

1945 (Nov. 7)—Group Capt. H. J. Wilson, A.F.C., in Gloster Meteor IV (jet propelled) 612 m.p.h.

DISTANCE.

1938 (Nov. 5-7)—R.A.F. (2 Aeroplanes), Squad.-Ldr. R. Kellert, Flight-Lt. R. T. Gething, Pilot-Officer M. L. Caine, Flight-Lts. A. N. Combe, B. K. Burnett, and Sergt. H. B. Grey. From Ismailia, Egypt, to Darwin, Australia, 7,158½ miles.

DISTANCE AND SPEED.

1938 (June)—Maj. Rossi, France, 3,125 miles (5,000 kilometres) at 241 m.p.h.

ALTITUDE.

Aeroplane—1938 (Oct. 22)—Lt.-Col. Mario Pezzi, Italian Air Force, 56,017 ft. (17,074 metres) or over 10½ miles. (Previous best—Flight-Lt. M. J. Adam, Royal Air Force (accidentally killed, Sept. 12, 1938), 53,937 ft.)

Balloon—1935 (Nov. 11)—Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U.S.A. Air Corps, reached height of 72,395 ft. (over 14 miles) in Stratosphere balloon *Explorer*. Previous record claimed by U.S.S.R. balloon, 72,176 ft.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA, 1934.

(Mildenhall to Melbourne in 71 HOURS.)

Air Race from England to Australia for prize of £10,000 offered by Sir Macpherson Robertson, of Fitzroy, Melbourne, started at dawn Oct. 20, won by British fliers, as under, at 5:33 A.M. (G.M.T.) Oct. 23.

C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, Gt. Britain (D.H. Comet). Time—2 d. 22 h. 58 m.

ENGLAND TO JOHANNESBURG, 1936.

1936 (Sept. 20—Oct. 1)—C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie won the Rand Air Race (Portsmouth to Johannesburg) for prize offered by Mr. I. W. Schlesinger (6,150 miles in 52 h. 56 m.).

KING'S CUP WINNERS.

1933—Capt. G. de Havilland. Speed, 139.51 m.p.h.

1934—Fl.-Lt. H. M. Schofield. Speed, 134.16 m.p.h.

1935—Fl.-Lt. T. Rose. Speed, 176.28 m.p.h.

1936—C. E. Gardner. Speed, 164.5 m.p.h.

1937—C. E. Gardner. Speed, 233.7 m.p.h.

1938—A. Henshaw. Speed, 236.25 m.p.h.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT RECORDS.

1919 (June 14-15)—Sir John Alcock and Sir J. Whitten Brown flew from Newfoundland to Ireland.

1943 (Nov. 29)—By making a non-stop flight of 3,100 miles from Montreal to an airport on the west coast of Britain in 17 hours 25 minutes, Captain Richard Allen eclipsed all long-distance and transatlantic air speed records when flying a B-4 Liberator on the R.A.F. Transport Command North Atlantic shuttle ferry for British Overseas Airways Corporation. His time was 21 minutes shorter than the previous best in October, 1943, by a British-built Lancaster piloted by Captain M. B. Barclay, of Perth, Scotland, on the Canadian Government Atlantic service operated by Trans-Canada Air Lines. The best time in a Liberator before this flight was 12 hours 51 minutes by Captain S. T. B. Cripps, of British Overseas Airways Corporation. In Nov., 1944 (see p. 857) the time was reduced to 10 hours 13 minutes.

1944 (May 26)—1,500th Atlantic crossing (R.A.F. and U.S.A. Transport Command Regular Ferry Service), the 1,000th having been made on Christmas Eve, 1943.

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS, 1938-1945.

(For Flights 1919-1937, see 1943 Edition.)

1938 (Feb. 10)—Sq.-Leader J. W. Gillan, R.A.F., Edinburgh to London (327 miles), in 48 m. 408.75 m.p.h.

1938 (March, 15-20)—Flying-Officer Clouston, R.A.F., and Victor Ricketts, England to N.Z., 4 d. 7 h. 8 m. Returning (March 20-26), N.Z. and back in 10 d. 21 h.

1938 (April 18-20)—H. F. Broadbent, solo flight, Port Darwin to Lympne, 5 d. 5 h. 21 m.

1938 (April 27-29)—German Dornier 18, Seaplane 5,100 m. non-stop from Start Bay, Devon, to Rio de Janeiro in 43 h.

1938 (May 13-14)—Mdle. Elizabeth Lion, 7,500 m. Istres (France) to Abadan (Basra).

Longest flight by woman.

1938 (July 10-14)—Howard Hughes (U.S.A.) and 4 companions "Round the World" in 3 d. 10 h. 17 m. New York, Paris, Siberia, Alaska, Canada, New York.

1938 (July 17-18)—Douglas Corrigan (U.S.A.), New York to Baldonnel (Ire) in 28 h. "by mistake."

1938 (July 20-21)—Seaplane *Mercury*, launched pick-a-back from *Maia*, shortest E. to W. Atlantic crossing, Foynes to New York, 13 h. 29 m.

1938 (Oct. 6-8)—Seaplane *Mercury* (Capt. D. C. T. Bennett, with First-Officer Harvey), launched pick-a-back from *Maia*, flew 6,045 miles in 42 h. 6 m. Dundee, Scotland, to Alcantara Bay, at mouth of Grange River, South Africa (while attempting non-stop flight to Cape Town, 6,370 miles). Average speed 144 m.p.h.

1938 (Nov. 5-7)—Three R.A.F. bombers flew from Ismailia, Egypt, to Darwin, Australia, two completing the 7,162 miles in 48 hours, the other arriving later.

1938 (Nov. 30)—German plane reached Tokyo from Berlin in 46 h. 15 m.

1939 (Feb. 5-6)—Alexander Henshaw, Gravesend, Kent, to Cape Town, in 39 h. 25 m., returning in 39 h. 34 m. (Feb. 8-9), 12,000 miles out and home in 4 d. 10 h. 16 m.

1939 (April 26)—Fritz Wendel, Germany, flew at 469.22 m.p.h.

1939 (April 28-29)—Kokinali and Gordienko (U.S.S.R.), Moscow to Miscon Island, Canada, in 23 h. 40 m.

1939 (June 6)—Woodbridge P. Brown, U.S.A. Glider record—263 miles, Wichita Falls, Kansas, to Wichita, Kansas.

1939 (June 28)—*Devie Clipper*, first regular passenger flight across Atlantic.

- 1939 (June 28)—Mrs. Clara Adams, of New York City, left Port Washington on *Dixie Clipper* for trip round the world by air, and returned to Newark Airport July 15, "around the world" in 16 d. 19 h. 4 m.
- 1939 (July 6)—O. Klepikova, U.S.S.R., Glider record—453 miles, Moscow to Stalingrad environs.
- 1939 (July 9)—*Yankee Clipper*, Atlantic service, New York to Southampton in 27 h.
- 1939 (July 23)—Boris Kimelman, U.S.S.R., Glider record—273 miles (out and home).
- 1939 (Aug. 4-5)—*American Clipper*, Port Washington, U.S.A., to Southampton, England, in 24 h. 1 m.
- 1939 (Aug. 5)—Imperial Airways *Caribou* inaugurated Atlantic mail service, Foynes to Montreal and New York, returning Aug. 11.
- 1939 (Aug. 30-31)—*American Clipper*, Southampton to Port Washington, in 29 h. 53 m.
- 1939 (Sept. 25)—U.S. Naval Bombers, Honolulu, Hawaii, to Manila, Philippines.
- 1939 (Oct. 19)—Tasman flying-boat *Aotearoa*, Auckland, N.Z., to Sydney, N.S.W.—1,280 miles in 8 h. 25 m.
- 1939 (Nov. 12)—French Airmen, Cudos and Guillaumet, in "Sub-Stratosphere" plane, Paris to Rio de Janeiro.
- 1940 (April 1-2)—*Yankee Clipper*, Pan-American Airways, from La Guardia Airfield, New York, to Lisbon, Portugal, in 18 h. 35 m. (flying time), returning in 25 h. 1 m. (flying time).
- 1940 (April 15-16)—*American Clipper*, Lisbon to New York in 23 h. 22 m.
- 1940 (Aug. 3)—Overseas Airways (successor to Imperial Airways) flying-boat *Clare* left Foynes, Ire, on first British passenger-carrying flight across North Atlantic, arriving at Botwood, Nfld., in 16 h. 6 m.
- 1940 (Aug. 10)—Overseas Airways *Clare* completed return journey, Botwood, Nfld., to Foynes-Eire, in 12 h. 20 m.
- 1940 (Oct. 20)—S.A. Air Force Lockheed machine, Pretoria to Nairobi, 2,000 miles in 10½ h.
- 1940 (Nov. 2)—G. T. Baker in Lockheed-Lodestar transport aeroplane Burbank, Cal. to New York—2,357 miles in 9 h. 29 m. 39½ s.
- 1940 (Nov.)—First Lease-lend Aircraft landed at Prestwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, from U.S.A.
- 1940—British Civil Aircraft, in spite of difficulties caused by the War, flew 5,000,000 miles and carried 30,000,000 letters, in addition to many thousands of passengers and much essential freight.
- 1941 (Jan.)—Capt. Pat Evans beat Sept. 1937 record Newfoundland to Eire.
- 1941 (June) Capt. E. R. B. White non-stop Lancashire, England, to St. Hubert, Quebec, Canada (3,100 miles), in 13 h. 30 m.
- 1941 (July 29) Duke of Kent flew from England to Canada (the first member of British Royal Family to cross Atlantic by Air) returning by Air Sept. 14.
- 1941 (Aug.)—Liberator (bomber) from Newfoundland to Ireland in 450 m. (7½ h.).
- 1941 (Sept.)—Passengers landed in U.S.A. from Europe; largest number carried in one day.
- 1941 (Oct. 3)—Col. Caleb V. Haynes, Maj. Curtis Lemay and Capt. Carlos Cochran in four-engined U.S. bomber, from Takoradi, Gold Coast, to Belem, Brazil (3,400 miles), in 13 h. 45 m., the longest flight to be completed in daylight.
- 1941 (Dec. 1)—Capt. O. P. Jones, in American-built Liberator (bomber), from U.S.A. to England (Atlantic Ferry) in 8 h. 23 m. Previous fastest time for same journey 8 h. 45 m.
- 1941 (Dec. 5)—Capt. Cramer, U.S.A., in Consolidated Liberator Bomber, U.S.A., to England in 8 h. 29 m.
- 1941 (Dec. 7) to 1942 (Jan. 6)—Pan American Pacific Clipper reached La Guardia airfield, N.Y., after westward trip round the world from New Zealand (24,686 miles).
- 1942 (June)—Two Netherlands Naval pilots flew 14 Catalinas from Australia to Colombo, Ceylon
- 1942 (June 26-27)—Royal Mail aircraft Bristol carried Winston Churchill to U.S.A. and back in 27 h.
- 1942 (June)—A civilian crew of Ferry Command flew Atlantic 5 times in 9 days in same Liberator on Montreal-Britain run (Capt. F. A. Dugan, Capt. R. E. Adams, J. R. Fraser, A. P. Ryan).
- 1942 (Aug.)—Lancaster bomber with maximum load of 60,000 lb. England to Montreal Airport, Dorval.
- 1942 (Sept. 2)—Five Canadian airmen landed at Rockville Airport, Ottawa, from Atlantic Ferry less than 24 h. after raining bombs on Saarbrücken, Germany, as part of the Moose squadron, R.C.A.F., in Britain. The 5 had flown 4,000 miles in 28 h.
- 1942—During year British Overseas Airways (flying-boats and land planes) flew 10,000,000 miles in 67,250 h., carrying 43,000 passengers, 850 tons of mails and 2,250 tons of freight.
- 1942 (March 23)—Capt. J. H. Hart and crew of Pan-American Airways Boeing flying-boat, Natal (Brazil) to West Africa and back in 23 h. 59 m.
- 1943 (April)—U.S. heavy bombers from U.S.A. to India, 11,700 miles in 67½ h.
- 1943 (May)—Capt. G. R. Buxton, British Overseas Airways, in fully laden Liberator bomber, Newfoundland to Gt. Britain, 2,200 miles, in 7 h. 16 m.
- 1943 (May)—Capt. W. S. May, British Overseas Airways, in fully laden Liberator bomber, (56,000 lb.). Nfld. to Gt. Britain in 6 h. 20 m.
- 1943 (May)—Capt. S. I. B. Cripps, B.O.A. service, Montreal to Gt. Britain, 3,100 miles in 12 h. 51 m.
- 1943 (May)—Capt. C. W. A. Scott, Montreal to Gt. Britain, 12 h. 21 m.
- 1943 (June)—Lancaster with all Australian crew, from Britain via Atlantic, Canada and Pacific to Sydney, N.S.W. (13,500 miles).
- 1943 (June)—Fully laden glider on tow by transport aircraft crossed Atlantic (Montreal to England), 3,500 miles in 28 h. 3 m.
- 1943 (July)—Canadian transport aeroplane carrying 2,600 lb. of mails and 3 passengers, Montreal to Gt. Britain in 12 h. 26 m.
- 1943 (Sept. 8-9)—Liberator of Transport Command, R.A.F., England to Bathurst (Gambia), 3,150 miles in 15 h. 58 m. First direct passenger-carrying flight England to West Africa.
- 1943—U.S. Air Transport Command reported that a pilot on Lisbon-New York route flew Atlantic 4 times in 3 days. Another crossed Atlantic 12 times in 13 days, making one round trip in less than 24 h. An aircraft flew from Australia to California in 33 h. 27 m. and a complete hospital was flown from U.S.A. to Alaska Territory in 36 h.
- 1944 (Jan. 12)—Montreal to Britain in 11 h. 14 m.
- 1944 (Jan. 27)—Giant flying-boat *Mars* completed trip San Francisco and back (4,700 miles in 27 h. 26 m.) with 25 passengers and 20,500 lb. of cargo.
- 1944 (Feb.)—Four Catalina flying-boat crews from R.A.F. and R. Canadian A.F. based on Ceylon covered over 200,000 sq. miles of the Indian Ocean, and on second day located rafts with 42 survivors from ship sunk by enemy action.
- 1944 (Feb.)—Britain to Canada in 13 h. 16 m.
- 1944 (March)—James Follett, chief test pilot of De Havilland Aircraft Corporation, flew a Mosquito from Toronto to New York (377 miles) in 55 minutes (411 m.p.h.).
- 1944 (May)—Mosquito completed Atlantic crossing in 6 h. 46 m.
- 1944 (Sept. 7-8)—R.A.F. Transport Command non-stop London to Ottawa 19 h. 9 m.
- 1944 (Sept. 15)—York aeroplane Pretoria to Cairo—5,000 miles under 24 hours.
- 1944 (Sept. 24)—Between this date and "D" Day (June 6, 1944) 23,687 wounded were brought home by air from Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe.
- 1944 (Oct.)—Wing-Comm. F. A. Aikman with Fl.-Lt. C. F. Cutting of R.A.F. Transport Command in Mosquito on a survey flight, Britain to El Adem (Tobruk) in 5 h. 30 m. at average speed

1944 (Oct.)—Liberator of R.A.F. Transport Command (Atlantic Transport Group) 5,600 m. Natal to Montreal in 26 h. 52 m. (overall time) with maximum load; flight officially described as a performance without precedent among flights along the links of the American continent.

1944 (Nov. 6)—Capt. G. B. Lothian in Lancaster, Montreal to Britain in 10 h. 13 m.

1944 (Nov.)—Fl.-Lt. J. Linton, in Mosquito of R.A.F. Transport Command, Britain to Karachi in 16 h. 46 m. overall time (14 h. 37 m. flying time).

1944 (Nov. 21)—Carlos Ara, head of the gliding school at Monforte (Huesca) reached 17,939 ft. (5,450 metres) in flight lasting 75 minutes; previous Spanish gliding altitude record, also held by Carlos Ara—4,300 metres (1943).

1944 (Nov.)—London-Belfast air route *via* Liverpool and Isle of Man re-opened; first internal passenger service from London since outbreak of war.

1944 (Nov.)—Mosquito flight, Britain to India in 16 h. 46 m. (including 2 h. 9 m. stop).

1944 (Nov.)—Capt. E. M. Gill, R.A.F. Transport Command, crossed Atlantic in Canadian built Mosquito—2,230 miles in 6 h. 8 m.

1944 (Dec. 15)—Pan-American Airways announced that three of its crews had established world record for transmarine flights—(a) Britain to New York in 17 h. 45 m. flying time; (b) Africa to Natal (Brazil) with 51 passengers, 500 lb. of cargo and crew of 10; (c) Panama Canal zone to New Orleans in 10 h. 40 m. with 27 passengers and crew of 5.

1945 (Mch. 30)—Fl.-Lt. H. C. Graham, Nfld. to Scotland, 2,184 miles in 5 h. 38 m. (387.6 m.p.h.).

1945 (Mch.)—Fl.-Lts. R. Sinclair and R. Stocks long range reconnaissance flight in S.E. Asia—2,490 miles in 8 h. 40 m.

1945 (May)—British built Lancaster (Aries) of Empire Navigation School, R.A.F. Flying Command, over North Magnetic Pole and North

Geographic Pole in experimental flights between Shawbury, Shropshire, England and Montreal, Canada.

1945 (June)—Four R.A.F. Mosquitos Britain to Karachi in 12 h. 25 m. (including 40 m. stop for refuelling at Cairo).

1945 (June)—A Skymaster of R.A.F. Transport Command, India and back, 9,120 miles in 2 d. 8 h. 11 min.

1945 (Sept.)—Wing Cdr. J. R. H. Merifield, D.S.O., D.F.C., in R.A.F. Mosquito, Cornwall to Newfoundland in 6 h. 58 m.

1945 (Oct. 2)—Lockheed Constellation transport Miami to Los Angeles, 2,355 miles, in 7 h. 53 m.

1945 (Oct. 4)—“Round the World” flight by C 54 Planes in 149 h. 43 m. Organized at Washington, D.C. by Air Transport Command.

1945 (Oct. 9)—British Overseas Airways Dakota III with 14 passengers and freight, Croydon to Stockholm, Sweden, 4 h. 54 m.

1945 (Oct. 19)—Sq.-Ldr. P. Stanbury, D.F.C. in Gloster Meteor jet plane exceeded 600 m.p.h. at Moreton Valence, nr. Gloucester.

1945 (Oct. 23)—Coastal Command Mark IV Mosquito from Gander, Newfoundland to St. Mawgan, Cornwall in 5 h. 10 m.

1945 (Nov. 2)—Four Super-Fortresses covered 6,553 miles (Hokkaido, Japan, to Washington, D.C.) in 27 h. 29 m.

1945 (Nov. 3)—Ministry of Civil Aviation Lancaster G/AGMG landed at Hurn, Hampshire, after a round survey flight of over 20,000 miles.

1945 (Nov. 7)—Group Captain H. J. Wilson, A.F.C., in Gloster Meteor IV (jet-propelled) covered four laps of three kilometre course at Herne Bay at an average speed of 606.25 m.p.h., and fastest lap at 611 m.p.h., thereby establishing a world speed record, which had stood at 469.22 m.p.h. since April 26, 1939.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR.

To	Miles.	To	Miles.	To	Miles.
Brussels.....	200	Tunis.....	1,280	Bahrain.....	4,140
Paris.....	205	Leningrad.....	1,350	Entebbe.....	4,612
Rotterdam.....	227	Brindisi.....	1,352	Karachi.....	4,880
Amsterdam.....	230	Moscow.....	1,600	Nairobi.....	4,945
Cologne.....	326	Athens.....	1,721	Rio de Janeiro.....	5,500
Hamburg.....	480	Casablanca.....	1,875	Delhi.....	5,566
Stuttgart.....	496	Alexandria.....	2,308	Calcutta.....	6,386
Berlin.....	690	Cairo.....	2,420	Salisbury, Rhodesia.....	6,416
Copenhagen.....	651	Gaza.....	2,584	Rangoon.....	7,041
Marseilles.....	653	Montreal.....	2,800	Johannesburg.....	7,094
Prague.....	680	New York.....	3,000	Bangkok.....	7,405
Vienna.....	850	Wadi Halfa.....	3,017	Cape Town.....	7,904
Warsaw.....	920	Washington, D.C.....	3,100	Alor Star.....	7,960
Budapest.....	974	Basra.....	3,465	Singapore.....	8,393
Stockholm.....	1,028	Kowloon.....	3,540	Batavia.....	8,983
Algiers.....	1,157	Chicago.....	3,700	Darwin.....	10,726
Belgrade.....	1,173	Winnipeg.....	4,000	Brisbane, Q.....	12,754

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46' and 49° 57' 30" N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46' E. and 5° 43' W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,337 square miles. Population (1931) 37,354,917.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,932 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Sawfell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urre Moor* (2,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Long Mynd* (1,674 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Coity* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the *Cotswold Hills* to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The *Thames* is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the *Bristol Avon*, and on the right the *Wye*, its other tributaries being the *Vyrnwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, 2½ miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). A road bridge over the *Severn estuary*, between Aust

Cliff and *Beachley Peninsula*, is under discussion; probable cost £2,500,000 to £3,000,000. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Orwell* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the *English Channel* are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*; and flowing into the *Irish Sea* are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from *Hampshire* by the *Solent*, total area 147 sq. miles, population (1931), 88,400. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yarmouth*, *Totland Bay*, *Seaview* and *Embridge*. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from *Land's End*, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St. Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited, population (1931), 1,732. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (= *Island*), 11 miles N.W. of *Hartland Point*, *Devon*, is about 2½ miles long, and 1 mile broad, with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 50; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and two lighthouses.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the *Scilly Islands* to 48° at the mouth of the *Tweed*, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the *Lake district* of *Cumberland* and the driest in the *Thames estuary* and the *Lincolnshire Wash*. The climate of England is influenced by the much-indentured coastline of the west and by the flow of warm water in the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the *Gulf of Mexico* as a strong current about 30 miles wide, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour. This stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler until at about 35° N. lat. (off *Cape Hatteras*) it ceases to be a distinct stream, and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds to impinge upon the *Scilly Isles* and the south-western projection of England and to flow East along the south coast (providing *Southampton* with a double tide) and North along the west coast to Scotland and to part of the north-western coast of Europe.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—Paleolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1000 acres at *Avebury* were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, &c., relics of Stone Age culture of 1500-1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae* invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—After the Roman conquest of Northern Gaul (57-50 B.C.) the annexation of Britain was contemplated for some years. Julius Caesar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. In 43 A.D. Claudius sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48-51 A.D. was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boudicca* (popularly "Boadicea"), Queen of the Iceni, Norfolk (pronounced "Iokny"), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrabatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain", being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon

pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Spithead, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover and Lympne, and along the coast to Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in 442 A.D. and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Tiw*, *Woden*, *Thunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishopsrics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Godrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

The German Invasion.—The "Invasion of England" predicted by Hitler and first attempted by German aircraft in the summer and autumn of 1940 was rendered abortive by the victories of the Royal Air Force in the "Battle of Britain," August 11 to September 15, 1940.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES
LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff 1945.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Lt.-Col. D. C. Part, O.B.E.	Maj.-Gen. T. C. Newton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	Sir H. Brent Grotman, Bt., K.C.
(2) Berks	Henry Arthur Benyon	Maj. G. D. Edwards.	Harold McKenna.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.	Maj. A. Noel Mobbs, O.B.E.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Mac- innon.
(4) Cambridge	Capt. Richard George Briscoe,	S. G. Howard.	G. D. Prior.
(5) Isle of Ely	M.C.		His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(6) Cheshire	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Col. H. Johnson, D.S.O., T.D.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O., D.L.
(7) Cornwall	Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Bolitho, C.B., D.S.O.	K. J. Acton Davis.	His Hon. Judge J. W. Scobell Armstrong, C.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Col. F. H. Ballantine-Dykes, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C.	G. J. C. Harrison.	His Hon. Judge G. C. Allsebrook.
(9) Derby	The Marquess of Devonshire, K.G., M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. H. H. Jackson, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	T. N. Winning.
(10) Devon	The Earl Fortescue, O.B.E., M.C.	Sir L. W. J. Costello.	Sir A. H. Bodkin, K.C.B.
(11) Dorset	The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	W. R. G. Bond.	E. R. Sykes, D.L.
(12) Durham	The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.	Col. C. E. Vickery, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.I.	His Hon. Judge Richardson, O.B.E.
(13) Essex	Col. Sir F. Whitmore, K.C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Sir A. B. Ritchie.	Sir H. Cunliffe, K.C.
(14) Gloucester.	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., G.C.V.O.	Maj. S. Mitchell.	R. C. Hutton.
(15) Hampshire	Maj.-Gen. Lord Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Sir R. A. C. Sperling, K.C.M.G., C.B.	C. L. Chute, M.C.
(16) Isle of Wight .	Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bt.	Vice-Adm. F. P. Loder- Symonds, C.M.G.	J. W. Hewitt.
(17) Hereford		Maj. Sir H. E. de Trafford, Bt., M.C.	His Hon. Judge McClure; His Hon. Judge Sturges, K.C.
(18) Hertford	The Visct. Hampden, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.	S. G. Howard.	Granville Proby.
(19) Huntingdon	The Earl of Sandwich.	Lt.-Col. Sir A. Stern, K.B.E., C.M.G.	His Hon. Judge Clements; T. de la P. Beesfold, K.C.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	Col. Sir H. C. Darlington, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.	J. C. Jolly, K.C.
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Derby, K.G.	S. F. Peshall, M.C.	The Lord Hazlerigg
(22) Leicester	The Lord Hazlerigg.		(His Hon. Judge Langman, O.B.E.)
(23) Lindsey		T. W. Atkinson.	W. F. Howard.
(24) Kesteven	The Lord Brownlow.	Sir Otto E. Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.	Eustace Fulton.
(25) Holland	Col. The Duke of Wellington..	R. R. Robbins, C.B.E.	Arthur Morley, K.C.
(26) London		Maj. A. Buxton.	His Hon. Judge Rowlands; A. Lombe Taylor.
(27) Middlesex	The Lord Latham.	Lt.-Col. R. M. Raynsford, D.S.O.	(Sir C. K. Murchison.)
(28) Norfolk	The Earl of Leicester.	Lt.-Col. T. G. Taylor, D.S.O.	His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(29) Northampton ..		J. H. Walker, O.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Hildyard, K.C.
(30) Peterborough, ..	The Marquess of Exeter, K.G., Sole of	Hon. R. H. Vivian Smith.	Rt. Hon. Lord Roche.
(31) Northumberland .	Rt. Hon. Sir C. P. Tieleman, Bt.	C. B. Chaplin.	C. B. Marriott, K.C.
(32) Nottingham	The Duke of Portland, C.B.	Lt.-Col. G. P. Pollitt, D.S.O.	Sir W. F. Kyffin-Taylor, G.B.E., K.C. D.I.
(33) Oxford	The Lord Bicester.	E. F. Rees-Mogg.	Philip Thursfield.
(34) Rutland	The Earl of Ancaster, G.C.V.O.	E. B. Hall.	Hon. Sir F. J. Wortesley.
(35) Salop	The Earl of Powis.	Capt. E. H. Weiler-Poley, M.V.O.	(His Hon. Judge Hildesley, K.C.)
(36) Somerset		L. H. Seccombe.	Sir R. F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
(37) Stafford	The Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Major J. R. Abbey.	His Hon. Judge Tudor Rees.
(38) Suffolk, E.	The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G.	Sir Harry Vincent.	(Hon. Sir J. Casels.)
(39) Suffolk, W.	Sir J. M. Fraser, Bt., G.B.E.	Col. J. Heaton, T.D.	Roland Burrows, K.C., LL.B.
(40) Surrey	The Lord Leconfield, G.C.V.O.	Commander B. Hunt- Grubbe, R.N.	The Lord Hkeston.
(41) Sussex, E.	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	Lt.-Col. E. G. Thin, D.S.O., T.D.	R. S. T. Chorley.
(42) Sussex, W.	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	Sir Francis Terry.	(Vacant).
(43) Warwick	Maj. J. W. Cropper.		J. F. Bourke.
(44) Westmorland ...	The Duke of Somerset, D.S.O., O.B.E.		T. D. Fenby.
(45) Wils	The Viscount Cobham, K.C.B.		Walter Hedley, K.C.
(46) Worcester	The Lord Middleton, M.C.		His Hon. Judge Stewart.
(47) Yorks—E.R.	The Marquess of Zetland, K.G.		
(48) Yorks—N.R.	The Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.		
(49) Yorks—W.R.			

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMAN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Sir T. Keens, D.L.	J. B. Graham, C.B.E.	Com. W. J. A. Willis, M.V.O., O.B.E., C.G.M., R.N.	C. G. Welch, M.D.
(2) Sir G. Mowbray, Bt.	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E.	Com. Hon. H. Legge, D.S.O., R.N.	A. Richmond, M.C., M.D.
(3) Sir L. H. West, O.B.E., L.D., D.L.	Lt.-Col. G. R. Crouch, M.C., T.D., LL.B., D.L.	Col. T. R. P. Warren, C.B.E., D.L.	G. W. H. Townsend, M.B.
(4) Robert Ellis, M.D.	Charles Phythian	W. H. Edwards	R. French, M.D.
(5) J. W. Payne	R. F. G. Thulow	Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Rivett- Carnac, M.C.	Hilda R. Hay, M.B.
(6) Maj. H. P. W. Beames ...	Maj. G. C. Scrimgeour, D.S.O., M.C.	Maj. Sir J. Becke, C.B.E.	Ian C. Mackay, M.B.
(7) Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Bolitho, C.B., D.S.O.	L. Penry New	Maj. E. Hare, M.C.	R. N. Cunow, M.B.
(8) C. H. Roberts	G. A. Wheatley, M.A., B.C.L.	Capt. P. T. B. Browne ...	Kenneth Fraser, M.D.
(9) E. Peat	H. W. Skinner, C.B.E., LL.B.	J. M. Garrow, O.B.E.	J. B. S. Morgan, B.Sc.
(10) Sir John E. Daw	A. J. Withcombe	Maj. L. H. Morris, C.B.E., M.C., D.L.	L. M. Davies, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	C. P. Brutton	Major L. W. Peel Yates ..	T. W. Stallybrass, M.D.
(12) Thomas Benfold, C.B.E.	J. K. Hope	Col. T. E. St. Johnston, O.B.E.	Ian McCracken, M.B.
(13) Col. G. Smith, T.D.	R. E. Negus	Capt. F. R. J. Peel, C.B.E., M.C., D.L.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Maj. Sir F. W. B. Cripps, D.S.O.	G. H. Davis	Col. W. F. Henn	H. K. Cowan, M.D.
(15) C. L. Chute, M.C.	F. V. Barber, LL.B.	R. D. Lemon	H. L. Cronk, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	P. E. White, LL.B.	R. G. B. Spicer, C.M.G., M.C.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) T. J. Hawkins	R. C. Hansen	Freeman Newton	S. W. Savage, M.D.
(18) Sir D. Rutherford	P. E. Longmore, C.B.E.	Col. A. E. Young	J. L. Dunlop, M.D.
(19) The Earl of Sandwich ...	J. B. Kelly	Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Rivett- Carnac, M.C.	W. H. Harrison, M.D.
(20) Sir Edward Hardy	W. Leslie Platts	Sir P. Sillitoe, C.B.E.	A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) Sir P. Macdonald	R. H. Adcock, C.B.E.	Capt. A. F. Hordern, C.B.E., A.F.C.	Fred Hall, C.B.E., M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. Sir R. E. Martin, C.M.G., T.D.	L. E. Rumsey	Capt. C. E. Lynch Blossie ..	J. A. Fairer, M.D.
(23) The Lord Henage, O.B.E.	Eric W. Scorer, O.B.E.	R. H. Fooks	W. S. H. Campbell, M.B.
(24) Sir R. Pattinson, D.L.	J. E. Blow		J. H. C. Clarke, M.D.
(25) Lt.-Col. O. B. Giles	H. C. Marrs, O.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area) ...	W. G. Booth, M.D.
(26) C. Robertson, M.A.	C. L. Burgess	(Metrop. Police Area) ...	Sir Allen Daley, M.D.
(27) W. R. Clemens	C. W. Radcliffe, C.B.E., M.A.	Capt. S. H. van Neck, M.V.O., M.C.	H. M. C. Macaulay, M.D.
(28) Sir H. E. S. Upcher	H. Oswald Brown, LL.B.	Capt. R. H. D. Bolton ...	T. Ruddock West, M.D.
(29) The Lord Henley	J. Alan Turner, O.B.E.	F. G. Markin	C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D.
(30) The Marquess of Exeter ...	Walter J. Deacon	Joseph Simpson	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(31) Viscount Ridley, C.B.E.	C. Harold Carter	Lt.-Col. F. J. Lemon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	J. B. Tulley, M.B.
(32) Maj. T. P. Barber, D.S.O., T.D., D.L.	K. Tweedale Meaby, C.B.E., D.L.	Lt.-Col. H. Rutherford ...	A. C. Tibbits, M.D.
(33) The Earl of Maclesfield ...	F. G. Scott, M.C.	Alan Bond	H. C. Jennings, M.D.
(34) W. L. Sargent	R. C. Dalton	(Vacant)	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(35) Capt. Sir Offley Wake- man, Bt.	G. C. Godber, LL.B.	J. E. Ryall, O.B.E.	William Taylor, M.D.
(36) Sir A. L. Hobhouse	Harold King	Lt.-Col. H. P. Hunter, C.B.E., D.L.	J. F. Davidson, O.B.E., M.B.
(37) Major E. J. Hardy, D.S.O., D.L.	T. H. Evans, LL.M.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Senior	W. D. Carruthers, M.B.
(38) The Lord Cranworth, M.C.	Sir Cecil Oakes, C.B.E.	W. J. Ridd	A. G. Atkinson, M.D. (acting)
(39) Capt. H. R. King	L. G. H. Munsey	Maj. G. C. Nicholson, C.B.E., M.C.	Henry Roger, M.B.
(40) J. A. Tulk	Dudley Auckland, LL.M.	Capt. W. J. Hutchinson (acting)	W. G. Patterson, M.D.
(41) Sir G. M. Boughey, Bt., C.B.E.	H. S. Martin, C.B.E., LL.B. ...	Com. E. R. B. Kemble, R.N.	R. Ashleigh Gregg, M.D.
(42) Ld. Leconfield, G.C.V.O. ...	T. C. Hayward	P. T. B. Browne	J. S. Bradshaw, M.B.
(43) Sir W. F. S. Dugdale, Bt.	L. Edgar Stephens, C.B.E., LL.B.		C. F. Brockington, M.D.
(44) R. J. Dawson	H. B. Greenwood, LL.B.		J. F. Dow and J. Wright (Joint).
(45) Marquess of Bath, K.G. ...	P. A. S. Stringer	Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, O.B.E.	J. B. Lowe, M.D.
(46) Sir A. C. T. Woodward ..	W. R. Scurfield	Capt. J. E. Lloyd-Williams, M.C.	Wyndham Parker, C.B.E., M.C., M.B.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir J. A. Dunning- ton-Jefferson, D.S.O.	T. Stephenson, C.B.E.	Capt. G. E. Banwell, O.B.E., M.C.	R. Watson, M.B.
(48) B. O. Davies	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C.	J. A. Fraser, M.B.
(49) Sir W. B. Cartwright ...	B. Kenyon	Capt. H. Studdy	(Vacant)

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters.	Acreage.	Population of Counties, 1931.	
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall, Bedford)	302,942	220,525	220,525
Berkshire (Shire Hall, Reading)	454,725	141,304	311,453
Buckinghamshire (County Hall, Aylesbury)	479,360	271,423	271,423
Cambridgeshire (Castle Hill, Cambridge)	315,168	140,004	140,004
Cheshire (St. John's House, Chester)	631,180	675,206	1,144,284
Cornwall (County Hall, Truro)	868,167	317,968	317,968
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	968,598	205,847	203,151
Derbyshire (St. Mary's Gate, Derby)	640,701	614,971	757,374
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,660,948	458,664	732,968
Dorsetshire (Shire Hall, Dorchester)	622,843	239,352	239,352
Durham (Shire Hall, Durham)	627,641	924,228	1,486,175
Ely, Isle of (County Hall, March)	238,073	77,698	77,698
Essex (County Hall, Chelmsford)	962,696	1,198,672	1,755,459
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall, Gloucester)	782,646	336,051	790,533
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	933,296	469,085	1,014,316
Herefordshire (Shirehall, Hereford)	538,924	111,767	111,767
Hertfordshire (County Hall, Hertford)	404,520	401,206	401,206
Huntingdonshire (County Offices, Huntingdon) ..	233,985	56,206	56,206
Kent (County Hall, Maidstone)	971,990	1,194,164	1,219,273
Lancashire (County Hall, Preston)	1,050,889	1,842,900	5,039,455
Leicestershire (County Offices, Leicester)	524,197	302,692	541,861
Lincolnshire :—			
Holland (County Hall, Boston)	268,992	92,330	92,330
Kesteven (County Offices, Sleaford)	463,505	110,060	110,060
Lindsey (County Offices, Lincoln)	961,200	263,453	422,199
London (County Hall, S.E. 1)	74,850	4,397,003	4,397,003
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1)	148,691	1,638,728	1,638,728
Norfolk (County Offices, Norwich)	1,303,568	321,400	504,940
Northamptonshire (County Hall, Northampton) ...	581,679	217,133	309,474
Northumberland (County Hall, Newcastle on Tyne)	1,279,153	404,608	756,782
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall, Nottingham)	529,079	436,542	712,731
Oxfordshire (County Hall, Oxford)	470,808	129,082	209,621
Peterborough, Soke of (Town Hall, Peterborough)	53,464	51,839	51,839
Rutland (County Offices, Catmose, Oakham)	97,273	17,401	17,401
Shropshire (Shirehall, Shrewsbury)	861,800	244,156	244,156
Somerset (County Hall, Taunton)	1,031,666	401,297	470,112
Staffordshire (County Buildings, Stafford)	686,901	700,352	1,431,359
Suffolk :—			
East Suffolk (County Hall, Ipswich)	549,241	207,408	294,977
West Suffolk (Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds) ...	390,912	106,137	106,137
Surrey (County Hall, Kingston on Thames)	449,216	947,695	1,180,878
Sussex :—			
East Sussex (County Hall, Lewes)	507,069	276,795	546,864
West Sussex (County Hall, Chichester)	401,916	222,995	222,995
Warwickshire (Shire Hall, Warwick)	560,702	351,764	1,532,205
Westmorland (County Hall, Kendal)	504,917	65,408	65,408
Wight, Isle of (County Hall, Newport, I. of W.)	94,146	88,454	88,454
Wiltshire (County Offices, Trowbridge)	860,829	303,373	303,373
Worcestershire (Shirehall, Worcester)	439,953	309,927	420,056
Yorkshire :—			
East Riding (County Hall, Beverley)	737,065	169,287	482,936
North Riding (County Hall, Northallerton)	1,357,871	331,101	469,375
West Riding (County Hall, Wakefield)	1,625,058	1,530,405	3,352,555
York City and County (Guildhall, York)	3,730	84,813	84,813

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "His Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "His Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H.M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years.

The Government of London

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

The City of London (see pp. 664-670) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of

Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammer-smith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 671-674), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy; the Port Health Committee of the Corporation is the Health Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council. London Transport (formerly known as the London Passenger Transport Board) controls passenger transport in the metropolitan area (omnibuses and trams, and metropolitan above- and under-ground railways). The London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority (5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1) provides (or secures the provision of) electricity throughout an area of 1,797 sq. miles.

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGH.

CITIES and Boroughs.	Popu- lation, 1931.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value. £	Rates 1945-46 s. d.	Town Clerk.	Mayor, 1945-46.
		Births.	Deaths.				
CITY OF LONDON	10,996	4.9	13.6	6,084,516	10 8	A. T. Roach, LL.B....	See p. 668.
WESTMINSTER.....	129,579	8.2	11.8	9,535,501	11 4	Sir Parker Morris, LL.B.	E. H. Keeling, M.C., M.P.
Battersea.....	159,552	18.3	15.8	1,077,124	13 4	R. G. Berry.....	W. J. Wige.
Bermondsey.....	111,452	18.9	18.1	687,784	17 2	S. E. Freeman.....	Mrs. L. Jones.
Bethnal Green.....	108,194	17.8	17.9	437,055	19 0	S. P. Ferdinando.....	A. E. Turpin.
Camberwell.....	251,294	18.8	16.0	1,624,806	13 10	D. Musker, LL.B....	Jessie Burgess.
Chelsea.....	59,026	13.4	18.4	1,168,040	13 4	E. W. J. Nicholson, LL.B.	Maj. G. A. Thesiger, M.A.
Deptford.....	106,891	20.1	16.4	600,749	14 6	Ernest Field.....	W. J. Combes.
Finsbury.....	69,888	14.2	20.0	970,944	13 2	J. E. Fishwick.....	Mrs. E. K. Allen.
Fulham.....	150,928	18.5	16.6	1,225,451	13 8	C. F. Thatcher.....	J. W. Perotti.
Greenwich.....	100,879	19.0	15.9	843,728	14 0	D. J. Reason.....	A. G. E. Woolven.
Hackney.....	215,333	19.1	13.9	1,404,668	13 8	Dudley Sorrell.....	A. Alman.
Hammersmith.....	135,523	20.0	15.9	1,202,352	14 0	W. H. Warhurst, LL.B.	F. Brader.
Hampstead.....	88,947	16.1	14.6	1,524,000	11 6	Philip H. Harold.....	Mrs. R. S. G. Carnegie.
Holborn.....	38,816	11.5	16.8	1,430,248	12 3	C. F. S. Chapple.....	W. E. Mullen.
Islington.....	321,795	20.3	16.2	2,019,237	12 6	W. Eric Adams, O.B.E.	G. W. Riley.
Kensington (Royal Borough)	180,677	16.5	16.1	2,899,238	13 0	F. Webster, B.A., LL.B.	Lt. Cdr. F. R. E. Davis, C.B.E.
Lambeth.....	296,147	18.4	17.6	2,235,835	13 4	O. L. Roberts, O.B.E.	A. Deady.
Lewisham.....	219,953	18.7	13.9	1,705,129	13 4	A. Milner Smith, O.B.E.	W. R. Owen, L.C.C.
Paddington.....	144,823	17.6	14.9	1,706,834	14 0	W. H. Bentley.....	H. Hobsbaum.
Poplar.....	155,089	18.4	22.2	566,749	18 6	S. A. Hamilton.....	Mrs. A. I. Shepherd.
St. Marylebone.....	97,620	14.0	15.8	3,129,126	11 8	T. J. Wilson.....	C. Steel.
St. Pancras.....	198,133	18.0	18.9	2,068,78 0	13 8	R. C. E. Austin, LL.M.	F. L. Combes, L.C.C.
Shoreditch.....	97,038	18.9	15.7	673,100	14 0	R. Cyril Ray, B.A.	Eileen Kellert.
Southwark.....	171,695	19.4	21.7	1,074,019	14 2	D. T. Griffiths, O.B.E.	E. G. Saunders.
Stepney.....	225,203	17.6	17.2	1,396,354	15 10	J. E. A. James, LL.B.	J. O'Connor.
Stoke Newington.....	51,215	21.0	14.1	405,219	14 6	C. Kent Wright, B.A.	A. Watson.
Wandsworth.....	353,110	17.1	14.0	3,339,933	12 8	R. H. Jerman, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.	F. T. Jordan.
Woolwich.....	146,944	18.3	14.5	1,203,125	14 4	David Jenkins, O.B.E.	C. H. Darby.

THE CITY OF LONDON represents London within its ancient boundaries and is governed by the Corporation of London, which consists of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council assembled. The City of London is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.).

London, described by Tacitus (*born* A.D. 55; *died* A.D. 120) as "widely renowned for the number of its business men and the density of its traffic" is said to have received from the Romans municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent State, and its burghesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burghesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The mayoralty was established in recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by King John in 1191; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzailwyn, who filled the office for 21 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done; though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419);

and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Livery men in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to make the final declaration of office—the pagent being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wit-neeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under the charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1944-1945

	NET INCOME	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue.....	141,689	18	5	
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Markets Revenue Accounts:—				
London Central				
Markets.....	40,653	5	2	
Billingsgate Market.	6,572	8	8	
	47,225	13	10	
<i>Less—</i>				
Leadenhall				
Market 1431	8	3		
Met. Cattle				
Market 7,632	1	10		
	9,063	10	1	
		38,162	3	9
		103,527	14	8
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety).	5,836	17	2	
Contributions in respect of Officers'				
Establishments.....	37,609	13	3	
Balance.....	86,735	7	1	
	£233,709	12	2	

	NET EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Magistracy.....	5,876	17	7	
Criminal Justice.....	22,058	1	2	
Civil Government.....	46,645	10	9	
Open Spaces.....	19,632	19	1	
	94,213	8	7	
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	3,974	13	7	
City of London School.....	25,690	10	3	
City of London School for Girls...	7,803	14	7	
Freemen's School.....	4,605	12	8	
Sundries.....	1,244	14	11	
Expenses not allocated, &c.....	2,714	10	6	
To Officers' Establishments.....	61,368	4	4	
Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,001	13	0	
Charitable and Public Donations...	3,013	5	2	
War Commentary Meetings at				
Guildhall.....	77	13	6	
Expenses of Honorary Votes.....	194	5	0	
Receptions, Freedoms and Addresses	513	9	5	
City of London Freemen's Houses	2,118	13	2	
Proportionate Contribution to				
Sinking Fund.....	1,667	0	0	
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund.	<i>Nil</i>			
Staff Compassionate Fund.....	20,000	0	0	
Monument Buildings (late Fruit				
Brokers' Leaseholds).....	1,508	3	6	
	£233,709	12	2	

* The above is abstracted from the 312th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1944-45. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 161st Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1794-45.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1275 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

The work of the Corporation is assigned to Ward Committees consisting of 6 Aldermen and 29 Common Councilmen, and to Committees specially appointed. These Committees present reports to the Court of Common Council. The *Ward Committees* are:—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Public Health, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port of London Health, County Purposes, Library (Library, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freemen's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Law and City Courts, Valuation, Civil Defence, and Airport. The *Committees specially appointed* are:—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Visiting (City of London Mental Hospital), Special, Elementary Education, Assessment, Privileges, Special (Emergency), Food Control, Special (Labour) and Special (War Damage Act, 1941).

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a

Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 29 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from all other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The coal and corn dues have been abolished and the cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of Open Spaces (Burnham Beeches, Coudson and other Commons, Bunhill Fields, Highgate Woods, Queen's Park, Kilburn, etc.) are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees.

Since the year 1760 the sum of £18,564,374 has been expended by the Corporation from the City's Cash on various public services, exclusive of charges on Rates.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the expenditure of all moneys derived from the Rates. Expenditure chargeable to the *Poor Rate*, unlike that from funds under the management of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, is subject to audit by the Ministry of Health.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1945-46.

Service.	Expenditure including Debt Charge.	Income (other than Exchequer Grants).	Exchequer Grants.	Net Expenditure falling upon Rate.	Equivalent Rate in £.
POOR RATE—	£	£	£	£	s. d.
London County Council Precept	2,068,546	—	—	2,068,546	8 9.12
Other Services	29,186	1,221	—	27,965	1.42
	2,097,732	1,221	—	2,096,511	8 10.54
Relief from Balances	—	319,093	—	319,093	1 4.54
GENERAL RATE—					
Removal of House Refuse	70,417	3,528	—	66,889	3.99
Cleansing of Streets	108,334	5,427	—	102,907	6.15
Maintenance of Streets	80,250	4,000	—	76,250	4.48
Public Lighting	17,870	—	—	17,870	1.05
Other Public Health Services ..	215,614	78,004	—	137,610	8.17
Housing	98,250	47,860	18,030	32,360	1.90
Sewers	35,020	750	—	34,270	2.02
Police	601,793	11,961	215,293	374,539	1 10.03
Library	21,322	10	—	21,312	1.26
Port of London Health	27,158	1,381	11,693	14,084	0.83
Spitalfields Market	144,301	121,210	—	23,091	1.35
Civil Defence	84,688	9,690	58,585	16,413	0.83
Airport	26,901	11,359	—	15,542	0.92
Mayor's & City of London Court	29,490	3,114	—	26,376	1.55
Central Criminal Court House.	17,504	6,455	—	11,049	0.65
Other Services	211,726	92,213	—	119,513	7.01
	1,790,638	396,962	303,601	1,090,075	5 4.19
General Exchequer Grant	—	37,094	37,094	—	2.18
	1,790,638	396,962	340,695	1,052,981	5 2.01
Relief from Balances	—	394,002	—	394,002	2 0.01
SUMMARY—					
Poor Rate	2,097,732	320,314	—	1,777,418	7 6
General Rate	1,790,638	790,964	340,695	658,979	3 2
	3,888,370	1,111,278	340,695	2,436,397	10 8

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1945-1946.

Sir Charles Davis, Kt., D.L., born 1878; Alderman of Broad Street Ward, 1938; Sheriff, 1942; Lord Mayor, 1945;
The Mansion House, E.C.4. £12,500.
Private Secretary, Cyril Gamon, M.V.O.

The Aldermen.

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>C.C.</i>	<i>Ald.</i>	<i>Shif.</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
Col. the Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E., D.L.	Bassishaw	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., LL.D., F.C.A.	Cheap	1872	1910	1923	1930	1931
Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Bt.	Bishopsgate	1874	1917	1924	1931	1932
The Lord Broadbridge, K.C.V.O.	Candlewick	1869	.....	1930	1932	1936
Sir Harry E. A. Twyford, K.B.E., L.C.C.	Cripplegate	1870	1930	1930	1934	1937
Major Sir Frank H. Bowater, Bt., T.D.	Bridge Without (1944)	1866	1922	1931	1929	1938
Sir William George Coxen, Bt.	Billingsgate	1867	1920	1931	1928	1939
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Bt.	Aldersgate	1885	1923	1933	1931	1940
Lt.-Col. Sir John Dawson Laurie, Bt., T.D.	Cornhill	1872	1930	1931	1935	1941
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt., D.C.L.	Farringdon Within	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Frank Samuel Alexander, Bt.	Aldgate	1881	1934	1938	1940	1944

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Bracewell Smith, Kt., B.Sc.	Lime Street	1884	1935	1938	1943	.....
Sir Charles J. H. McRea, Kt.	Bridge	1874	1927	1939	1936	.....
Septimus Marshall	Dowgate	1876	1931	1941	1944	.....
Frederick Michael Wells	Bread Street	1884	1939	1941	1945	.....
Sir George Aylwen, Kt.	Langbourn	1880	.....	1941	.....	.....
Sir Leslie Boyce, K.B.E., M.A.	Walbrook	1895	.....	1942	.....	.....
Denis Colquhoun Flowerdew Lawson, M.A.	Vintry	1906	1940	1942	1939	.....
Sir Frederick Rowland, Kt., F.C.A.	Coleman Street	1874	1922	1942	1938	.....
Alfred Samuel Juniper	Farringdon Without	1871	1920	1942	.....	.....
Rupert de la Bère, M.P.	Tower	1893	1941	1943	1941	.....
Noel Vansittart Bowater, M.C.	Castle Baynard	1892	1927	1944	.....	.....
Edmund Henry Dutton	Portoken	1877	1921	1944	.....	.....
Harold Walter Seymour Howard	Queenhithe	1941	1944	1944	.....	.....
Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd	Cordwainer	1940	1945	.....	.....	.....

The Sheriffs 1945-1946.

Alderman Frederick Michael Wells (see above) and Frederick Tidbury Beer, C.C. (see below).

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

Adolph, W. E. L. (1927)	Vintry	Brundie, F. W., C.B.E. (1930)	Cripplegate Wt.
Algar, C. R., J.P. (1930)	Farringdon Wt.	Brydon, W. D. (1941)	Cripplegate Wn.
Alford, V. (1922)	Broad St.	Bull, O. (1924)	Bishopsgate
Alley, E. D. (1931)	Cripplegate Wt.	Burgess, H. J. (1928)	Aldgate
Alison-Beer, G. (1942)	Cordwainer	Caldar, Capt. H. W. K. (1936)	Bridge
Amsdon, E. V. (1942)	Walbrook	Cancey, C. G. (1938)	Vintry
Andrews, W. R. (1932)	Aldgate	Canning, F. J. (1928)	Cripplegate Wt.
Anning, E. H. (1923)	Cheap	Champness, Deputy Sir William H. (1918)	Farringdon Wt.
Argent, L. S. (1944)	Dowgate	Charles, R. D. S. (1943)	Broad St.
Bacon, W. N. (1931)	Walbrook	Christie, A. M. (1929)	Castle Baynard
Bailey, J. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.	Chubb, Hon. C. A. (1919)	Castle Baynard
Baily, Deputy H. D. (1913)	Bridge	Coates, Deputy F. B. (1930)	Bread St.
Barber, F. (1943)	Broad St.	Collett, T. K. (1945)	Bridge
Barnard, Lt.-Col. A. C., O.B.E., T.D. (1932)	Farringdon Wt.	Conoley, J. (1901)	Queenhithe
Barratt, T. E. C., M.A., LL.B. (1944)	Candlewick	Cook, A. R. (1945)	Castle Baynard
Bartlett, S. (1945)	Cornhill	Cooper, Lt.-Col. P. C. (1943)	Cripplegate Wt.
Bates, E. (1940)	Cordwainer	Crosse, C. S. (1928)	Cheap
Battis, J. (1937)	Portoken	Crossingham, C. (1927)	Farringdon Wt.
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942)	Cripplegate Wn.	Davis, Willie (1938)	Castle Baynard
Beecroft, L. C. J.P. (1927)	Farringdon Wn.	Deith, R. C., A.C.A. (1944)	Farringdon Wn.
Beer, F. Tidbury (1940)	Bishopsgate	Dennis, C. W. J.P. (1931)	Candlewick
Bell, A. S. (1937)	Tower	Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942)	Candlewick
Bennett, J. T. (1924)	Billingsgate	Denny, Sgt.-Ldr. J. L. P., M.C. (1941)	Billingsgate
Biggs, Deputy, W. W. (1924)	Farringdon Wt.	Dickson, Deputy C. G. (1932)	Aldersgate
Blackham, Maj.-Gen. R. I., C.B., C.M.G., C.L.E., D.S.O., M.D. (1925)	Farringdon Wt.	Dove, Lt.-Col. W. W., T.D., D.L. (1942)	Coleman St.
Blyth, H. C. (1945)	Vintry	Easton, Deputy H. A. (1921)	Coleman St.
Bonser, W. F., O.B.E. (1932)	Farringdon Wt.	Elliston, Sir G. S., M.C., M.A., J.P., D.L. (1929)	Farringdon Wt.
Boulton, A. R. (1933)	Aldersgate	Erlebach, D. E. (1943)	Aldgate
Bound, H. C. (1940)	Dowgate	Farley, W. H. (1944)	Cripplegate Wn.
Bowles, H. E. (1923)	Bridge	Farlow, Deputy C. D. King, M.A. (1923)	Candlewick
Brett, W. C. (1926)	Coleman St.	Farmer, H. L. (1926)	Cheap
Brodie, R., O.B.E. J.P. (1932)	Portoken		
Brown, H. Weber, B.A. (1918)	Bishopsgate		
Brown, Deputy V., J.P. (1917)	Broad St.		

- Fitch, H. B. (1928) *Bishopsgate*.
 Fletcher, Deputy Sir Banister F.
 F.S.A., D.Litt., M.Arch (1907) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Fortescue, W., J.P. (1912) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Fox, S. J., F.S.L., F.A.I. (1941) *Bread St.*
 Galloway, A., J.P. (1923) *Tower*.
 Gillett, F. (1918) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Gillett, Maj. S. H., M.C. (1930) *Bassishaw*.
 Goldman, H. L. (1932) *Portoken*.
 Goldney, A. M. (1934) *Cornhill*.
 Gooding, W. (1933) *Aldersgate*.
 Gorman, Deputy A. P. (1927) *Billingsgate*.
 Gover, E. M. (1933) *Bridge*.
 Gow, Maj. J. L., M.C. (1927) *Bishopsgate*.
 Green, Deputy Sir Francis, Bt. (1914) *Vintry*.
 Greenaway, S. H. (1927) *Bishopsgate*.
 Greenland, S. R. (1938) *Broad St.*
 Grose, G. P. (1942) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Gunton, W. H. (1932) *Aldersgate*.
 Hammett, R. C. (1944) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Harrowing, T. C. (1940) *Bishopsgate*.
 Hatch, W. G. (1932) *Queenhithe*.
 Hayward, Cmdr. R. J., R.D., R.N.R. (1943) *Walbrook*.
 Heath, Deputy Capt. A. H. (1911) *Tower*.
 Heiser, C. R. (1932) *Aldersgate*.
 Henderson, A. S. (1941) *Cripplegate Wn.*
 Hewett, Capt. R. R. S. (1934) *Billingsgate*.
 Hill, H. R. (1938) *Dowgate*.
 Hodge, C. W. (1939) *Tower*.
 Holmes, Sir Arthur W., K.B.E. (1930) *Aldgate*.
 Horner, F. A. (1924) *Tower*.
 Hurst-Brown, K. (1935) *Broad St.*
 Instone, Capt. A., J.P. (1938) *Aldgate*.
 Jacobs, H. (1930) *Portoken*.
 Jacobs, T. C. (1944) *Aldgate*.
 Johnson, Deputy B. (1912) *Bishopsgate*.
 Jones, G. W. (1939) *Bishopsgate*.
 Kimber, Deputy Sir Henry D., Bt., M.A. (1899) *Langbourn*.
 King-Hamilton, Deputy A. (1925) *Cornhill*.
 Kingston, H. (1940) *Bridge*.
 Knight, A. C., F.S.A., J.P. (1916) *Cheap*.
 Lavington, Deputy H. H. (1936) *Cordwainer*.
 Leader, S. (1928) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Leuw, W. (1914) *Portoken*.
 Lewis, C. F. (1936) *Coleman St.*
 Link, C. E. (1942) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Little, G. J.P. (1936) *Cripplegate Wl.*
 Livingstone, Sir A. M., J.P. (1938) *Castle Baynard*.
 Lloyd, J. H. (1937) *Cripplegate Wn.*
 Lovell, J. S., M.A. (1921) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Lowe, F. W. I. (1924) *Coleman St.*
 Lynn, H. G. (1939) *Billingsgate*.
 McAuliffe, Deputy Sir Henry T., F.C.A. (1917) *Bishopsgate*.
 McDonald, G. J. W. (1928) *Billingsgate*.
 McManis, T. J. (1935) *Bishopsgate*.
 Maguire, H. (1931) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Meldrum, R. (1932) *Cripplegate Wl.*
 Metchim, R. (1926) *Langbourn*.
 Michaels, M. (1945) *Portoken*.
 Mooyaart, T. L. (1943) *Langbourn*.
 Morris, Deputy H. W. (1921) *Walbrook*.
 Morrison, C. R. (1932) *Queenhithe*.
 Morton, J. H. (1941) *Bishopsgate*.
 Mostyn, F. A. (1919) *Bishopsgate*.
 Myers, Deputy A. (1921) *Portoken*.
 Newell, Deputy C. (1915) *Castle Baynard*.
 Ottaway, C. V. A. (1941) *Cripplegate Wl.*
 Pakeman, Sir John R., C.B.E. (1900) *Cheap*.
 Parkes, E. T. (1934) *Cornhill*.
 Parkes, S., C.B.E. (1934) *Bread St.*
 Paterson, H. J., J.P. (1939) *Billingsgate*.
 Patteson, F. (1941) *Vintry*.
 Pearce, Deputy Sir John S. (1922) *Cripplegate Wn.*
 Philips, H. N. (1941) *Bread St.*
 Philp, R. E. (1938) *Tower*.
 Pittman, H. P. L. (1929) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Poland, R. D. (1933) *Queenhithe*.
 Polden, F. C. (1927) *Vintry*.
 Poole, J. N. (1940) *Broad St.*
 Prescott, Capt. S., M.P. (1945) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Pryce, Deputy Capt. E. C., O.B.E., J.P. (1924) *Aldgate*.
 Reddall, L. A. (1939) *Bassishaw*.
 Rice, Maj. A. D. S., J.P. (1943) *Lime St.*
 Richardson, Maj. T. G. F. (1944) *Castle Baynard*.
 Robertson, A. (1928) *Aldgate*.
 Ronald, Wing Cmdr. W. (1939) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Rose, Walter (1945) *Castle Baynard*.
 Sancoft Baker, A. (1941) *Cornhill*.
 Sandle, Maj. S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Shepherd, Deputy Sir Percy (1921) *Lime St.*
 Shipman, J. H. (1929) *Aldersgate*.
 Shipton, W. E. (1926) *Tower*.
 Sier, H. E. (1942) *Aldersgate*.
 Simonds, S. R. (1924) *Lime St.*
 Skeate, W. A. (1941) *Bridge*.
 Stanham, A. F. G. (1943) *Dowgate*.
 Stanham, Col. H. G., T.D. (1941) *Dowgate*.
 Stephens, R. (1940) *Langbourn*.
 Stinson, H. J. E., M.C., M.A., LL.B. (1937) *Langbourn*.
 Stoneham, R. T. D. (1930) *Candlewick*.
 Sunderland, O. G. (1944) *Billingsgate*.
 Sykes, W. E., M.C. (1937) *Coleman St.*
 Syrett, H. S., C.B.E., LL.B. (1944) *Coleman St.*
 Tanner, H., F.R.I.B.A. (1939) *Langbourn*.
 Taylor, W. J. (1938) *Bread St.*
 Teuten, Deputy A. H. (1912) *Queenhithe*.
 Thackrah, W. L. (1945) *Cordwainer*.
 Thomas, Deputy Sir William H., M.B.E. (1896) *Cheap*.
 Thompson, G. H. (1923) *Langbourn*.
 Tollit, C. C. (1932) *Cheap*.
 Trentham, G. D. (1941) *Bread St.*
 Truscott, Deputy D. H. (1938) *Dowgate*.
 Turner, C. (1932) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Underwood, E. S. (1915) *Cheap*.
 Vick, R. W., J.P. (1919) *Bridge*.
 Vine, Deputy Maj. G. H. M., T.D. (1926) *Aldersgate*.
 Walker, S. R. (1937) *Bread St.*
 Walters, Deputy W. S. (1933) *Cripplegate Wl.*
 Watts, A. E. (1926) *Walbrook*.
 Welch, Lt.-Col. G. J. C., O.B.E., M.C. (1931) *Candlewick*.
 Wells, L. S. M. (1926) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Westerman, Dr. A. (1941) *Farringdon Wl.*
 Whitaker, Deputy Lt.-Col. C. W., M.A., F.S.A. (1905) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Whitbread, Col. W. H. (1941) *Cripplegate Wn.*
 Whitby, M. J. B. (1937) *Langbourn*.
 Whiteley, Col. C. C. O., O.B.E., T.D., J.P. (1937) *Cordwainer*.
 Whiting, J. H. (1931) *Walbrook*.
 Whittingham, Fred, J.P. (1923) *Queenhithe*.
 Whittington, Maj. C. R. (1939) *Bread St.*
 Wilding, H. S. H. (1938) *Tower*.
 Williams, G. (1944) *Portoken*.
 Williamson, D. E. (1928) *Cornhill*.
 Wingfield, E. H. (1943) *Cordwainer*.
 Wood, Gervase E. (1930) *Cripplegate Wn.*
 Woodthorpe, J. B. (1941) *Lime St.*
 Wright, W. N., J.P. (1928) *Bishopsgate*.
 Youldon, Deputy F. (1928) *Bassishaw*.
 Young, A. G. (1945) *Farringdon Wn.*
 Young, C. Alex (1942) *Coleman St.*
 Young, D. S. (1939) *Farringdon Wn.*

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.		Elect.
Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson, Kt., M.A., LL.M.	£4,000 1937	Head Master of City of London School, F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.	£2,500 1929
Chamberlain, Major Irving Blanchard Gane.	£2,500 1945	Head Master of Freeman's School, G. G. Henderson, M.A.	£750 1945
Town Clerk, Alfred Thomas Roach, LL.B.	£3,000 1935	Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss E. D. M. Winters, M.A.	£850 1937
Common Serjeant, Hugh Loveday Beazley, M.A., J.P.	£3,000 1942	Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Edric Cundell.	£1,000 1938
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, etc., George Buchanan McClure.	£2,500 1942	Sword-Bearer, William Thomas Boston Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms, Com. J. R. Poland, R.N.	£700 1938 £600 1938
Aubrey Ralph Thomas, B.C.L., M.A. Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh S. Turnbull, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., J.P.	£2,000 1936 £2,200 1925	Marshal, Lt.-Col. J. Hulme Taylor. Librarian and Curator, Raymond Smith, F.L.A.	£500 1938 £1,100 1943
Comptroller (1945) and Solicitor (1924) A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£3,000 1924	Deputy-Keeper of the Records, (vacant) Clerk to the Lord Mayor, Wallace Thoday, LL.B.	1945 £1,500 1933
Remembrancer, L. C. Blackmore Bowker, O.B.E., M.C.	£2,000 1933	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall) and Clerk to Special Sessions, S. E. Longbottom.	£1,175 1933
Secondary, and High Bailiff of South- wark (vacant)		Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal (vacant) ..	1946
Medical Officer, City of London, C. F. White, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.	£2,000 1937	Keeper of the Guildhall, H. S. Yates..	£600 1943
Medical Officer, Port of London, M. T. Morgan, M.C., M.D., B.S., Ch.B., D.P.H.	£2,000 1938	Principal Clerks:—	
Coroner, James Milner Helme, M.A., LL.B.	£700 1940	Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore..	£1,250 1924
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder Clerk of the Peace, W. W. Nops, LL.B.	£79 7s. 1937 £500 1929	Town Clerk's Office, R. J. Haworth P.H.D., H. E. Healey.	£1,350 1940 £1,250 1939
Surveyor (vacant)		V. & R. Dept., F. C. Palmer, F.S.I.	£1,200 1944
Engineer, F. J. Forty, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.San.L., M.Inst.M. and Cy.E.	£2,000 1938	Market Superintendents:—	
		Central, E. A. Hornsby.	£1,100 1940
		Cattle, J. R. Hayhurst, M.R.C.V.S..	£1,600 1913
		Billingsgate, T. J. Dove, A.M.Inst.T.	£1,150 1932
		Spitalfields, J. E. Sloan.	£1,100 1937

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON)

The Freedom of the City of London may be acquired after strict compliance with regulations made from time to time pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants by Redemption who have complied with the regulations are submitted to the Court of Common Council for approval, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted to the Court of Aldermen in a similar manner. Persons entitled to the Freedom of the City by Patrimony or Servitude (according to the Custom of London) may be admitted without application to either Court. The fees payable upon admission to the Freedom are applied towards the maintenance of the City of London Freeman's School at Ashted, Surrey, to which the Orphans of Freemen are eligible for election as Foundation Scholars. Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton.

The Freedom of the City of London is conferred by Presentation as a mark of high distinction for exceptional services to the Country, the Empire or to the world at large. As only those persons who owe allegiance to the Crown may be admitted to the Freedom, they alone can be recorded as Freemen. Foreign personages of eminence are, however, occasionally voted the *Honorary Freedom*, but their names cannot be entered on the Roll of Freemen in view of their nationality. Their names, together with those of the recipients of the Freedom by Presentation, are recorded in the Roll of Fame. Upon occasions when it is desired to honour a person who is already a Freeman of the City, his name is added to the Roll of Fame with a record of the resolution to present him with the Honorary Freedom.

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the XIV century.

The order of precedence (according to and Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 79 Guilds in existence. The Combmakers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pin-

makers, Soapmakers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starchmakers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

The Livers of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (415), Liners (225), and Merchant Taylors (303), are the most numerous, the Bowyers (25), the smallest.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporation Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1945-1946.
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.	E. Featherstone, M.C., B.A.,	M. H. Watney, M.A., M.B.
Grocers (2)	160	37,500	500	38,000	Princes Street, E.C.2. ...	L. Hickman Barnes	W. J. Thompson, Junr.
Drapers (3)	176	50,000	28,000	78,000	Throgmorton St. E.C.2. ...	R. A. B. Powell.	Joseph Gardner.
Fishmongers (4) ..	260	47,798	2,428	50,226	London Bridge, E.C.4. ...	C. N. Hooper, C.B.E.	A. R. Wagg.
Goldsmiths (5) ..	200	43,000	16,000	59,000	Foster Lane, E.C.2.	G. R. Hughes, C.V.O.	G. C. H. Matthey.
Skinners (6 and 7) ..	206	33,200	33,500	66,700	8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	A. H. S. Vivian	Capt. J. Goad.
Merchant Taylors (6 and 7)	303	37,000	13,060	50,000	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.	E. A. R. Fairfax-Lucy, M.A.	Maj. A. G. Clifton-Brown, T.D.
*Haberdashers (8) ..	290	5,000	49,000	57,000	[1 Vintners Place, E.C.4]	Guy Eagleton	J. Gibson Harris.
Salter's (9)	121	20,000	2,000	22,000	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.	G. Everard Nichols ..	Martin Price. [r.c.a.]
Ironmongers (10) ..	31	13,000	13,000	26,000	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1	J. F. Adams Beck ..	A. Fisher.
Vintners (11)	220	14,000	4,600	18,600	Upper Thames St., E.C.4.	Paym-Com. H. B. Tuftill, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.	Dr. P. C. Lichfield, M.C., B.A.
*Clothworkers (12) ..	180	57,169	27,398	84,567	[26 Gt. Tower St., E.C.3].	Maj. W. F. Potchary, D.C.M., J.P.	Maj. M. Beachcroft, O.B.E., M.A.
The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58) (Society of)	198	6,000	1,350	7,350	Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.	E. Busby	Dr. H. F. Powell M.B.E.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	91	7,940	60	8,000	81 Coleman St., E.C.2. ...	Hewitt Pitt, M.C.	W. Boulton, M.A., LL.B.
*Bakers (19)	180	1,580	300	1,900	[116 Cannon St., E.C.4.]	H. M. Collinson, B.A.	The Lord Hyndley, C.B.E.
*Barbers (17) ...	118	1,005	1,600	2,605	[10 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2]	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	S. Walton, C.B.E.
*Basketmakers (52)	171	650	125	775	[23 King St., E.C.2]	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E., F.S.A.	William Lewis.
*Blacksmiths (40)	180	684	none	684	[9 Water Lane, E.C.3] ...	F. C. Luffman	H. E. Shepherd.
*Bowyers (38) ...	25	658	40	698	[6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2]	A. G. Williams, r.c.a.	R. M. Vick, C.B.E.
*Brewers (14) ...	62	3,140	21,300	24,440	[160 St. John St., E.C.1.]	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C., B.A.	Com. R. W. McGrath, R.N.
*Broderers (48) ...	29	..	..	..	[7 New Square, W.C.2.]	John Kidd	J. W. H. Brodick.
*Butchers (24) ...	224	..	742	742	Bartholomew Close E.C.1	L. E. Hall, LL.D.	J. B. Swain.
*Carmen (7)	257	246	..	246	[15 Eastcheap, E.C.3] ..	O. G. Sunderland, F.C.A., C.C.	Sir Arthur Holmes, K.B.E., C.C.
*Carpenters (26) ..	150	16,000	2,000	18,000	[28 Austin Friars, E.C.2.]	H. C. Osborne, M.C. ..	J. G. King, C.B.E.
*City of London Solicitors (79)	137	..	..	..	[52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.]	A. F. Steele, M.B.E. ..	Dep. H. A. Easton, C.C.
*Clockmakers (61)	201	1,612	..	1,882	[116 Cannon St., E.C.4.]	W. J. S. Pennefather	The Lord Infield, C.B.E.
*Coachmakers (72)	178	834	none	1,834	[8 Lincoln's Inn F.S., W.C.2]	F. M. Marston (actg.)	J. D. Hife, M.A., LL.B.
*Cooks (35)	67	2,000	100	2,100	[27 Portugal St., W.C.2.]	F. Taverner Phillips (actg.)	S. B. Bishop.
*Coopers (36)	173	2,400	5,000	7,400	[Painters' Hall, E.C.4] ...	W. A. D. Englefield, LL.B.	Herbert Curtis.
*Cordwainers (27) ..	90	8,500	1,600	10,100	[7 New Sq., W.C.2]	J. C. Mander	H. Weber Brown, B.A., C.C.
*Curriers (29) ...	66	1,090	74	1,164	[7 New Sq., W.C.2]	J. C. Mander	Hon. Mr. Justice Birkett.
*Cutlers (18)	86	5,350	50	5,400	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. ..	R. Champness, M.A. ..	S. E. Osborn.
*Distillers (69) ..	78	..	none	..	[49 Leadenhall St., E.C.4]	C. G. Harris	Charles E. J. Cary-Elwes.
Dyers (13)	94	6,000	1,000	7,000	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. ..	D. R. B. Park	J. Norman Daynes, K.C.
*Fenmakers (76)	107	150	none	150	[3 Albany Ct. Yd., W.I.]	Lt. C. J. P. Price, R.N.V.R.	Victor Heal, M.C.

COMPANY.	No of Livery	Compo- rate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prume Warden, 1945-1946.
*Farriers (55) .	130	260	none	260	[80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.] .	L. C. F. Robson	Walter Rose c.c.
*Feltmakers (63)	212	87	184	271	[Arundel House, W.C.2.] .	S. A. Williamson ...	F. G. Mitchell
*Fleischers (39) .	31	70	none	70	[23 Young St., W.8]	P. B. Shepherd	F. J. Monkhouse.
Founders (33) ...	80	1,710	115	1,825	13 Swithun's Lane, E.C.4 .	H. W. Wiley, M.A. ...	C. H. Wood, eld.
*Framework Knitters (64)	205	328	651	979	[3 Albany Ct. Yd., W.1] .	Lt. C. J. P. Price, R.N.V.R.	P. Bussens.
Fruturers (45) ..	97	437	182	619	[3 New Sq., W.C.2]	Guy Eagleton	C. G. L. Du Cann.
*Gardeners (66) ..	177	311	200	511	[3 Albany Ct. Yd., W.1] .	S. W. Price, M.C. ...	Col. Sir J. C. Dalton.
*Girdlers (23) ...	73	4,500	3,000	7,500	[26 Gt. Tower St., E.C.3] .	W. D. Smythe, M.A.	C. W. Gardiner.
*Glass-sellers (71)	93	180	120	300	23, Victoria St., S.W.1 ..	H. K. S. Clark, F.C.A.	Maj. C. J. P. Ball, D.S.O., M.C.
*Glaziers (53) ...	207	243	66	309	[1 Garden Court, E.C.4] ..	Maj.-Gen. R. J. Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.L.E., D.S.O., C.C.	Sir Edward Baron
*Glovers (62) ...	115	150	50	200	[130 Mount St., W.1] ...	F. Willis, L.L.B.	C. E. Donne.
*Gold & Silver Wire-drawers (73)	215	1,196	79	1,275	[10 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2]	S. W. Price, M.C. ...	H. G. C. Fairweather.
Gunmakers (74) .	36	900	none	2,800	[7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2] ..	J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	H. T. Barnett.
*Horners (54) ...	250	150	87	237	[3 Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C.4]	Norman Cayley	W. T. Boston.
Innholders (32) .	100	3,000	250	3,250	4 College St., E.C.4	John C. Druce	[stone. J. A. Campbell-John-
*Joiners (41) ...	44	none	none	266	[12 Devonshire Sq., E.C.2]	(Vacant)	F. W. Butler, o.n.e.
Leathersellers (15)	150	26,000	7,850	33,850	St. Helen's Place, E.C.3 ..	J. Hingston, M.A. ...	Sir Claud Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
*Loriners (57) ..	325	615	117	732	[11 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1]	F. C. Algar (actg.) ...	Sidney A. Newport
*Masons (30) ...	62	550	82	550	[9 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2]	H. M. Clowes, D.S.O.	A. S. Bennion.
*Master Mariners (Hon. Coy. of) (78)	313	..	none	..	[34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3]	W. T. C. Smith	Air Chief Marshal Sir F. Bowhill, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Musicians (50) .	135	600	750	1,350	[1 New Court, W.C.2]	Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, M.A., T.D.	Sir V. Schuster, Bt.
*Needlemakers (65)	200	..	none	..	[108a Cannon St., E.4] ..	C. D. King Farlow, M.A., C.C.	F. G. Rye, C.B.L.
Painters (28) ...	190	700	2,200	2,900	9 Little Trinity Lane	W. A. D. Englefield .	Maj. T. F. Guy Paget.
*Patternmakers (70)	114	150	100	250	[14 Kgr. Wm. St., E.C.4] .	O. C. Isard	S. R. Hogg.
*Paviors (56) ...	200	300	1,100	1,400	[789 Salisbury House, E.C.2]	Henry C. Head	The Lord Broad-bridge, K.C.V.O.
*Pewterers (16) .	98	6,500	232	6,732	[62 New Broad St., E.C.2] .	A. Stanley Grant	T. S. Adams.
*Plasterers (46) .	28	1,265	28	1,293	[9, Stone Buildings, W.C.2]	Alfred F. Mott	Capt. H. Mott
*Playing Card Makers (75)	95	120	5	125	[Dacre Ho., Arundel St., W.C.2]	W. R. Taylor	H. Cobden Turner.
*Plumbers (31) ..	140	880	20	900	[18 Temple Ho., E.C.4] ..	Sir Wm. Champness, C.B., Rutherford, M.A.	Lt.-Col. W. Rae, G. H. Harris.
*Poulterers (34) ..	100	750	250	1,000	[4 Great Winchester St.] .	M. A. F. G. Everitt ..	J. H. Wrentmore.
*Saddlers (25) ...	81	11,200	1,000	12,200	[21 Birch Lane, E.C.3] .	A. A. Pitcairn	Sir P. Crawley.
*Scrivener's (44) .	32	..	..	..	[56 Victoria Street, S.W.1]	G. Findlay (Hon.) ...	J. P. E. G. Wilsbaw, K.C.M.G.
*Shipwrights (59)	400	934	1,111	2,045	[24 St. Mary Ave., E.C.3] .	Sir Wm. Champness, C.C.	Lt.-Col. G. Coke.
*Spectaclemakers (60)	186	2,000	20	2,020	[18 Temple Ho., E.C.4] ..	R. T. Rivington, M.A., L.L.B.	Robert K. Kurt.
*Stationers and Newspaper Makers (47)	415	1,600	3,100	4,700	Stationers' Hall, E.C.4 ..	R. H. Monier-Williams	A. J. Lawrence.
Tallowchndrs (21)	86	..	220	220	4, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4 ..	S. W. Price, M.C. ...	Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, F.S.D.
*Tin Plate Wkrs. (67)	128	150	100	284	[3 Albany Ct. Yd., W.1] .	C. H. I. Carpenter ..	E. C. Farmer.
*Turners (51) ...	150	265	17	282	[c/o Apothecaries Hall] ..	Maj. Arthur J. Bird ..	Sq.-Ldr. A. E. R. Gilligan.
*Tilers & Bricklayers (37)	43	2,335	186	2,521	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.1] ..	R. D. Crump	Geoffrey Crump,
*Upholders (49) .	36	300	20	320	[10 Lime St., E.C.3]	Albert James Wood .	Rev. R. F. R. Routh, M.A.
*Waxchandlers (20)	35	1,370	230	1,600	[Ivy Chimneys, Epping] ..	L. E. Tanner, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A.	Lord Gorrell, C.B.E., M.C.
*Weavers (42) ..	110	4,500	1,500	6,000	[7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1]	T. Harvey Hull	J. D. Broad, F.C.A.
*Wheelwrights (68)	210	149	83	232	[Guildhall, E.C.2]	Eric A. Price	S. W. Price, M.C.
*Woolmen (43) ..	63	356	50	406	[3 Albany Ct. Yd., W.1] .	E. F. Mills	L. H. Garrett.
No Livery. Parish Clerks ..	Nil	..	..	..	[2 Wardrobe Pl., E.C.4] ..	Aubyn Carick	C. T. Braithwaite.
Watermen and Lightermen	Nil	..	..	..	[18 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.3]		

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday; 5.30 Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council, co-opted members are included on the following committees: Education, Hospitals and Medical Services, Housing and Public Health, Mental Hospitals and Social Welfare.

In present circumstances meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the Standing Committees normally meet fortnightly, except the Parliamentary, Social Welfare, and Welfare of the Blind Committees, which meet monthly.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £80,329,035 (£52,755,185 represents debt incurred for housing), and an annual expenditure on revenue account of about 50 millions. Advances amounting to £5,570,000 have been made on loan under the Housing Acts, and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts in respect of the building and purchase of houses by private enterprise.

The General Purposes (at present Civil Defence and General Purposes) Committee are responsible for the conduct of the administrative work of the Council or of any of its Committees or departments, the consideration of new proposals as to their bearing on the law of the land or the Council's general lines of action, standing orders and orders of reference to committees, determination of differences between committees, alterations of boundaries, etc.

The Education Committee comprise thirty eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included.

The Education Act, 1944, imposes on the Council as local education authority the duty of surveying immediate and prospective needs within the Administrative County and the submission to

the Minister of Education of proposals for securing that education throughout the three progressive stages, primary, secondary and further education, shall be available to meet the needs of the population. Radical changes are involved and planning is in progress.

The Establishment Committee are charged with the direction of the central administrative staff (with certain exceptions). They also deal with rates of pay and conditions of appointment and service of all staff in the Council's employment (except teaching staff and certain trade employees).

The Hospitals and Medical Services Committee, among other duties affecting public health, are responsible for the maintenance of 74 hospitals, with accommodation for 36,400 patients (involving maintenance expenditure of approximately £6,900,000 a year), the treatment of tuberculosis, the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease or any other epidemic or infectious disease, the administration of the Midwives Acts and the Council's ambulance service.

The Housing and Public Health Committee deal with matters relating to the housing of the working classes and perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and providing the necessary accommodation areas and also accommodation required for the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1945, in respect of all schemes was £66,818,520. The income (rents, &c.) for 1945-46 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at £5,052,045. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £1,066,602. The Committee also administer the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 400 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £18,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress.

The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1927. The Council has mental hospitals and institutions with about 30,000 patients.

The Social Welfare Committee administer the duties in connexion with poor relief, other than hospital treatment, including the maintenance of institutions, etc.

The Town Planning Committee deal with questions relating to the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries and also prepare schemes to control development of land, including building and rebuilding operations, and regulate under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous structures.

The Council has had a provisional plan of redevelopment for the County of London prepared by its Architect (J. H. Forshaw, M.C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.) and Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and has approved certain of its principles.

These include a system of three major ring roads linked with radial roads, three principal density zones, a standard of open space per 1,000 population of 4 acres within the County plus 3 outside, and the recognition of the community structure of London. It has authorised in principle several immediate projects including a programme of road works, the redevelopment of certain reconstruction areas and of the South Bank of the Thames, as well as the provision everywhere of 2½ acres of open space per 1,000 population as a step towards the ultimate standard of 4 acres.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; the naming of streets and numbering of houses; appointment of district surveyors; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measure; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; historic buildings and monuments; administration of the Shops Acts, the Children Act, and the Young Persons (Employment) Act; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act;

registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, housing subsidies, etc., are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 31st March, 1945, was £121,198,004.

The *Rating* for the year 1945-46, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 6s. 6½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2d. in the pound, together 6s. 9½d. The total rate for 1944-45 was 6s. 9½d. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1945, was estimated to be approximately £53,500,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £223,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1945-46.

Service.	Expenditure, including Debt Charges.	Income (other than Exchequer Grants).	Exchequer Grants.	Net Expenditure falling on Rate.	Equivalent Rate in £.
	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Civil Defence.....	6,181,030	4,451,160	1,496,920	232,950	1 0 45
Fire Service.....	1,494,031	722,690	10,000	761,341	3 4 14
Education.....	14,449,499	1,124,035	5,781,800	7,543,664	2 9 28
Housing—net deficiency.....	1,197,228	—	—	1,197,228	5 8 6
Main Drainage.....	1,090,763	170,442	26,123	894,198	4 0 09
Means of Communication, etc.....	1,114,568	464,195	9,170	641,203	2 8 76
Parks.....	447,249	58,390	—	388,859	1 7 43
Public Health.....	9,961,581	1,073,595	1,012,015	7,875,971	2 11 563
Social Welfare.....	5,321,713	498,145	50,635	4,772,933	1 9 403
Other Services.....	2,045,103	516,480	62,630	1,465,993	6 5 09
Provision to meet repair of air-raided damage or Capital Expenditure of year.....	250,000	—	—	250,000	1 12 1
Special Provision for Contin- gencies.....	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000	8 9 69
General Exchequer Grant.....	45,552,765	9,079,132	8,449,293	28,024,340	10 6 066
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties.....	—	—	2,111,605	2,111,605	9 4 69
	—	—	48,000	48,000	0 2 15
Relief from Balances.....	45,552,765	9,079,132	10,608,898	25,864,735	9 8 382
	—	7,780,235	—	7,780,235	2 10 882
	45,552,765	16,859,367	*10,608,898	18,084,500	6 9 500

* Total Exchequer grants, including Housing £1,066,602, are estimated at £11,675,500.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 20 ALDERMEN AND 124 COUNCILLORS.

The Sixteenth London County Council was elected March 4, 1937, for Three years; the electors returned 75 Labour representatives and 49 representatives of the *Municipal Reform Party*. The Aldermen (12 Labour, 8 MR) increase the Labour Majority to 30. Under the provisions of the Local Elections and Register of Electors (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1939, the triennial election due in March, 1940, was postponed. Under the Representation of the People Act, 1945, an election will be held in March, 1946, and the County Aldermen continue in office until that time.

<i>The Right Honourable the Chairman</i> (1945-46)....		Charles Robertson, M.A., J.P.	
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> (1945-46).....		Mrs. E. M. Newman, O.B.E.	
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> (1945-46).....		F. W. Dean, J.P.	
<i>Leader of the Council</i>		Rt. Hon. Lord Latham, F.L.A.A., J.P.	
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i>		Henry Brooke.	
Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Allen, R. Stiles, D.L., J.P. (MR)	St. Marylebone.	Gibson, C. W., M.P., J.P. (Lab.)	Kensington.
Allpass, Charles J., J.P. (MR)	South Battersea.	Gilson, Dr. J. A. (Lab.)....	Rotherhithe.
Ammon, R. Hon. Lord, D.L., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.	Girling, Mrs. H., O.B.E., J.P. (Lab.)	Shoreditch.
Aplin, G. W., F.A.S.I. (MR)...	W. Fulham.	Gluckstein, Sir Samuel (MR)	Abbey.
Arlott, David (Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Goodrich, H. E., M.P., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Hackney.
Auliff, Mark, J.P. (Lab.)	Stoke Newington.	Goodway, T. J. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley.
Baldock, F. T., J.P. (Lab.)	S. Poplar.	Gray, Mrs. A. E., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Lambeth.
Ball, Lt.-Col. Eric, D.L.	Alderman.	Guy, W. H., M.P. (Lab.)....	S. Poplar.
Battley, John R., M.P., F.R.S.A., J.P. (Lab.)	Clapham.	Hall, Eric, M.A., J.P. (MR)	N. Paddington.
Beatty, Lt.-Com. Earl, D.S.C. (MR)	Peckham.	Hardy-Roberts, Brigadier G. P., C.B.E. (MR).....	W. Lewisham.
Beech, Major F. W., J.P. (MR)	W. Woolwich.	Hare, Major The Hon. John	Alderman.
Bentwich, Mrs. H. (Lab.)	North Kensington.	Harris, S. C. C. (MR)	W. Woolwich.
Berry, H., M.P., M.I.Mech.E., A.I.Struct.E. (Lab.)	East Woolwich.	Hastings, Somerville, M.S., I.R.C.S., M.P., J.P. (Lab.)	Mile End.
Binks, J. E.	Alderman.	Hayden, H. W., F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C., F.Z.S., J.P. (MR)	Balham & Tooting.
Blake, J.P., D.L., J.P.	Alderman.	Hayes, G. E. (Lab.)	Finsbury.
Blizard, G. P., J.P.	Alderman.	eHayward, L. J., J.P. (Lab.)	Deptford.
Bolton, Mrs. I. M. (Lab.)	N. Hackney.	eHenwood, F. Stanley, J.P. (MR)	North Paddington.
eBonney, W. C., J.P. (MR)	Balham & Tooting.	Homa, Major B., R.A.M.C. (Lab.)	Central Hackney.
Bonsor, Major A. C., D.L.	City of London.	eHoraby, Miss B. L. (MR)	Brixton.
Bowen, J. W., C.B.E., J.P. (Lab.)	Cent. Wandsworth.	House, G., M.P. (Lab.)	North St. Pancras.
eBrooke, Henry (MR)	W. Lewisham.	Hume, Sir George, J.P.	Alderman.
Bull, Mrs. E. E. (Lab.)	N. Islington.	Hutchinson, Geoffrey, M.C., K.C.	Alderman.
Burgess, F. G. (Lab.)	N.W. Camberwell.	Hyatt, Ernest (MR)	South Paddington.
Burton, G. C., J.P. (Lab.)	South Hackney.	Iday, Mrs. Douglas (Lab.)	Central Hackney.
Church, W. H., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Hammersmith.	eJefferies, Mrs. C., M.A. (Lab.)	Stoke Newington.
eClements, Richard, O.B.E. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and St. George's.	Jeger, Dr. S. W., M.P. (Lab.)	Shoreditch.
eCliff, John	Alderman.	Jenkins, R. C. D., J.P. (MR)	S. Kensington.
Combes, F. L., J.P. (Lab.)	S.E. St. Pancras.	eJones, T. H. (Lab.)	N. Hammersmith.
Coppock, R., C.B.E. (Lab.)	Limehouse.	Kenyon, Sir Harold, M.B.E., J.P. (MR)	South Paddington.
eCorbet, Mrs. F., M.P., J.P. (Lab.)	N.W. Camberwell.	King, J. E. A. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Cranley, Major Viscount, M.C. (MR)	Putney.	eLambert, Dame Barrie, D.B.E., D.P.H., J.P. (MR)	St. George's.
Culpin, Ewart, G., F.R.I.B.A., F.P.T.P.I., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Battersea.	Lancaster, C., J.P. (Lab.)	W. Fulham.
Curzon, Viscount (MR)	S. Battersea.	Latham, Lord, F.L.A.A., J.P. (Lab.)	S. Hackney.
Daines, D. H., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Kensington.	Leigh, J., M.A. (MR)	Clapham.
eDavies, A. Emil, J.P.	Alderman.	Limersick, The Countess of, C.B.E. (MR)	South Kensington.
Dawson, T. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.	Listowel, Earl of, Ph.D. (Lab.)	E. Lewisham.
Dean, Major F. W., J.P. (MR)	St. Marylebone.	Lockyer, W., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Lambeth.
eDeedes, Sir Wyndham, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.	eLowe, Mrs. Eveline M., J.P. (Lab.)	W. Bermondsey.
Douglas, F. C. R., M.A., F.R.A.S., M.P. (Lab.)	N. Battersea.	Macdonnell, J. H., F.R.S.A. (Lab.)	N. Southwark.
Dove, A. N., J.P. (MR)	North Islington.	eMalone, Mrs. L'Estrange, M.A., J.P. (Lab.)	Alderman.
eDrake, Mrs. Barbara	Alderman.	eManning, C. A. G., D.L., J.P. M.P. (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.
Felton, Mrs. M., Ph.D. (Lab.)	S.W. St. Pancras.	Manvers, Earl, M.C., J.P. (MR)	Brixton.
eFletcher, E. G. M., M.P., L.L.D. (Lab.)	S. Islington.	eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E., M.A. (MR)	Norwood.
Frankel, Dan. (Lab.)	Mile End.	Mark, J. Elliot (MR)	Streatham.
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. Hon. John (MR)	Hampstead.	Marsden-Smedley B., O.B.E. (MR)	Chelsea.
eFulford, Miss C., J.P. (MR)	Chelsea.		
Galfer, Sir Bertram, M.A., F.L.A., D.L., J.P. (MR)	Streatham.		
Gibblings, T. G., M.B.E., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Southwark.		

Name.	Electoral Division.
Martin, Edward P., J.P.	Alderman.
Martin, W. H., J. P. (Lab.) ..	Finsbury.
Middleton, A. E., F.S.A.A.	Alderman.
Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert, J.P., M.P.	Alderman.
Musker, J. (MR)	City of London.
Naisi G. B. (Lab.)	W. Islington.
eNathan, Lady, M.A., J.P. (Lab.)	Cent. Wandsworth.
Newman, Mrs. E. M., O.B.E., Northcott, Major W. C., R.N.R. (ret.), R.D., D.L., J.P. (MR)	Alderman.
Oakey, J. M., M.C., J.P.	S. Hammersmith.
Oldfield, J. R. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and St. George's.
Orbach, M., M.P. (Lab.)	S.W. St. Pancras.
Owen, W. R., J.P. (Lab.)	E. Lewisham.
Parker, G. L. (Lab.)	S. Islington.
ePearce, Charles, J.P. (MR) ..	Dulwich.
ePott, Reginald H. (Lab.)	E. Woolwich.
Powe, F. W., J.P. (Lab.)	E. Fulham.
ePritchard, Rev. A. G. (Ind.) ..	W. Islington.
Quennell, Hugh (MR)	E. Islington.
Richards, Miss E., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lab.)	Greenwich.
Robertson, Charles, M.A.	Alderman.
eRunge, Mrs. N. C., O.B.E.	Alderman.
Ryan, Lt.-Com. Herbert F., R.N.V.R., M.A. (MR)	Putney.
Rye, Frank, C.B.E. (MR)	Abbey.
eSainsbury, E. I., O.B.E., R.A.	Alderman.
Samels, B. J. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.

Name.	Electoral Division.
Sargood, R., M.P., J.P. (Lab.)	Peckham.
Saunders, E. G., J.P. (Lab.) ...	Central Southwark.
eSayle, Miss A., M.B.E., M.A. (Lab.)	Kennington.
Scott, Major A. W. (MR)	Holborn.
eSherwood, E. C. (Lab.)	Deptford.
Silkin, Rt. Hon. L., M.P. (Lab.)	S.E. Southwark.
Smith, E. H. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley.
Smith, H. (Lab.)	N. St. Pancras.
Snowdon, R., J.P. (Lab.)	W. Bermondsey.
Stamp, A. R. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Starr, A. C., J.P. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe.
Steer, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hornby, M.A., LL.B. (MR) ..	Hampstead.
Strauss, G. Russell, M.P. (Lab.)	S.E. Southwark.
Sullivan, B. (Lab.)	Greenwich.
Twyford, Sir Harry, K.B.E. (MR)	City of London.
Vickers, Miss J. (MR)	Norwood.
eWalker, Leslie, D.L., J.P. (MR)	E. Islington.
Webbe, Sir Harold, C.B.E., M.P. (MR)	City of London.
Webster, D. C. (Lab.)	S.E. St. Pancras.
Wechsler, Major T. M., LL.B. (MR)	Holborn.
eWhately, Miss M. M. (Lab.) ...	Limehouse.
Williams, P., L.I.O.B. (Lab.) ...	E. Fulham.
Wilmot, Rt. Hon. John, J.P., M.P.	Alderman.
Wood, Major E. W. H., J.P. (MR)	St. George's.
eWoollard, Major F. G., B.S.C., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.C.E., J.P. (MR)	Dulwich.

NOTE.—The letters (MR), (Lab.), stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (MR) Municipal Reform; (Lab.) Labour; (Com.) Communist.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, Charles Robertson, M.A.; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. L'Estrange Malone, M.A., J.P.)—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—Major The Hon. Sir Edward Cadogan, K.B.E., C.B., B.A., D.L., J.P., Mrs. F. Cayford, Mrs. N. Clegg, Mrs. Margaret Cole, H. J. Dean, M.A., Hugh Franklin, Mrs. D. Holman, M.A., Dr. E. P. Hulbert, James E. MacColl, J.P., Lady Norman, H. E. Randall, H. C. Shearman.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir Eric Salmon, M.A., M.C., J.P.	£3,000
Deputy Clerk of the Council, L. H. Oliver	£2,000
Comptroller of the Council, A. R. Wood, ...	£3,000
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, Sir Peiron Frank	£3,000
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, J. H. Forshaw, M.C.	£2,500 to £3,000
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. R. Howard Roberts	£3,000
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Sir Allen Daley, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.	£3,000
Valuer, C. H. Walker, O.B.E., M.C.	£2,500 to £3,000
Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., W. J. O. Newton, C.B.E.	£1,400 to £1,700
Chief Officer, Parks Department, A. R. Mawson	£1,400 to £1,700
Education Officer, E. G. Savage, C.B., B.A.	£2,500 to £3,000
Chief Officer of Supplies, E. J. B. King, C.B.E., M.C.	£2,000 to £2,500
Chief Officer of Social Welfare, E. C. Bilgh.	£2,500

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1945-46.

Rate Account.	Expenditure.	Income.	Net Expenditure.	Relief from Balances.	County Contributions.	
	£	£	£	£	Amount.	Rate in £
General County ...	44,897,216	19,600,995	25,296,221	7,790,721	17,505,500	6 6½
Special County. ...	655,549	87,035	568,514	Cr. 20,486	579,000	3
Corresponding figures for 1944-45	45,552,765	19,688,030	25,864,735	7,780,235	18,084,500	6 9½
	43,211,363	19,570,760	23,670,003	5,341,003	18,339,000	6 9½

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the second City in England, situated in the heart of industrial England, is the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with an estimated population (1940) of 1,002,603.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles and their component parts, electroplate, guns, magnetos, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, tyre valves, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, wireless sets and components, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Gas, water and electricity are supplied by the Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. An Information Bureau has been opened at the Council House to deal with all enquiries relating to the Municipal, Industrial and Tourist facilities of Birmingham.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Eugin), and the Methodist Central Hall. The first section of Birmingham's new Hospital Centre, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. A Municipal Airport, on the main Birmingham-Coventry Road, was opened in July 1939. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 34 Aldermen and 102 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Berm*, presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 12th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), Major A. S. Giles, O.B.E., M.C.
Recorder, Paul E. Sandlands, O.B.E., K.C. (1944).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkerton (1910).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Sir Frank Wiltshire, M.C. (1918).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,204 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1931 of 855,688. Liverpool's Warship Week total was £14,889,660, which easily beat Glasgow's record, and enabled Liverpool to adopt the battleship *Prince of Wales* and to make up for the loss of the *Ark Royal*. Small investors

contributed £1,221,000. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quaysage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone docks can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House. A Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed to be the largest in the world, is in course of erection on Brownlow Hill.

In 1943 the City Council approved a proposal to take a lease from the National Trust (for 99 years at a nominal rent) of *Speke Hall*, an Elizabethan "black and white" mansion, built around a quadrangle.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 39 Aldermen and 118 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), Luke Hogan, M.B.E. Recorder, Edward G. Hemmide, K.C. (1909).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Town Clerk, W. H. Baines, C.B.E., LL.M., £3,300 (1936).
Clerk of the Peace, L. S. Holmes.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 12½ miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 766,211 (after adjustment).

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, indiarubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, an excavated depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a general excavated bottom width of 120 feet.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension (E. Vincent Harris); the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by King George V. in 1921; the Central Library, opened by King George V. in 1934; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in

the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 36 Aldermen and 108 Councillors. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), Hugh Lee.

Recorder, Sir Noel Barré Goldie, K.C. (1935).

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Wellesley Orr, M.A. (1927).

Town Clerk, Philip B. Dingle, LL.M. (1944).

Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 15.9 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 39.598 acres (about 61 square miles), and a larger acreage of parks and woodland than any other city, with the exception of Birmingham; it has a population (estimated in 1943) at 483,320. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and precision tools and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, silver plating, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver sealed to copper by process of fusion) made during the years 1740-1850, when electro-plating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1837 and 1926), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum, the University, City Hall (1932), and Central Library and Graves' Art Gallery (1934).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), Charles William Gascoigne.

Recorder, N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C. (1941).

Master Cutler, 1945-46 (*Master of the Cutlers Company of Hallamshire*), Samuel Eric Osborn.

Town Clerk, John Heys (1941).

Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 18.5 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,295½ acres (nearly

60 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 464,863.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the University and the Leeds Institute (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. *Temple Newsam*, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1839, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 26 Aldermen and 78 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), David Beever.

Recorder, C. Paley Scott, K.C. (1943).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Ronald Sykes (1944).

Clerk of the Peace, Geoffrey Copson Peck (1933).

Town Clerk, O. A. Radley, C.B.E., M.C., LL.B. (1938).

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 11.9 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 24,406 acres with a population, at the census of 1931, of 397,012 (estimated at 415,500 in 1939). Bristol is noted for its maritime history. Within one mile of the centre of Bristol are the beautiful Clifton and Durdham Downs (442 acres), popular places of resort and recreation. Clifton is a favourite place of residence, standing on the steep bank of the Avon, 200 to 300 feet above mean sea level.

The principal industries are paints, jams, pickles, and preserves, milling, aircraft design and construction, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net register tonnage of vessels that arrived with cargoes and in ballast Foreign and Coastwise in 1945 was 5,782,713 and of those departed 5,562,507, while the value of Imports and Exports of merchandise was stated at £35,724,000 for 1937. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, wood pulp, feeding stuffs, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in

England"), the 15th century Temple Church, and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are Canynge's House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1864. It is a remarkable engineering triumph, affords by far the best view of the wonderful *Avon Gorge* and the low level road from Bristol to the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, known as *Portway*, and it is seldom that such a panoramic view is to be found in such close proximity to a great city. The *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river to Clifton Down add enormously to the beauty of the surroundings. Bristol offers to the visitor a wealth of beauty and charm of historic and romantic associations which can in no other part of the country be surpassed.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstove* and *Bristol*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46) James Owen.
High Steward and Lord Lieutenant, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Recorder, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K.C. (1935).
Town Clerk, Alexander Pickard, C.B.E. (1945).

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 18 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,433 acres, with a population of 328,700 (1938).

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Ten docks cover a water area of 210 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. The net register tonnage of vessels using the docks in 1938 was 7,163,692, while the value of imports (grain, oilseed, provisions, wood, fruit, wool, &c.) and exports (cotton, woollen goods, coal, machinery, cattle food, &c.) of merchandise for 1938 was stated at £86,855,571. Hull is the largest centre of the seed-crushing and oil-extracting industry in the world, the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry; other manufactures are acetates, canisters, cement, cocoa-butter, cod-liver oil, colours and chemicals, electric lamps, whale oil refinery and edible oil manufacture, mill machinery, oil cakes and meals, paint, paper, polishes, power alcohol, radiators, rope, ship-building, soap, starch, surgical dressings, tanning, tar products, varnish, vegetable oils, wood milling, &c.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1713), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), and the Ferens Art Gallery. A Municipal Art Gallery has been established under the gift

of the late Mr. T. R. Ferens. A municipal airport was opened in 1929.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1440 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46) Herbert Harrison.
Recorder, G. H. B. Streetfield, M.C., K.C. (1944).
Town Clerk, E. H. Bullock (1945).

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population at the 1931 Census of 298,041.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873) the tower of which contains a clock with 4 dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls, 1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Kirkgate Market Hall, and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), Kathleen Chambers.
Recorder, Frank Beverley, M.C. (1926).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. J. O. Coddington (1934).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1939).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 283,250 at the Census of 1931.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal, chemicals, cotton, canvas, linen, woollen and jute goods, firebricks and fireclay goods, lead goods, oils, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), pig iron, steel manufactures, and tar, pitch and resin; the chief imports being burnt ore, sulphur ore, cement, chemicals, fruit and vegetables, grain, iron manufactures, iron ore, petroleum spirit, pig lead, provisions, steel manufactures and timber. For the Customs Ports of Newcastle and North and South Shields the net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 5,015,106 for arrivals and 6,223,388 for departures in 1938 the value of ocean-borne trade being £30,668,104 in 1938; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 4,115,016 and of departures 2,892,988 net tons in 1938. The chief industries are shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactures, engineering and

boilermaking shops, locomotives, lead and copper works, chemical manufactories, &c.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of 1st Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 600 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges, viz.:—High Level (Stephenson) for road and rail, Swing bridge (road), Redheugh (road), Scotswood suspension (road), King Edward VII. (rail), Tyne (road).

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1200 it was made a county and in 1259 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1900), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), James Alexander, Clydesdale.

Sheriff, (1945-46), James Pearson.

Recorder, Godfrey Russell Vick, K.C. (1939).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles

N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 26,166 acres ($25\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), and includes the historic old market-place of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the centre of the city, recently laid out as an ornamental square and garden. Population, Census of 1931, 268,801 (est. at 283,000 in 1939).

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and colour printing.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House, opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) in 1929, the Guildhall and Court House (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, University College, The General and other Hospitals, Eye Infirmary, and New University College.

Snotengham or *Notingham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Notogogobanc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises 16 Aldermen and 43 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff).

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), Edmund Greaves Underwood.

Recorder, Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., C.B.E.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. E. Richards (1936).

UPON AVON

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon) had a population (Census 1931) of 11,616. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts of the globe.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564). Holds library of rare editions, transcripts of Midland parish registers, deeds, manor rolls, pictures, and relics.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Founded A.D. 1269. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). Now part of Grammar School. In chapel, mural, scriptural and other paintings, done by medieval artists (now largely decayed, but copies were taken and preserved in the Fisher and Nichols folio 1836-38, in colours).

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's elder daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Rebuilt 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from the centre of the town, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains Tudor and Jacobean furniture.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded circa 1429 by Rev. Thomas Jolyffe, M.A., of Stratford.

Stripped of property and endowment at dissolution of monasteries; re-endowed and improved by King Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek."

Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature, including Irving and other collections of Sir Theodore Martin and William Jaggard. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Gardens*. *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926, rebuilt 1932, with 1,200 seats, chiefly by U.S.A. generosity.

New Place.—Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was repaired about 1702, and demolished by Rev. Francis Gastrell, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner; an unhappy union.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs, Mayors and Town Clerks since A.D. 1553 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare); also High Stewards since 1610. Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick, original charters, and four old English maces.

Trinity Church.—Dates from 13th Century. Shelters remains of poet and family.

Wilmote.—House of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, purchased 1930; a fine timbered manor-house of the Tudor period, with dovecot. The ancient barns house a large collection of obsolete agricultural and dairying implements.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in italics); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having *G* prefixed.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.....	7,241	20.3	13.8	59,123	A. Carlyle Croasdel	Fred Stimpson.
Accrington, Lancs.....	42,991	15.3	16.5	261,392	P. D. Wadsworth, LL.B.	Charles Myall.
Acton, Middlesex.....	70,510	17.9	12.5	843,125	H. C. Lockyer....	Charles O'Day.
Adwick le Street (W.R.)..	20,257	19.8	9.3	73,749	C. R. Marshall....	John Wordley.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk...	2,479	22.8	9.4	22,960	G. E. Daldy.....	Col. G. D. Franklin, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Aldershot, Hants.....	34,280	17.3	9.7	265,571	D.L.I. Griffiths, O.B.E.	J. W. White.
Alfreton, Derby.....	21,234	20.8	10.5	93,379	C. R. F. Cleaver...	John Clarke.
Altrincham, Cheshire....	21,356	14.6	10.8	303,123	A. Glossop.....	S. N. Garner.
Andover, Hants.....	9,692	18.0	10.8	93,762	E. J. O. Gardiner LL.B.	C. D. Young.
Appleby, Westmorland..	1,618	16.4	14.6	10,100	George H. Heelis..	Lord Hothfield, D.S.O.
Arundel, W. Sussex.....	2,490	14.3	10.3	19,135	Herbert A. E. Hey.	Harold Parkin.
Ashington, Northumb...	20,418	15.5	11.3	112,702	J. W. Cuthbertson..	W. S. Johnson.
Ashton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,546	18.6	10.2	72,561	Frank Dean.....	Robert Lewis.
Ashton under Lyne, Lancs.	51,573	17.5	13.9	264,494	D. W. Bromley, LL.B.	John Hadfield.
Aylesbury, Bucks.....	53,387	19.5	9.9	142,270	Harold Crookes...	W. H. Palmer.
Bacup, Lancs.....	20,590	16.7	15.9	89,864	L. Stott.....	S. Barcroft.
Banbury, Oxon.....	33,953	23.0	11.0	113,085	E. Owen Reid....	L. B. Miller.
Barking, Essex.....	51,270	16.7	10.1	706,161	E. R. Farr.....	E. E. Hunter.
Barnes, Surrey.....	42,440	18.0	13.8	511,188	Arthur C. Fox.....	E. T. Dailley.
£Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)..	71,522	22.5	11.8	391,443	A. E. Gillfillan...	A. Dunk, M.M.
Barnstaple, Devon.....	14,700	22.1	13.3	106,953	F. J. Broad.....	A. Berry.
£Barrow in Furness, Lncs.	66,202	20.5	12.3	410,124	W. L. Allen.....	Arthur Jones.
Basingstoke, Hants.....	13,805	18.4	10.7	131,977	Melton O. Jones...	Alfred Kirk.
£BATH, Somerset.....	68,815	18.6	11.4	629,644	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B.	H. Chivers.
£Batley, Yorks (W.R.)..	34,573	19.4	14.3	192,138	Thos. E. Craik, M.C.	J. H. Margetts.
Bebington, Cheshire....	20,740	18.5	9.5	352,794	J. Wilson, M.C., LL.B.	G. H. Ferns.
Beccles, E. Suffolk.....	6,344	16.4	13.5	35,563	W. Bryan Forward	S. J. Hinds.
Beckenham, Kent.....	43,832	16.0	13.0	806,498	C. E. Staddon, O.B.E.	G. Brook.
Beddington and Wallington, Surrey.	26,251	17.5	13.2	385,280	C. P. Clarke, LL.M.	John Vale.
Bedford (Town).....	40,554	17.1	12.4	402,662	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.	J. A. Canvin.
Bedfordshire, North- umberland.....	27,461	20.3	12.4	200,090	F. S. Forster, M.A.	W. I. Heslop.
Berwick upon Tweed....	12,299	19.0	14.9	70,959	R. B. Davison....	Fred Stott.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)..	14,012	18.0	15.7	66,486	Robert Preston...	H. S. Nicholson.
Bewdley, Worcestershire.	2,868	12.4	9.6	18,026	James Gaukroger...	H. N. Frost.
Bexhill, E. Sussex.....	21,229	19.1	17.2	350,305	Edward Smith....	E. W. C. Bowrey.
Bexley, Kent.....	38,949	21.1	10.2	593,027	W. Woodward....	J. C. McLean.
Bideford, Devon.....	9,444	12.9	11.3	64,300	F. C. Backway....	W. H. Chubb.
Bilston, Staffs.....	31,255	21.0	10.8	133,403	A. V. Williams, B.A.	G. H. Green.
Bingley, Yks. (W.R.)..	20,553	17.0	14.7	141,266	F. M. Dunwell, M.A.	B. Garnett.
£Birkenhead, Chester...	147,803	16.8	12.6	1,000,684	E. W. Tame, O.B.E.	V. Halligan.
£BIRMINGHAM.....	1,002,603	22.8	11.2	7,529,682	(See p. 675)	(See p. 675)
Bishop's Castle, Salop...	1,352	14.4	15.2	5,583	F. Lavender.....	T. T. Bedell.
£Blackburn, Lancs.....	122,697	15.2	15.9	745,543	C. S. Robinson...	Charley.
£Blackpool, Lancs.....	101,553	13.8	14.3	1,750,986	Trevor T. Jones...	F. I. Nickson.
Blandford Forum, Dorset.	3,370	13.6	15.7	24,616	W. H. Wilson.....	D. S. Cuff.
Blaydon, Durham.....	32,262	16.0	12.4	118,228	J. H. Mulcahy....	H. Swan.
Blyth, Northumberland.	31,680	23.5	12.3	165,978	E. W. Carter.....	Aaron Walton.
Bodmin, Cornwall.....	5,526	13.4	8.6	28,487	Ernest W. Gill....	H. C. Kinsman.
£Bolton, Lancs.....	177,250	23.2	14.5	1,148,883	P. S. Rennison....	R. Demaine.
£Bootle, Lancs.....	76,770	23.8	13.1	465,934	H. Partington, O.B.E.	J. T. Hackett.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland).	16,600	20.5	11.8	130,124	C. L. H. Griffiths...	W. E. Anderson.
£Bournemouth, Hants...	116,797	15.8	16.5	1,958,893	A. Lindsay Clegg, M.A.	R. H. Old.
Brackley, Northants....	2,181	15.4	13.4	12,773	Arthur G. Lanham...	E. F. Humphries.
£BRADFORD.....	298,041	17.7	15.0	2,188,798	(See p. 677)	(See p. 677)
Brentford and Chiswick, Middlesex.	62,618	19.4	14.6	698,040	John Skinner.....	L. F. Pett.
Bridgnorth, Salop.....	5,151	19.4	15.0	28,217	J. Riseborough....	A. Harrison.
Bridgwater, Somerset...	17,139	—	—	129,823	H. A. Clidero.....	Lt.-Col. R. Cham-berlin, O.B.E.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	19,705	17.7	18.4	206,172	George Melvin....	J. Newby.
Bridport, Dorset.....	5,917	24.7	12.4	43,718	C. A. R. Thomas...	E. S. Reynolds.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	19,750	16.4	16.3	166,643	Ernest H. Clegg ...	J. V. F. Bottomley.
£Brighton, E. Sussex	147,427	17.8	16.7	1,876,651	J. G. Drew, O.B.E.	W. Clout.
£BRISTOL	402,042	19.2	11.0	3,330,967	(See pp. 676-7)	* (See pp. 676-7)
Bromley, Kent	45,374	17.5	11.7	698,931	S. Critchley Auty, O.B.E.	Hilda M. Vincent.
Buckingham	3,083	17.1	10.0	22,298	Philip Wood	Lord Addington.
£Burnley, Lancs.	98,258	17.3	15.5	577,098	(Vacant)	R. Hudson.
£Burton upon Trent, Staffs	49,486	21.3	13.4	334,821	H. Bailey Chapman	W. P. Wibberley.
£Bury, Lancs.	56,182	17.6	14.6	394,647	Edward S. Smith	Ethel Gollard.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,808	15.2	9.4	106,842	Thomas Wilson	E. J. Sewell.
Buxton, Derbyshire	15,349	16.6	10.5	160,144	H. C. Hoggett	J. H. Bounds.
Calne, Wilts.	3,463	21.4	11.6	29,104	C. O. Gough	C. H. Thomas.
Cambridge	66,789	17.5	11.8	723,693	Cecil H. Kemp	Lady Alice G. J. Bragg.
Cannock, Staffs.	34,585	21.1	11.0	156,286	W. C. Speedy	J. Hurmson.
£CANTERBURY, Kent	24,550	16.3	14.5	215,496	John Boyle, LL.B.	A. Baynton, O.B.E.
£CARLISLE, Cumberland	57,304	21.4	11.8	442,336	H. D. A. Robertson	Mrs. Graham.
Carlton, Notts	22,325	21.0	10.7	170,184	A. E. F. Walker, LL.B.	G. H. Straw.
Carshalton, Surrey	28,763	17.0	9.5	481,358	J. W. Wright	G. G. G. Francis.
Castleford, Yks. (W.R.)	43,990	17.3	11.9	183,040	W. E. S. Barnes	Cyrus Anson.
Chadderton, Lancs.	27,450	18.6	12.3	177,432	J. Schofield, M.B.E.	F. Halkyard.
Chard, Somerset	4,054	16.0	15.0	27,638	F. W. Searle	E. T. Phelps.
Chatham, Kent	42,999	18.8	9.8	274,864	Edward B. Lee	H. J. Stearne.
Chelmsford, Essex	26,537	22.0	16.2	346,773	G. E. Barford	A. E. Hodge.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	49,418	20.4	14.8	477,604	F. D. Littlewood	Clara F. Winter- botham, M.B.E.
£CHESTER	41,440	16.9	12.6	404,600	G. Burkinshaw	E. E. Ashton.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	46,160	19.2	11.5	402,967	Richard Clegg, O.B.E.	T. J. Mitchell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	13,912	18.0	13.5	159,936	Eric P. Banks	C. D. Herniman.
Chingford, Essex	22,053	21.0	8.7	330,890	F. J. O'Dowd, LL.B.	P. S. Powell.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8,493	26.6	11.1	77,012	A. Strand	N. J. Audrey.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,499	14.8	12.9	16,200	H. V. Custance	Albert Swan.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,796	16.4	12.7	163,801	George Jackson	John Green.
Christchurch, Hants.	9,190	22.6	14.2	147,075	W. D. Platt, LL.B.	Douglas Galton.
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	—	—	—	—	Register:—R. E. Knocker, M.B.E. Dover	Lord Warden, Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, C.B., F.R.S., M.P. (1941)
Cleethorpes, Lincs.	28,621	22.1	11.4	147,738	A. S. Barter	A. W. Cox.
Clietheroe, Lancs.	12,008	11.7	14.0	68,950	G. Hetherington	J. Wilkinson.
Coalville, Leicester	21,880	21.1	10.6	108,897	F. W. Newbold	£Rev. A. N. Crane.
Colchester, Essex	48,701	16.6	12.5	371,078	R. L. H. Hiscott	H. G. Thompson.
Colne, Lancs.	23,791	14.6	14.5	133,956	L. A. Venables	Herbert Snell.
Congleton, Cheshire	12,885	21.0	13.4	71,425	Jack Mee	Mrs. J. Burgess.
Coseley, Staffs.	25,127	22.8	9.7	104,477	J. C. Roper	G. W. H. Turton.
Coulsdon and Purley, Surrey	37,702	17.4	10.5	744,485	E. F. J. Felix, M.A.	John Newton.
£COVENTRY, Warwick	167,083	24.5	9.7	1,569,525	Fredk. Smith, B.A.	J. C. L. Gordon.
Crews, Cheshire	46,009	19.2	11.9	269,276	G. B. Edwards	E. T. Roberts.
Crosby, Lancs.	54,000	17.5	11.9	505,662	F. D. Foulkes, O.B.E.	A. G. Jamieson.
£Croydon, Surrey	233,032	18.8	15.1	2,505,211	Ernest Taberner, O.B.E.	J. Marshall.
Dagenham, Essex	89,302	19.8	7.9	604,440	K. Lauder, LL.B.	F. G. Thomas.
£Darlington, Durham	72,086	15.9	13.4	577,200	H. Hopkins	Bennett Dodd.
Dartford, Kent	28,871	14.5	11.4	292,309	J. I. Huxley	W. G. Phillips.
Dartmouth, Devon	6,708	15.7	14.7	49,701	C. Randall	H. G. Middleton.
Darwen, Lancs.	36,012	14.5	15.1	190,271	Charles C. Byers	J. Braithwaite.
Daventry, Northants.	3,609	13.9	13.2	26,224	A. E. Moore	D. C. Arnall.
Deal, Kent	13,681	26.3	19.0	152,277	Douglas A. Daniels	W. D. Daughtrey.
£Derby	124,403	19.2	13.4	1,071,863	Charles Ashton, M.A.	J. Johnson.
Devizes, Wilshire	6,058	15.8	11.7	44,466	A. Hodge	H. A. Smith.
£Dewsbury (W.R.)	54,308	20.9	14.1	333,352	Holland Booth	W. H. Hooper.
£Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	64,708	19.7	11.6	567,732	H. S. Essenhigh	E. H. Shaw.
Dorchester, Dorset	10,030	13.9	9.8	88,742	J. A. Hands, S.S.C.	A. C. R. Pope.
Dover, Kent	41,097	17.6	11.6	264,884	J. A. Johnson	A. T. Goodfellow.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,553	13.5	13.1	37,786	J. V. Stevenson	G. Harrison.
£Dudley, Worcestershire	59,583	19.7	13.1	292,466	George C. V. Cant	T. E. Bennett.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,311	20.3	13.8	76,705	Ernest Barlow	C. N. Fittin.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,976	23.6	11.4	81,821	A. D. Harvey	H. W. Parrott.
DURHAM	16,224	17.8	14.3	121,236	G. R. Bull	J. L. Robson.
Ealing, Middlesex	117,707	19.4	10.9	1,870,584	(Vacant)	A. J. E. Chilton.
£Eastbourne, E. Sussex	57,435	17.4	18.9	886,673	F. H. Busby	E. C. Martin.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
\$East Ham, Essex.....	142,394	20.0	13.2	713,249	C. V. Thornley, M.A. † L.B.	E. A. Wood.
East Retford, Notts.....	14,229	18.1	13.5	94,991	Wm. Percival Jones.	H. H. Herrick.
Eastleigh, Hants.....	18,335	16.1	13.2	171,000	J. C. Gardner, M.A., L.B.	E. T. Bowsher.
Eccles, Lancs.....	44,416	17.6	12.9	273,080	G. O. Jones.	F. H. Dodd.
Edmonton, Middlesex.....	77,658	18.5	11.1	738,578	H. Backhouse, B.Sc.	J. Reid.
Ely, I. of Ely.....	8,382	—	—	44,775	J. E. Watkins.....	† Russell Wright.
Enfield, Middlesex.....	67,974	21.0	10.6	921,638	J. W. Sainsbury, M.A.	† F. Greenwood.
Epsom and Ewell, Surrey.....	35,500	17.4	10.7	692,065	E. Moore, M.A.....	A. W. Nicholls, M.A.
Erith, Kent.....	32,789	21.6	11.5	319,498	J. A. Crompton, M.A.	T. C. Pannell.
Eston, Yorks (N.R.).....	31,341	23.0	12.0	135,744	B.R.W. Gofton, M.A.	† J. Snowball.
Evesham, Worcestershire.....	8,799	14.9	11.5	76,000	Oliver Hunt.....	J. H. R. Bettridge.
\$EXETER.....	66,020	15.3	13.4	679,877	C.J. Newman, O.B.E.	F. H. Tarr.
Eye, E. Suffolk.....	1,733	15.6	12.2	7,780	E. A. Armstrong.	E. A. Onyon.
Falmouth, Cornwall.....	13,492	18.6	14.6	161,335	Ernest P. Skinner.	E. E. Howard.
Farnworth, Lancs.....	28,717	19.8	12.5	136,543	H. Cunliffe.....	R. Ralphson.
Faversham, Kent.....	10,091	18.1	15.9	71,598	Sydney Wilson.....	P. Johnson, O.B.E.
Felling, Durham.....	27,040	19.3	10.8	102,140	T. M. Baker, L.L.B.	† J. Burlison.
Finchley, Middlesex.....	58,664	17.0	13.0	905,307	R. M. Franklin, M.A.	C. P. Grobel.
Fleetwood, Lancs.....	23,001	16.3	11.5	109,484	Alan Smith.....	A. Wilkinson.
Folkstone, Kent.....	35,889	18.8	17.0	495,302	C. F. Nicholson.....	W. Hollands.
Fowey, Cornwall.....	2,382	15.6	12.0	16,711	W. C. P. Gatley.....	H. Chandler.
Friem Barnet, Middx.....	23,101	16.5	11.1	278,263	G. T. Fletcher.....	† C. F. Simmonds.
\$Gateshead, Durham.....	121,447	21.3	13.7	604,026	John W. Porter.....	H. Kegie.
Gillingham, Kent.....	61,536	23.0	12.7	375,083	R. Booth.....	Mrs. B. J. Parr.
Glastonbury, Somerset.....	4,514	21.2	13.0	26,224	G. H. Harland, B.A.	F. J. Brake.
Glossop, Derby.....	19,500	14.7	15.1	97,933	W. S. A. Robinson.	H. Hadfield.
\$GLOUCESTER.....	52,937	19.4	14.2	477,531	L. O. Need.....	H. Cole.
Godalming, Surrey.....	10,401	13.0	12.3	119,693	Alfred P. V. Moon.	Mrs. D. C. Kirkaldy.
Godmanchester, Hants.....	1,992	14.9	11.8	9,390	K. H. Wheeler.....	H. W. Pettit.
Goole, Yorks (W.R.).....	20,239	22.6	10.7	98,576	A. C. Bradbury.....	C. P. Wadsworth.
Gosport, Hants.....	38,338	24.0	13.0	392,944	E.G.J. Addinbrooke, O.B.E., B.A.	J. R. Gregson, O.B.E.
Grantham, Lincs.....	19,711	22.7	11.6	138,191	John F. Guile.....	A. Roberts.
Gravesend, Kent.....	35,495	20.6	12.4	341,427	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.	Mrs. E. E. Cole.
\$Grimsby, Lincs.....	92,458	23.0	13.1	539,946	L. W. Heeler, B.A., L.L.B.	W. Roberts.
Guildford, Surrey.....	30,754	18.7	11.5	510,618	G. H. R. Wilson.....	A. W. G. Brown.
Halesowen, Worcs.....	31,059	20.9	9.3	154,594	A. Basterfield.....	H. Parkes.
\$Halifax, Yorks (W.R.).....	98,115	18.6	14.5	629,697	W. Usher, B.A., L.L.B.	J. H. Stephenson.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.).....	39,770	12.2	12.2	584,715	J. M. Dods, L.L.D.	J. S. Tennant.
Harrow, Middlesex.....	26,990	16.4	9.1	2,116,516	V. Younger.....	† A. T. Daniels.
Hartlepool, Durham.....	20,587	27.8	12.9	71,000	W. M. Mell, L.L.M.	G. Davison.
Harwich, Essex.....	12,040	28.7	11.7	78,940	G. F. Congdon.....	Thomas Davis.
Haslingden, Lancs.....	16,639	14.7	16.7	87,471	L. M. Burton.....	W. H. J. Cowpe.
\$Hastings, E. Sussex.....	65,207	16.7	21.4	759,933	D. W. Jackson, O.B.E.	A. Blackman.
\$Havant & Waterloo, Hants.....	20,901	16.7	12.4	244,607	A. E. Magdwick.....	† J. Flanders.
Hayes & Harlington, Middx.....	23,640	20.1	7.1	407,741	A. E. Higgins.....	† L. Stringer.
Heanor, Derbyshire.....	22,381	22.3	10.3	106,772	P. M. Robinson.....	† J. W. White.
Hebburn, Durham.....	24,123	30.6	13.7	101,357	E. Foxall.....	† A. B. Collins.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.).....	1,501	20.4	14.7	7,279	H. Holmes Lambert.	S. T. Johnson.
Helston, Cornwall.....	2,548	10.6	16.2	18,781	Percival Rogers.....	Edwin Upex.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.....	15,119	15.1	9.1	131,194	C.W.G.T. Kirk, L.L.B.	A. L. Selden.
Hendon, Middlesex.....	115,682	15.7	9.8	1,954,071	L. Worden, L.L.M.	William Curton.
Henley on Thames, Oxon.....	6,621	16.4	10.7	53,499	G. Caldecott.....	W. J. Susman.
\$HEREFORD.....	24,163	25.0	13.3	243,360	H. B. Feltham.....	C. G. Marchant.
Hertford.....	11,378	13.4	12.0	105,086	T. Bentley.....	P. G. Brooks.
Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex.....	75,460	16.5	10.3	954,739	Harold Swann.....	H. G. Body.
Heywood, Lancs.....	25,958	17.4	11.9	141,231	W. R. Parker, L.L.B.	E. Warrington.
High Wycombe, Bucks.....	37,988	19.4	9.8	329,209	P. B. Beecroft, L.L.B.	C. W. Lance.
Higham Ferrers, N'thants.....	2,930	15.5	7.9	14,114	R. Hcap.....	H. R. Patenall.
Hinckley, Leics.....	21,632	20.8	13.5	71,000	Frederick Hickson.....	† F. Green.
Honiton, Devon.....	3,008	15.0	15.0	27,786	R. Coates.....	Mrs. J. M. Phillips.
Hornchurch, Essex.....	28,417	19.0	8.9	671,733	W. C. Allen.....	† A. C. Salinger.
Hornsey, Middlesex.....	95,503	19.1	14.9	1,044,000	H. Bedale, O.B.E.	W. V. Wall.
Hove, E. Sussex.....	54,993	12.1	19.3	1,049,631	W. J. Harrison, B.A.	H. C. Andrews.
\$Huddersfield (W.R.).....	113,475	16.2	14.9	1,017,760	H. Bann.....	Mary E. Sykes, B.A., L.L.B.
\$Hull (E.R.).....	313,544	21.6	14.0	1,654,861	(See p. 677)*	(See p. 677)

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation. 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Huntingdon	4,100	—	—	30,422	J. W. Winter	W. H. Clayton.
Hyde, Cheshire	32,075	18.6	13.8	163,700	John Binns	A. J. Oldham.
Hythe, Kent	8,398	17.1	16.1	92,460	Herbert Stainer	E. Eden.
Ilford, Essex	131,001	18.2	11.4	1,571,500	C. N. Roberts	W. B. Eke.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,813	21.2	13.6	149,636	E. I. E. Williams	Andrew Meakin.
Ince in Makerfield, Lancs.	21,761	20.0	10.9	63,082	Walter Smith	† Thomas Scott.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	87,502	16.5	12.0	654,996	A. Moffatt, O.B.E.	S. C. Grimwade.
Jarrow on Tyne, Durham	32,018	19.7	15.6	123,281	C. S. Perkins, M.B.E.	J. Symonds.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	40,441	18.5	13.4	359,520	Samson Walker	W. Smith.
Kendal, Westmorland	15,577	14.4	11.7	33,923	Harold Rhodes	T. H. Dobie.
Kettering, Northants.	31,220	20.4	13.6	239,146	J. Chaston	A. E. Munn.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	28,917	20.6	11.8	190,824	Col. J. H. Thursfield,	A. E. Meredith.
				M.C., T.D.		
Kings' Lynn, Norfolk.	20,583	21.4	13.0	126,194	F. G. Reeves	R. Bunnett.
Kingston upon Thames (Royal), Surrey.	39,055	15.3	13.6	535,643	A. W. Forsdike, O.B.E.	F. C. Digby.
				[O.B.E.]		
LANCASTER	43,383	16.6	10.9	335,375	R. M. Middleton	G. H. Blatchford.
Launceston, Cornwall	4,071	—	—	39,724	Stuart L. Peter	W. E. Miller.
Leamington Spa, War- wick (Royal Borough)	29,669	16.2	13.5	313,888	A. F. Greenwood,	B. A. Fetherston-
				M.A., LL.B.	(See p. 676) *	Dilke, M.B.E., M.A.
\$LEEDS	482,809	18.9	13.6	3,918,634	L. McEvoy	* (See p. 676)
\$LICHESTER	239,169	18.6	12.8	2,103,575		* C. E. Worthington,
						C.B.E.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,317	19.3	12.8	241,510	Albert Jones	T. Robinson, M.M.
Leominster, Hereford	5,707	20.8	12.3	34,253	H. C. Smith	H. Langford.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,784	18.3	13.2	121,039	W. T. Cumpsty	W. E. Witcher.
Leyton, Essex	128,313	18.9	15.0	776,453	D. J. Osborne	Mrs. A. Crown.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,507	19.2	14.0	57,000	A. N. Ballard	F. Williams.
\$LINCOLN	66,243	20.4	13.0	482,711	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.,	J. W. F. Hill, M.A.,
					LL.M.	
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,268	15.2	16.7	30,608	A. T. S. McGhie, LL.B.	P. D. Morcom.
\$LIVERPOOL	855,688	23.1	13.5	6,568,434	(See p. 675) *	* (See p. 675)
Long Eaton, Derbyshire	5,042	18.6	11.1	168,827	W. E. Stanley	[E. W. Banks.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,327	12.8	16.4	8,974	W. G. Scown	W. Jeffery.
Loughborough, Leices.	26,945	19.9	11.0	215,120	A. G. Davies, M.B.E.,	E. Lester.
					B.A., LL.B.	
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,682	16.0	15.2	51,365	Ernest Bailey	W. Rowson.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	47,769	24.0	13.2	240,330	F. B. Nunney, M.A.	J. W. Woodrow.
Ludlow, Salop	5,042	19.3	15.5	33,597	(Vacant)	T. B. Yarrow.
Luton, Beds.	68,513	24.5	10.2	775,899	Wilfrid H. Robinson	W. G. Roberts.
Lydd, Kent	2,778	21.1	10.2	14,709	Walter Lamcraft	G. T. Paine, M.B.E.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,620	—	—	25,670	G. Atterbury	H. I. Blanchard.
Lympington, Hants.	5,177	18.8	13.6	167,416	F. J. Beeching	Capt. B. H. Good-
						hart, M.C.
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	25,764	10.9	15.5	345,374	Walter Heap	J. Simpson.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,905	15.7	13.6	207,767	Walter Isaac	James Hill.
Maidenhead, Berks.	17,515	17.7	13.6	215,110	J. A. Baird	L. R. F. Oldershaw.
Malden, Kent	42,280	17.5	12.8	469,385	Graham Wilson	W. Day.
Malden & Coombe, Surrey	23,405	18.0	9.1	451,112	Harold Barrett	J. G. Sharp.
Maldon, Essex	5,559	19.8	13.8	51,415	C. H. Cloughton	S. G. Deed.
Malden, Essex	2,334	12.3	12.3	12,324	(Vacant)	D. I. H. Hatchwell.
\$MANCHESTER	766,333	19.9	14.2	6,404,446	(See pp. 675-6)	*
Mansfield, Notts.	46,077	21.5	11.9	312,895	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	C. Harrison.
Margate, Kent	31,341	18.5	18.7	482,738	P. T. Grove, LL.B.	F. J. Cornford.
Margborough, Wilts.	3,492	14.9	9.5	37,768	L. C. Bell	H. W. Cooper.
Merton & Morden, Surrey.	41,227	17.8	8.7	612,190	Harry May	† S. F. Franklin.
\$Middlebrough, Yorks.	138,274	20.8	14.0	757,564	P. Kitchen, C.B.E.	L. G. Allen.
Middleton, Lancs.	29,188	17.2	13.9	165,018	Frank Johnston	Mrs. C. Fletcher.
Mitcham, Surrey	56,859	18.7	10.7	497,945	S. Chart, D.S.O.,	G. W. Cole.
					O.B.E.	
Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs.	24,542	—	—	293,753	Roger Rose	Mrs. M. J. Platten.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,396	19.7	14.5	180,455	E. V. Finnigan	T. Redick.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,391	14.6	11.6	55,555	Edward C. Jackson	J. S. Doherty.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,042	17.6	12.4	45,039	C. S. Procter	E. Coe.
Nelson, Lancs.	38,304	15.6	15.3	244,664	F. W. Roberts	H. Haythornthwaite
Newark on Trent, Notts.	18,600	20.9	10.8	145,789	Col. H. Tallents	C. Clutterbuck.
					D.S.O., M.A., B.C.L.	
Newbury, Berks.	13,340	13.5	11.1	11,782	S. Siddicombe	L. E. Shergold.
\$NEWCASTLE	283,156	20.4	13.1	2,734,892	(See pp. 677-8)	* (See p. 677-8)

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs.	54,549	21.9	10.4	308,411	J. Griffith, M.A., LL.B.	F. T. Brant.
Newport, I. of Wight ...	11,322	20.2	14.4	132,248	F. H. W. Buxton ...	H. Whitehead.
New Romney, Kent ...	1,786	17.5	12.5	15,987	Walter Lamacraft ...	J. A. Wiles.
Newton le Willows, Lancs..	20,152	17.5	11.7	97,889	W. W. Coupe ...	† T. B. Ball.
\$Northampton,	92,341	20.7	12.2	812,518	C. E. V. Rowe ...	F. A. Watts.
\$NORWICH, Norfolk	125,236	13.3	12.5	795,436	B. D. Storey, O.B.E.	* S. A. Bailey.
\$NOTTINGHAM,	268,801	21.7	13.3	2,192,223	(See p. 678.) *	
Nuneaton, Warwick ...	46,291	19.9	10.2	250,945	Thomas Oldroyd, O.B.E., M.M.	C. J. S. Dickens.
Okchampton, Devon ...	3,352	19.2	18.7	23,679	J. J. Newcombe ...	W. B. Channings.
Oldbury, Worcestershire ...	35,926	21.4	8.9	226,195	A. Culwick ...	G. W. Rose.
\$Oldham, Lancs.	140,314	18.0	15.4	698,220	Thomas Alker ...	S. T. Marron.
Orpington, Kent	43,500	21.0	11.2	483,101	L. O. Wall ...	† H. L. Jester.
Osselt, Yorks.	14,838	18.9	15.3	69,868	B. C. H. Freeman (adg.).	J. W. Gill.
Oswestry, Salop.	9,754	20.1	14.5	77,987	H. Bird Jones ...	L. D. E. Turner.
\$OXFORD,	80,540	16.1	10.5	990,667	H. Plowman, M.A.	David Oliver.
Penge, Kent.	27,771	20.4	14.5	204,832	W. T. Kalle ...	† A. Emery.
Penryn, Cornwall.	3,414	23.8	13.4	17,936	R. J. Roddis ...	H. B. Jennings.
Penzance, Cornwall.	11,331	18.0	15.5	122,224	D. J. Beattie, LL.M.	R. Thomas.
PETERBOROUGH,	43,551	20.4	11.6	348,064	Arthur J. Reeves ...	A. W. Viney.
\$PLYMOUTH,	208,182	24.0	14.7	1,569,158	Colin Campbell, O.B.E.	* Isaac Foot.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	19,057	23.8	11.2	123,632	Gilbert Wilkinson ...	W. Barber, M.B.E.
Poole, Dorset.	57,211	19.9	13.1	648,331	Wilson Kenyon ...	W. D. Simmonds.
\$PORTSMOUTH, Hants.	249,283	23.5	15.2	1,677,285	Sir F. J. Sparks ...	* A. E. Allaway.
Preston, Lancs.	119,001	18.8	12.8	748,617	H. E. Nutter ...	H. E. Rhodes.
Prestwich, Lancs.	23,881	14.6	11.2	236,496	F. H. Ashton ...	C. E. Travis.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.) ...	24,533	15.6	13.3	162,425	W. R. Cruse ...	G. P. Jackson.
Queenborough, Kent. ...	2,941	16.4	9.4	16,519	F. Marshall ...	Mrs. E. S. Weekes.
Radcliffe, Lancs.	24,675	15.7	15.6	181,306	H. A. Fox, LL.B.	J. E. Sweet.
Ramsgate, Kent.	33,603	17.3	20.4	239,196	H. G. Curtis ...	S. E. Austin.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,687	17.3	15.4	156,939	Harry Isherwood ...	G. H. Lupton.
\$Reading, Berks.	97,149	19.2	11.8	886,841	G. F. Darlow, O.B.E.	H. S. Langston.
Redcar, Yorks (N.R.) ...	20,160	21.0	12.5	173,155	Hugh Caldwell ...	J. S. Dixon.
Reigate, Surrey.	30,825	18.0	14.4	424,513	Heber Davies ...	A. Windsor-Spice.
Richmond, Surrey.	37,797	17.4	15.8	585,764	C. Heyworth ...	T. R. Starr.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	4,769	19.1	10.9	34,634	David Brooks ...	R. B. Kirtley.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.) ...	8,591	18.6	13.8	60,200	K. D. Hanna ...	W. R. Dixon.
\$ROCHDALE, Lancs.	96,263	16.2	14.4	573,820	G. F. Simmonds ...	W. Rhodes.
ROCHESTER, Kent.	31,193	23.9	14.3	286,721	John L. Percival, M.C., LL.B.	C. S. Knight.
Romford, Essex.	35,918	19.8	11.1	514,985	John Twinn ...	G. A. Stafford.
Romsey, Hants.	4,862	18.5	14.5	35,438	B. H. J. Renshaw ...	L. E. Allan.
\$ROTHAM, Yorks. (W.R.).	69,691	23.3	11.7	481,175	Sir Charles L. des Forges, C.B.E.	Mrs. M. H. Moor- house.
Rowley Regis, Staffs.	41,235	21.5	9.6	175,804	R. Hegan ...	J. P. Pennington.
Rugby, Warwickshire ...	32,826	19.6	10.6	309,627	D. E. Blart ...	N. D. Johnstone.
Ryde, I. of Wight ...	10,520	17.1	19.2	147,570	E. S. Sheppard ...	Lt.-Col. C. L. Ellery, O.B.E.
Rye, E. Sussex.	3,947	15.7	17.9	39,428	D. W. Jackson (adg.)	J. Cooper.
Saffron Walden, Essex.	5,930	12.2	14.7	39,855	H. C. Stacey ...	J. Custerson.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	28,625	18.1	11.2	396,851	S. H. E. Crane ...	W. Bird, M.B.E.
\$St. Helens, Lancs.	106,789	20.5	11.3	490,873	W. H. Pollitt, LL.B.	M. A. Shard.
St. Ives, Cornwall.	6,687	12.8	12.6	78,706	W. Rainey-Edwards	J. Daniel.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,664	22.0	12.9	17,506	G. L. Day, M.A., LL.B.	E. G. Holmes.
Sale, Cheshire.	28,071	17.7	11.4	321,954	J. W. L. Foulkes ...	A. W. Mawer.
\$SALFORD, Lancs.	223,438	20.9	14.6	1,108,551	H. H. Tomson, C.B.E.	J. Lemmon.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	24,456	16.7	11.5	259,017	Arthur Smart ...	H. Barber.
Saltash, Cornwall.	3,603	20.2	17.1	47,681	C. D. McDonald ...	R. H. Hobbs.
Sandwich, Kent.	3,287	15.1	10.4	27,549	L. N. Watts ...	Henry Burch.
Scarborough, Yorks. (N.R.).	41,788	15.9	13.4	462,831	E. L. Horsfall Turner	J. Jackson.
Scunthorpe, Lincs.	33,761	21.6	8.7	272,350	W. P. Errington ...	R. O'Dowd.
Shaftesbury, Dorset.	2,367	—	—	19,312	W. Farley Rutter ...	J. A. Norton.
\$SHEFFIELD,	514,757	18.2	13.1	3,405,011	(See p. 676) *	

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Shipley, Yorks (W.R.)....	30,242	18.0	15.1	209,588	H. Barnes.....	†C. M. Smith.
Shrewsbury, Salop.....	32,372	9.3	18.7	301,946	S. R. H. Loxton, O.B.E., M.A.	A. Bennett.
Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.....	20,177	18.5	13.3	110,000	G. H. Potter.....	†E. J. Landen.
Slough, Bucks.....	33,530	20.5	9.9	546,909	J. H. Warren, M.A.	A. J. Frenchum.
§Smethtwick, Staffs.....	84,406	20.6	12.2	426,186	E. L. Twycross....	J. E. Brain.
Southall, Middlesex.....	38,940	19.1	9.0	417,230	M. L. Taylor, LL.B.	F. E. Gardner.
§Southampton, Hants....	176,007	17.2	11.3	1,428,679	R. R. H. Meggeson, B.A.	H. Vincent.
§Southend on Sea, Essex...	120,115	16.2	15.4	1,547,577	Archibald Glen....	S. F. Johnson.
Southgate, Middlesex....	55,577	16.6	12.2	924,521	G. H. Taylor, M.A., LL.B.	W. A. Clarke.
South Molton, Devon...	2,832	15.2	11.3	13,287	W. A. C. Frith, B.A.	Dr. R. A. Nash.
§Southport, Lancs.....	76,925	17.4	12.4	971,805	R. E. Perrins, LL.M.	S. E. Charlton.
§South Shields, Durham...	113,455	19.7	16.9	556,800	Harold Ayrey, M.B.E.	M. M. Barbour.
Southwold, E. Suffolk....	2,753	23.2	21.2	24,271	H. A. Liquorish....	J. B. Denny.
§Spenborough, Yorks, (W.R.)	30,963	17.2	13.4	174,823	D. Coupe.....	†S. R. Ellis.
Stafford.....	29,485	20.8	8.6	219,663	T. B. Nowel.....	H. Wallace-Copland
Stalybridge, Cheshire.....	24,831	17.4	14.7	130,963	L. O. Bottomley....	H. Riley.
Stamford, Lincs.....	9,947	18.1	11.6	66,924	H. Baldwin.....	Mrs. L. Scholes.
Stanley, Durham.....	24,400	18.8	12.7	186,106	S. Anderson.....	†E. Robinson.
§Stockport, Cheshire.....	125,490	18.6	13.9	943,568	Arthur Bond.....	C. Hartley.
§Stockton on Tees, Durham	67,722	19.9	13.5	362,216	E. Bellingham, LL.B.	Alexander Ross.
§STROKE on TRENT, Staffs..	276,639	21.4	11.5	1,307,348	Harry Taylor.....	*P. Williams.
Stourbridge, Worcester...	33,150	19.5	12.9	183,486	A. P. Drury, M.A.	Rufus Dunn.
Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire.....	11,605	—	—	111,386	T. E. Lowth.....	H. V. White.
Stretford, Lancs.....	56,791	20.8	12.4	548,361	C. Trewavas.....	E. Fitton.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk.....	7,007	10.0	10.8	33,449	Robert Pettit.....	C. H. Hitchcock.
§Sunderland, Durham....	188,824	22.5	13.2	948,422	C.S.McIntire, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B.	John Young.
Surbiton, Surrey.....	29,401	18.6	11.0	576,456	R. H. Wright.....	Mrs. A. Woodgate.
Sutton & Cheam, Surrey.	46,500	17.3	12.4	883,384	Arthur Priestley....	H. J. Trickett.
Sutton Coldfield, Warw..	29,928	16.1	11.0	411,876	R. Walsh.....	F. W. Terry.
Sutton in Ashfield, Notts..	25,153	15.3	6.6	169,566	Luther Pepper.....	†Mrs. P. M. Brown.
Swadlincote, Derbyshire...	20,305	21.0	11.5	85,907	S. Ashton Stray....	†R. A. Warren.
Swindon, Wilts.....	62,401	21.0	10.9	430,619	D. Murray John, O.B.E., B.A.	C. R. Palmer.
Swinton and Pendlebury, Lancs.....	33,76	18.4	13.3	247,218	V. Collinge.....	J. Fitzgerald.
Tamworth, Staffs.....	11,171	19.8	10.2	72,360	Henry Wood.....	G. H. Smith.
Taunton, Somerset.....	25,178	18.1	12.7	236,973	L. Attwell.....	S. H. Payne.
Tenterden, Kent.....	3,472	14.6	14.1	23,905	Ivo T. Emberson....	Rev. W. Walsh.
Tewkesbury, Glouces....	4,352	18.3	14.6	26,479	Emlyn Davies.....	H. Crouch.
Thetford, Norfolk.....	4,098	15.0	14.0	20,433	G. R. Blaydon.....	C. J. Sear.
Thornaby on Tees, Yorks..	21,333	22.0	13.9	91,307	J. R. Carr.....	W. Shepherd.
Thurrock Essex.....	68,500	20.3	10.0	465,242	A. E. Poole, LL.B.	†W. C. Atten- borough.
Tipton, Staffs.....	35,814	22.9	10.5	148,086	K. W. Madin.....	Arthur Jones.
Tiverton, Devon.....	9,610	16.2	12.5	64,496	W. Follett Pugsley.	L. R. Y. Carey.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.)	22,222	13.0	16.7	114,412	K. H. Chorlton....	F. Sunderland.
Torquay, Devon.....	49,105	16.0	17.8	534,243	Herbert A. Held, O.B.E., M.A.	C. T. Bowden.
Torrington, Great Devon..	2,913	16.0	13.0	12,392	Reginald Boase....	L. S. Hutchings.
Totnes, Devon.....	4,520	14.4	12.7	34,502	George E. Windcatt.	Mrs. L. Ramsden.
Tottenham, Middlesex...	157,772	17.9	13.8	976,917	Eric Townson, LL.B.	Mrs. M. C. Irving.
TRURO, Cornwall.....	11,047	10.0	25.0	81,648	L. Jago Carlyon....	A. A. Behenna.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent.....	35,365	14.7	12.4	475,500	John Whitehead....	T. C. Allan.
Twickenham, Middlesex...	39,906	18.5	12.8	1,025,187	W. H. Jones.....	P. H. Durham.
§Tynemouth, Northumb.	64,592	21.9	14.3	423,594	Fred G. Egner.....	John Lisle.
Uxbridge, Middx.....	31,880	18.9	9.9	430,606	J. Poole.....	†W. G. Pomeroy.
§WAKEFIELD, Yorks.....	59,122	16.7	13.1	394,754	W. S. des Forges....	Mrs. E. H. Crowe.
§Wallasey, Cheshire.....	97,626	21.0	14.3	865,666	E. Evans, M.A., LL.B.	W. B. Millward.
Wallingford, Berks.....	2,840	9.4	14.3	22,386	Francis R. Hedges..	J. A. Johnstone.
Walsend, Northumb.....	44,587	24.2	11.9	254,392	Charles E. Bradbury	Annie M. Wallace.
§Walsall, Staffs.....	103,059	21.2	11.9	553,435	W. S. Brooks, LL.M.	M. J. Kavanagh.
Walthamstow, Essex.....	132,972	18.9	13.2	867,336	G. A. Blakeley.....	A. G. Bottomley, O.B.E., M.P.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value, £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Wanstead & Woodford...	43,129	18.8	12.8	566,908	R. T. Binks.....	F. G. Booth.
Wareham, Dorset.....	2,058	20.0	13.7	14,840	H. Kirk, M.A., LL.B.	Rev. H. Kirkpatrick
Warrington, Lancs.....	79,317	21.5	12.3	434,840	W. E. Lockley, B.A.	W. A. Boulting.
Warwick.....	13,459	18.6	12.1	106,191	H. C. F. M. Fillmore	W. V. Collier.
Watford, Herts.....	56,805	18.5	14.6	636,939	A. N. Schofield, LL.M.	James Wright.
Wednesbury, Staffs.....	31,531	20.3	11.3	144,032	G. F. Thompson, M.A.	F. A. Wadsworth.
Wellington, Northants.....	21,223	11.8	10.8	158,685	F. E. Gadd.....	† Charles Ford.
WELLS, Somerset.....	4,831	12.1	9.9	43,607	H. J. Dodd.....	H. Sealey.
Wembley, Middlesex.....	48,561	18.5	9.3	1,440,618	Kenneth Tansley.....	F. P. Crook.
Wenlock, Salop.....	14,149	22.2	13.5	47,333	Frederick W. Derry.	T. W. Howells.
West Bromwich, Staffs.....	81,303	20.6	11.7	387,984	George F. Darlow.....	J. J. Grant.
					O.B.E., B.A., LL.B.	
West Ham, Essex.....	294,278	21.7	14.5	1,268,823	E. E. King.....	Mrs. E. C. Cook.
West Hartlepool, Durham.....	68,134	19.0	15.0	402,245	E. J. Waggott.....	M. Bloom.
Weston super Mare, Som.....	28,554	17.6	14.2	413,674	J. C. Kitchen.....	W. B. Craig.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset.....	22,188	23.1	13.1	315,977	Percy Smallman,	C. H. J. Kaile.
					O.B.E.	
Whitley Bay, Northumberland.....	24,210	14.7	14.4	283,966	A. S. Ruddock,	† Mrs. F. M. Laws.
					M.B.E.	
Whitehaven, Cumberland.....	21,159	22.1	11.1	102,712	A. D. Vickerman.....	John Gill.
Wickham, Durham.....	20,756	16.0	10.6	133,785	Joseph Bugge.....	† T. Fawcett.
Widnes, Lancs.....	40,619	24.3	11.9	222,903	James Wallace,	J. O'Garra.
					O.B.E.	
Wigan, Lancs.....	85,357	18.7	12.9	440,536	W. G. Tyrer, C.B.E.	Frank William
					LL.M.	Roberts.
Willenhall, Staffs.....	21,150	21.1	11.0	115,757	H. D. E. MacVitie.....	† H. J. G. Millichip.
Willenden, Middlesex.....	184,434	13.0	8.8	1,633,607	W. T. Pirie, O.B.E.	A. E. Nunn.
Wilton, Wilts.....	2,195	11.6	13.4	12,682	G. L. Lush.....	The Countess of
						Pembroke, C.B.E.
Wimbledon, Surrey.....	59,524	12.8	11.9	811,330	E. M. Neave.....	C. W. Black.
Winchelsea, Sussex.....	693	—	—	—	Edwin P. Dawes.....	P. A. M. Freeman.
WINCHESTER, Hants.....	23,970	17.4	12.3	260,952	F. W. Kempton.....	C. G. Sankey.
Windsor, Berks (Royal).....	20,287	17.7	13.9	183,900	J. W. Hambridge.....	A. W. Bull.
Wisbech, I. of Ely.....	12,006	17.3	13.9	80,406	J. E. Siddall, LL.M.	E. Hickling.
Woking, Surrey.....	29,913	18.8	10.9	473,347	F. H. Smith, LL.D.	† Maj. C. H. May,
						M.C.
Wokingham, Berks.....	7,294	18.0	16.5	57,804	J. H. E. Clifton.....	D. Goddard.
Wolverhampton.....	133,212	21.5	11.0	998,280	J. Brock Allen, B.A.	W. Lawley.
Wood Green, Middlesex.....	54,181	16.8	12.3	542,695	H. Chubb, LL.B.	F. Corbett.
Woodstock, Oxon.....	1,484	21.1	14.8	6,602	Stanley Henman.....	V. H. Price.
WORCESTER.....	50,546	20.2	12.1	413,951	C. H. Digby-Seymour, M.A.	F. Bullock.
Workington, Cumb.....	24,751	20.3	12.6	132,425	John R. Cockfield.....	J. Gilmore.
Workshop, Notts.....	26,285	19.7	10.3	163,123	W. A. Williams.....	E. W. Darven.
Worthing, W. Sussex.....	46,224	17.4	19.1	968,432	E. G. Townsend,	J. A. Mason.
					O.B.E.	
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk.....	56,771	25.1	14.4	345,000	F. Conway, O.B.E.	J. W. Beckett.
					M.A. [D.S.O.]	
Yeovil, Somerset.....	19,977	21.7	13.6	167,224	Maj. H. C. C. Batten.	W. S. Vosper.
YORK.....	84,813	21.2	12.8	691,176	T. C. Benfield.....	† F. Gaines.

LONDON FIRE FORCES, *Regional Fire Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.2.*

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade the churchwardens and overseers in every parish were required, under Acts passed in 1707 and 1774, to provide fire engines and ladders, and the leading insurance companies also organised private fire brigades, which were amalgamated in 1832 to form the London Fire Engine Establishment. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities and established "The Metropolitan Fire Brigade," which (Jan. 1, 1867) also took over the fire escapes provided by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, a voluntary body which had been founded in 1836. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

The Brigade has been augmented very considerably for the purposes of the late War, and

its members, with those of the *Auxiliary Fire Service (A.F.S.)* showed unflinching courage and devotion to duty throughout the "Battle of London." The London Fire Brigade and London Auxiliary Fire Service in common with all fire brigades in England, Wales, and Scotland had been taken over by the State for the duration of the war, and formed part of the National Fire Service.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, totalled 20,572, the fires numbered 9,129, chimney fires 2,369, false alarms 2,418, and the calls to perform special services numbered 656.

Chief Regional Fire Officer—F. W. Delve, C.B.E.

Fire Force Commanders—

34 Area—A. A. Wooder.

36 Area—C. P. McDuell, O.B.E.

37 Area—F. W. Bates.

38 Area—A. Netherwood, K.M.

R.T.F.—H. J. W. King, K.M.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,066 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 126 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (5,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire) estimated at mid-year 1940, 2,523,000.

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,424 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawdd 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Uk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taf* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conwy* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. A collection of Celtic bronze and iron weapons, etc., found near Holyhead in 1943, and regarded as one of the most important finds of pre-Roman antiquities yet made in Wales or the whole of Britain, is housed in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff. The Roman conquest of South

Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the *Atrebatians*. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic *Goidels* and *Erythrons* into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Lumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the *Waelisc* of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (633) similarly cut off communication with the *Waelisc* of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015-1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 12th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1242 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created Prince of Wales.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 13 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters. (a) See note, p. 66a.	Acreage.	Population of Counties, 1931.	
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (a)
Anglesey (Shire Hall, Llangefni).....	176,695	49,029	49,025
Brecknockshire (County Hall, Brecon).....	469,281	57,775	57,775
Caernarvonshire (County Offices, Caernarvon)...	364,108	120,829	120,829
Cardiganshire (County Offices, Aberystwyth)...	443,189	55,184	55,184
Carmarthenshire (County Offices, Carmarthen)...	588,474	179,100	197,063
Denbighshire (County Offices, Ruthin).....	427,977	157,648	157,648
Flintshire (County Buildings, Mold).....	103,707	112,849	112,849
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff).....	469,112	766,223	1,225,717
Merionethshire (County Offices, Dolgellay).....	422,372	43,201	43,201
Monmouthshire (County Hall, Newport).....	345,001	345,755	434,958
Montgomeryshire (County Offices, Welshpool)...	510,110	48,473	48,473
Pembrokeshire (County Offices, Haverfordwest)...	393,003	87,179	87,179
Radnorshire (Shirehall, Presteigne).....	301,165	21,314	21,314

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1945-46. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Abercarn, Mon.....	20,551	19-0	9-6	67,117	Leon King.....	† R. Morris.
Aberdare, Glamorg.....	48,751	15-6	14-4	156,583	E. J. Hughes.....	† D. Rees Jones.
Abergavenny, Mon.....	8,608	14-9	15-5	50,716	H. Cook.....	M. L. Beveridge.
Aberllynny, Mon.....	31,803	19-9	10-9	93,194	H. J. Williams.....	† W. E. Hodges.
Aberystwyth Card.....	9,474	12-5	14-7	65,200	H. D. P. Bott.....	A. W. Miller.
BANGOR, Carn.....	10,959	12-2	8-6	72,443	W. Elwyn E. Jones.	Ethel Williams.
Barry, Glamorg.....	38,016	20-2	12-6	241,772	T. D. Howells.....	Mrs. M. Holland.
Beaumaris, Anglesey.....	1,708	17-0	15-7	9,138	J. Hugh Thomas.....	C. V. Taylor.
Brecon.....	5,334	18-7	15-4	33,536	Harold T. Jones.....	M. T. Davies.
Caernarvon.....	8,469	17-1	14-5	49,881	W. P. Davies, LL.B.	R. A. Jones.
Caerphilly, Glamorg.....	35,768	20-5	9-8	109,057	T. F. Owen.....	† T. R. Davies.
§ CARDIFF, Glamorg.....	223,589	20-7	12-5	2,015,752	(See p. 689.)	* (See p. 689.)
Cardigan.....	3,309	11-0	16-7	12,026	Hubert M. Davies.....	Thomas James.
Carmarthen.....	10,310	18-8	13-6	62,943	Howard B. White, M.C.	John Jenkins.
Colwyn Bay.....	20,885	12-7	14-3	224,206	H. E. Braithwaite.....	Ethel M. Hovey.
Conway, Carn.....	8,769	14-6	12-2	64,603	A. L. Ralphs.....	A. I. Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.....	1,057	17-0	13-7	5,387	A. W. Gwyn.....	Emily M. Meller, M.D.
Denbigh.....	7,249	15-7	12-1	35,486	H. Jones.....	H. M. Lewis.
Ebbw Vale, Mon.....	31,695	18-5	11-8	133,030	R. E. Herbert.....	† T. Nicholas.
Flint.....	7,635	18-3	11-9	61,246	J. Bibby Denny.....	J. Williams.
Gellygaer, Glamorg.....	41,043	—	—	125,216	J. Evans.....	† E. Phillips.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.....	6,113	15-6	12-2	30,350	H. W. D. Williams.....	R. Warren.
Kidwelly, Carn.....	2,052	—	—	—	Ernauld H. Jones.....	H. J. Owens.
Lampeter, Card.....	1,742	10-0	18-0	9,026	Wm. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.	O. L. Davies.
Llandoverly, Carn.....	2,006	17-5	13-5	6,086	Maj. A. Pryse Davies.....	A. P. L. Bromage.
Llanelli, Carn.....	38,393	15-6	12-5	174,792	D. J. Phillips.....	Daniel Rees.
Llanfyllin, Monmouth.....	1,449	14-9	11-3	4,437	T. E. A. Jarvis.....	J. Lloyd Thomas.
Llanidloes, Montgom.....	2,356	13-3	13-3	8,500	Arthur Davies.....	G. F. Hamer.
Lluthar, Glamorg.....	26,626	15-5	12-6	96,091	E. Harris.....	† T. W. Jones.
§ Merthyr Tydfil.....	71,108	17-8	14-8	229,216	Edward Roberts.....	S. O. Davies, M.P.
Monmouth, Mon.....	4,793	18-5	12-4	26,545	Ernest Hancock.....	Rees Morgan.
Montgomery.....	888	15-2	13-7	3,165	N.P. Vaughan-Pryce.....	A. R. Jones.
Neath, Glamorg.....	33,240	14-5	12-2	163,931	A. E. I. Curtis.....	F. A. Loader.
§ Newport, Mon.....	89,195	21-4	12-4	746,846	S. M. T. Burpitt.....	Mrs. S. J. Hayward.
§ Ogmore & Garw, Glamorg.....	26,072	19-0	10-8	72,460	D. H. Exton.....	† D. J. Richards.
Pembroke.....	12,009	18-6	15-0	53,722	Ernest Jeff (actg.).....	W. J. Morris.
Pontypool, Mon.....	43,932	16-0	11-8	158,400	W. H. V. Bythway.....	† T. J. Brown.
Pontypridd, Glamorg.....	42,717	20-2	11-8	157,793	H. L. Porcher.....	† Hopkin Smith.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.....	40,672	16-3	13-4	179,203	W. King-Davies.....	John Perkins.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon.....	3,599	23-5	13-5	22,450	W. Cradock Davies.....	G. C. Roberts.
Rhonda, Glamorg.....	14,246	17-2	12-5	377,075	D. J. Jones, O.B.E.....	† G. E. Maslin.
Ruthin, Denbigh.....	3,169	—	—	19,052	D. E. H. Roberts.....	T. J. Dobie.
§ Swansea, Glamorg.....	164,797	19-1	12-6	994,897	(See p. 689.)	(See p. 689.)
Tenby, Pemb.....	4,101	14-3	16-6	26,333	G. Meyrick Price.....	A. Francis, M.B.E.
† Tregadr, Mon.....	23,192	19-8	11-4	67,224	O. Llewellyn.....	† James Travenem.
Welshpool, Montgom.....	5,537	19-0	15-0	27,191	J. Ben Davies.....	T. A. Clemson.
Wrexham, Denbigh.....	23,539	20-3	12-5	165,543	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	N. D. Bird.

§ See note at head of p. 679.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1945.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey...	Marquess of Anglesey, G.C.V.O.	Roger Lloyd.....	His Hon. Judge Evans, K.C.
(2) Brecknock...	Lord Glanusk, D.S.O.....	John Jones.....	Col. Sir John Lloyd, M.C.
(3) Caernarvon.	Brigadier W. H. Wynne Finch, M.C.	Lt.-Col. W. Hilton Parry, M.C.	J. W. Morris, M.C., K.C.
(4) Cardigan...	The Earl of Lisburne.....	Lt.-Col. E. H. Williams.....	His Hon. Judge Evans, K.C.
(5) Carmarthen.	Lord Dynevor.....	R. W. Holmes.....	David Stephens.
(6) Denbigh....	Col. Sir R. W. H. W. Williams	Sir Edmund Spriggs, K.C.V.O.	The Lord Aberconway.
	Wynn, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.		
(7) Flint.....	Rear-Admiral R. G. Rowley-Conwy, C.M.G.	R. Wynne Banks, C.B.E.....	R. G. Scott-Banks.
(8) Glamorgan..	Col. Sir Gerald Trevor Bruce, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Jonah Arnold, O.B.E.....	Stanley Evans.
(9) Merioneth...	Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.....	Maj. D. P. Oliver.....	His Hon. Judge Sir W. N. Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth..	Lord Raglan.....	Maj. T. H. Vile.....	His Hon. Sir S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C.
(11) Montgomery.	Major William John Corbett-Winder.	T. E. Kinsey.....	Clement Davies, K.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke...	Col. L. H. Hlegon, M.C.....	Maj. R. C. E. Barclay.....	Sir W. H. P. Lewis, O.B.E.
(13) Radnor.....	Col. Sir Charles Venables-Llewelyn, Bt.	Maj.-Gen. F. D. Gwynne-Howell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.....	His Hon. Judge Samuel, K.C.

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Gt. Britain and Ireland.—The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership. The language of the people is English. In Wales and Monmouthshire (1931 Census), 77,932 persons aged 3 years and upwards were Welsh-speaking only, and 811,329 were able to speak English and Welsh.

The "Cockney" dialect, formerly prevalent in the more congested areas of London, is being gradually superseded by speech more closely related to "The King's English" as a result of free and compulsory education and the increase of "Listening-in" licences. Strictly speaking, a "Cockney" is one born within the sound of Bow Bells, the chimes of a City Church partly destroyed by enemy action.

Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 7,069 persons speaking Gaelic only (Ross and Cromarty 3,435, Inverness 3,123, Argyll 335, other counties 176), and 137,149 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1931. Gaelic is being revived in Eire.

Bi-Lingualism in the British Empire.

Division.	Population.	Languages Spoken.
WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (1931) ..	2,593,014	Welsh only—77,932 (3%). Welsh and English—811,329 (31.3 %).
SCOTLAND (1931).....	4,842,554	Gaelic only—7,069 (0.15%). Gaelic and English—130,080 (2.69%).
IRELAND (1911).....	4,390,219	Erse only—16,870 (0.38%). Erse and English—582,446 (13.2%).
EIRE (1936).....	2,968,420	Erse only—18,283 (0.6%). Erse and English—666,608 (22.4%).
ISLE OF MAN (1931).....	49,308	Manx and English—529 (1.1%).
CANADA (1941).....	11,506,655	French only—2,181,746 (19%).
NEW ZEALAND (1935).....	1,560,044	French and English—1,474,009 (92.8%).
*UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (1921).....	1,519,488	Maori and English—74,998 (4.8%). Afrikaans and English—693,898 (46%).

* White population only.

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Anglesey.....	John Griffith.....	William Jones.....	R. H. Prothero.....	Arnold Davies, M.D.
(2) Brecknock....	J. L. Davies.....	Albert Jolly.....	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Vacant).....	W. F. W. Betenson, M.B.
(3) Caernarvon...	Mrs. E. M. Marks.....	Gwilym T. Jones, M.A., B.Sc.	William John Jones...	D. E. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
(4) Cardigan.....	Evan Davies.....	Ivor Evans, M.A., B.Sc.	Richard Jones.....	Ernest Jones, M.Sc.
(5) Carmarthen....	John Phillips.....	Daniel Johns, M.Sc.	May. W. R. Lucas, D.S.O., O.B.E.	W. M. Lloyd, M.B.
(6) Denbigh.....	J. D. H. Osborn.....	William Jones, C.B.E.	G. T. Guest, O.B.E.	H. A. Thomas, M.B.
(7) Flint.....	William Roberts.....	W. Hugh Jones.....	A. E. Lindsay.....	A. E. Roberts, M.B.
(8) Glamorgan....	W. Arthur Jones....	David J. Parry, M.A., B.Sc.	Joseph Jones, C.B.E.	A. R. Culley, M.D.
(9) Merioneth....	Hugh Tudor.....	Hugh John Owen....	Richard Jones.....	E. Lewys-Lloyd, M.D.
(10) Monmouth....	William Jones.....	Vernon Lawrence, O.B.E.	May. W. R. Lucas, D.S.O., O.B.E.	D. Rodyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(11) Montgomery..	Thomas Williams....	Col. G. R. D. Harrison	Capt. H. C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.C.	Ivor J. Jones, M.D.
(12) Pembroke....	S. J. Morris.....	W. E. Burton, LL.B.	A. T. N. Evans, O.B.E.	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B.
(13) Radnor.....	Col. Sir C. Venables-Llewelyn, Bt.	Philip Parker.....	A. S. Michael.....	T. E. Jones-Davies, M.D.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the port of the South Wales coalfields, has a municipal area of 16,785 acres, and a population (1938) of 227,765. Within the city are 90 separate industries; including ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pit-wood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of the Welsh Board of Health, and the "Hall of Nations" (1938). The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1945-46), W. R. Wills.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. Hugh Jones, K.C.
Recorder, Hildreth Glyn-Jones, K.C. (1945).
Town Clerk & Clk. of Peace S. Tapper Jones, LL.B.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal area is 24,342 acres, with a population at the census of 1931 of 164,825. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, the 17th-century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore, and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III. and James II., & from Cromwell and Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1945-46), W. Dewitt.
Recorder, Major Herbert Edmund Davies, K.C. (1944).
Town Clerk, T. B. Bowen, M.A.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND.

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. CREST.—An Imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned *or*, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and un-

guled *or*, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs *or*; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacessit."

Tourist Traffic.

The amount spent in the U.K. (1937) by incoming visitors was probably about £23,000,000, and U.K. travellers spent abroad about £37,000,000. Canada estimated her revenue (1937) from incoming visitors (mostly from U.S.) at \$295,000,000 (nearly £50,000,000). In 1938 British subjects on pleasure cruises to places out of Europe numbered—Outward 22,437; Inward 21,864.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38'$ N. latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 30''$ and $6^{\circ} 14'$ W. longitude. Its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 30,410 square miles. The population (at the census of 1931) was 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921; estimated population (June 30, 1940), 5,030,000.

Land's End to John o' Groats.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groats' house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfriesshire; and Whitecomb (2,695 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (20 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (177 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled

beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The construction of a *Forth (Road) Bridge* (a suspension bridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long with 2 main spans of 2,400 feet) close to the railway bridge, was under discussion in 1944 (approximate cost £3,260,000).

In August, 1945, the *Tummel-Gary* and *Gairloch* hydro-electric scheme was confirmed by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erich in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Mares in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is $375\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,856. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Pomona* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 200 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present

form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorensis*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, *Beinn-an-Oir* (2,571 feet), and *Beinn Chaolais* (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

The offices of the *Scottish Travel Association* are at 20, York Place, Edinburgh.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The *Picts* seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Pict's Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the *Picts* were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by

Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between *Pict* and *Brython* is still to be seen in the *Catraig*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (632), and towards the close of the 6th century the *Scots* under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1563 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.), and their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killicrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender) fell back on the defensive, and the Jacobite movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 74 members, of whom 38 represent Counties, 33 represent Burghs and 3 represent Scottish Universities. On account of the scattered nature of the constituency, the election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

Counties and Headquarters	Population, 1931	Acres	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,430	1,261,521	Margt. of Aberdeen, O.B.E.	C. W. Sleigh, O.B.E., LL.D.
*Angus (Forfar)	270,190	559,037	Earl of Airlie, K.T., M.C.	Earl of Airlie, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Argyll (Lochalsh)	63,014	1,990,472	The Duke of Argyll	Peter Ferguson.
Argyll (Argyll)	285,182	724,523	Gen. Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. M.V.O., LL.D.	The Earl of Glasgow, D.S.O.
Banff (Banff)	54,835	403,153	James Archibald	[Bt., D.S.O.]
Berwick (Duns)	26,601	292,535	The Earl of Home, K.T.	Col Sir Geo. Abercromby, The Earl of Home, K.T.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,828	139,658	Duke of Montrose, C.B., C.V.O., V.D.	James J. Morton
Caithness (Wick)	25,626	438,833	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., K.T., C.M.G.	Com. R. R. G. Browne Henderson, R.N. [C.B.E.]
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	31,947	34,927	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Capt. J. P. Younger, J. R. Rutherford, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	147,751	157,433	Lt.-Col. Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt., K.T., D.S.O.	
Dumfries (Dumfries)	81,060	686,302	(Vacant).	Sir Hugh S. Gladstone
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,369	170,971	The Marquess of Tweeddale.	Major Broun Lindsay.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	40,805	304,931	Brig. H. W. Holdsworth, D.S.O., M.C.	Lt.-Col. M. J. Grant-Peterkin, O.B.E.
Fife (Cupar)	276,261	322,844	Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G.	Maj. Sir R. S. Nairn, Bt.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,082	2,659,094	Sir Donald W. Cameron of Lochiel, K.T., C.M.G.	Sir Donald W. Cameron of Lochiel, K.T., C.M.G.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	39,864	244,482	The Viscount Arbuthnott.	The Viscount Arbuthnott.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,451	52,410	Lt.-Col. H. K. Purvis-Russell-Montgomery.	William Brown.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	30,341	575,832	The Earl of Galloway ..	Capt. F. Wickham-Weekes
*Lanark (Lanark)	1,585,968	572,821	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C.	Major J. B. L. Monteith, C.B.E.
*Midlothian (Edinburgh)	526,277	234,325	Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.	John D. Tod.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,294	104,252	The Earl of Leven, K.T.	The Earl of Leven, K.T.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	22,075	240,847	Alfred Baikie, C.B.	Alexander Calder.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,036	222,240	Lt.-Col. Wm. Thorburn.	Capt. R. J. Thomson.
Perth (Perth)	120,772	1,595,802	Lord Kinnaird	William Henderson.
Renfrew (Paisley)	228,375	153,332	A. A. H. Speirs	M. A. Taylor, K.B.E.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	62,802	1,977,248	Sir H. D. Mackenzie, Bt.	Major John Stirling.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	45,977	426,028	Duke of Buccleuch, G.C.V.O.	Duke of Buccleuch, G.C.V.O.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,608	170,793	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer	Sir S. S. Steel, Bt.
Shetland (Lerwick)	21,410	352,319	Alfred Baikie	Maj. E. P. Adie, M.C.
Stirling (Stirling)	166,447	288,842	Col. Sir G. Stirling, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O.	George McLaren.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	16,100	1,297,914	Brig.-Gen. G. C. B. Paynter, O.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Dr. J. D. Macrae.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	81,426	76,861	Marq. of Linlithgow, K.T.	Robert Crichton.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	29,299	311,984	Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.	Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1931) of 439,010 (over the enlarged area). The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-82), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the National and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (Nov. 10, 1944-47), John Ireland Falconer.

Town Clerk, John Storrar, M.G., B.L., S.S.C.

City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, C.B.E., M.A., B.COX.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres, and a population (1931 Census) of 1,088,462 (estimated at 1,128,473 at Midsummer 1939). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 126 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (Nov. 7, 1946-49), Hector McNeill.

Town Clerk, William Kerr, C.B.E., J.P.

City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont, C.A.

OTHER SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Aberdeen	Charles Hornal	A. C. Morrison, O.B.E., LL.B.	John Gauld.
Angus (Forfar)	R. H. Anderson	Thomas C. Lowson	R. K. K. Ogilvie.
Argyll	Donald Smith	Malcolm Sinclair	Donald A. Ross, O.B.E.
Ayr	J. R. Lockie, O.B.E.	John Howie	Capt. H. F. M. Munro, O.B.E.
Banff	R. J. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E.	George I. Strath, O.B.E.
Berwick	B. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	C. J. L. Romanes, W.S.	David W. S. Brown.
Bute	David Arnot	James M. Matheson	John Robertson, O.B.E.
Caithness	James Robertson, Wick.	James Robertson, Wick.	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	Norman A. Scorgie, B.L.	James Cuthbert	David Robertson.
Dumbarton	A. A. Templeton	David McIntosh	A. J. McIntosh, O.B.E.
Dumfries	John C. Grant	Bertram McGowan	William Black, O.B.E.
East Lothian	Thomas Gibb	A. C. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E. D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	Robert McGill	D. A. Shiach, T.D.	William Stewart, O.B.E.
Fife	J. Methven Mitchell, M.B.E.	C. D. Pagan, W.S.	V. G. Savi.
Inverness	J. W. McKillop	Gordon H. Munro, M.A.	William Fraser.
Kincardine	J. Slevin, M.A., LL.B.	F. W. Robertson	Robert Mitchell, O.B.E.
Kinross	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	Alexander C. Sim.
Kirkcudbright	A. L. Bushnell	Patrick Gifford	C. Hutchinson (actg.).
Lanark	William C. Brownlie	Thomas Rodger	Thomas Renfrew, M.B.E.
Midlothian	James McBoyle	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E. D.S.O.
Nairn	John McDonald	G. S. Storm	William Stewart, O.B.E.
Orkney	D. M. Wood	William Davie	G. H. Cheyne, B.E.M.
Peebles	John Mackie	William T. Blackwood, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E. D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Col. W. Gray, D.S.O.	Alexander C. Sim, O.B.E.
Renfrew	Robert Urquhart	John MacRobert, W.S.	John Robertson, O.B.E.
Ross & Cromarty	T. S. H. Burns, M.A., LL.B.	W. S. Dewar	Wm. MacLean.
Roxburgh	James H. Hume	T. Y. Smeall	David W. S. Brown, M.B.E.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mounray Kinnaird	David W. S. Brown, M.B.E.
Shetland	John N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson	Thomas Stuart.
Stirling	George J. Sheriff	Jas. Macpherson	William Whyte.
South Ayrshire	Archibald Argo, Golspie.	A. J. Macrae, Dornoch	Douglas G. Ross, Dornoch.
West Lothian	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E. D.S.O.
Wigtown	D. A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Colin Campbell.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 9,002 acres, and a population (Census 1931) of 175,583 (an increase of 7,268 since 1921). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. There are public parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, fruit, &c., canning, linoleum manufacturing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 37 members and sends 2 members to Parliament. *Broughty Ferry*, the eastern portion of Dundee, is a noted holiday resort.

The Lord Provost (Nov. 8, 1940-46), Sir Garnet Wilson, LL.D.
Town Clerk, William Forland.
City Chamberlain, James McNeill.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,021 acres, with a population (Census 1931) of 167,258. The chief industries are quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen, jute and linen manufacture. Being built of grey granite the beauty and cleanliness of the town have an irresistible appeal. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous, its many beautiful buildings including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1794), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (Nov. 10, 1944-47), Sir Thomas Mitchell.
Town Clerk, D. B. Gunn, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.
City Chamberlain, D. R. Bishop, F.S.A.A.

BURGHs OF SCOTLAND IN ORDER OF POPULATION (1931 CENSUS).

NOTE.—R signifies a Royal Burgh; P, a Parliamentary Burgh. Remainder are Police Burghs.

BURGH	POPULATION	BURGH	POPULATION	BURGH	POPULATION
1. Glasgow, R.P.	1,688,461	68. Denny and Dumspice	5,512	130. Turrif	2,298
2. Edinburgh, R.P.	439,010	69. Burntisland, R.P.	5,339	131. Auchtermuchty	2,254
3. Dundee, R.P.	175,583	70. Kilwinning	5,324	132. Eyemouth	2,231
4. Aberdeen, R.P.	167,458	71. Girvan	5,292	133. Newburgh, R.	2,152
5. Paisley, P.	85,441	72. Milnraie	5,056	134. Millport	2,083
6. Greenock, P.	78,948	73. Armadale	4,854	135. Melrose	2,052
7. Motherwell and Wishaw	64,708	74. Carnoustie	4,806	136. Moffat	2,006
8. Clydebank	46,963	75. Blaugowie and Rat-tray	4,676	137. Kinghorn, R.P.	2,001
9. Kirkcaldy, R.P.	43,874	76. Galston	4,601	138. Markinch	1,988
10. Coatbridge	43,053	77. Cupar, R.P.	4,596	139. Newton-Stewart	1,914
11. Kilmarnock, P.	38,099	78. Tranent	4,526	140. Coupar-Angus	1,883
12. Hamilton, P.	37,863	79. Inverurie, R.P.	4,524	141. Queensferry, R.P.	1,798
13. Ayr, R.P.	36,784	80. Bonnyrigg and Lass-wade	4,483	142. Duns	1,788
14. Falkirk, P.	36,565	81. Keith	4,424	143. Sanquhar, R.P.	1,753
15. Dunfermline, R.P.	34,954	82. Haddington, R.	4,405	144. Cullough	1,690
16. Perth, R.P.	34,807	83. Lewick	4,321	145. Bancheil, R.P.	1,688
17. Airdrie, P.	25,954	84. Maybole	4,210	146. Fincoclyth	1,675
18. Rutherglen, R.P.	25,157	85. Nairn, R.P.	4,201	147. Alyth	1,662
19. Dumfries, R.P.	22,795	86. Stonehaven	4,185	148. Portsoy	1,651
20. Stirling, R.P.	22,593	87. Forres, R.P.	4,169	149. Pittenweem, R.P.	1,619
21. Inverness, R.P.	22,582	88. Newmilns and Green-holm	3,979	150. Portknockie	1,619
22. Dumbarton, R.P.	21,546	89. Annan, R.P.	3,959	151. Stromness	1,592
23. Port-Glasgow, P.	19,580	90. Loanhead	3,940	152. Grantown-on-Spey	1,577
24. Buckhaven and Methil	17,643	91. Lossiemouth	3,914	153. Callander	1,572
25. Arbroath, R.P.	17,637	92. Kelso	3,855	154. Aberfeldy	1,505
26. Hawick, P.	17,059	93. Alva	3,820	155. Dollar	1,485
27. Musselburgh, P.	16,996	94. Huntly	3,778	156. Dufttown	1,454
28. Renfrew, R.P.	14,986	95. Stornoway	3,771	157. Invergordon	1,417
29. Alloa	13,322	96. Dunbar, R.	3,751	158. Tain, R.P.	1,383
30. Galashiels, P.	13,102	97. Linlithgow, R.P.	3,666	159. Biggar	1,323
31. Johnstone	12,837	98. Cumnock and Holm-head	3,653	160. Laurencekirk	1,316
32. Cowdenbeath	12,731	99. Kirkwall, R.P.	3,517	161. Ellon	1,300
33. Peterhead, P.	12,545	100. Banff, R.P.	3,489	162. Rothes	1,292
34. Barrhead	12,308	101. North Berwick, R.	3,473	163. Wigtown, R.	1,261
35. Irvine, R.P.	12,032	102. Kirriemuir	3,326	164. Burghhead	1,255
36. Kirkintilloch	11,871	103. Kilsenny, Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester, R.P.	3,325	165. Auchtermuchty, R.	1,253
37. Grangemouth	11,798	104. Macduff	3,276	166. Coldstream	1,233
38. Montrose, R.P.	10,196	105. Newport	3,275	167. Ballater	1,198
39. Saltcoats	10,173	106. Darvel	3,232	168. Charlestown of Aberlour	1,175
40. Bathgate	10,097	107. Inverkeithing, R.P.	3,185	169. Ladybank and Monkston	1,128
41. Borrowstounness	10,095	108. Tayport	3,164	170. Elie and Earlsferry, R.	1,098
42. Fraserburgh	9,720	109. Jedburgh, R.	3,057	171. Rosehearty	1,079
43. Forfar, R.P.	9,660	110. Dalbeattie	3,011	172. Kingussie	1,067
44. Rothsay, R.	9,346	111. Castle-Douglas	3,008	173. Crail, R.P.	1,058
45. Lochgelly	9,297	112. Monifieth	2,984	174. Inverberrie, R.P.	1,032
46. Helensburgh	8,903	113. Tillycultry	2,953	175. Lochmaben, R.P.	1,014
47. Gourock	8,844	114. Thurso	2,946	176. Old Meldrum	980
48. Elgin, R.P.	8,810	115. Bridge of Allan	2,997	177. Lochgilphead	974
49. Dunoon	8,780	116. Penicuik	2,750	178. Cove and Kilcregan	954
50. Buckie	8,688	117. Stewarton	2,749	179. Whithorn, R.	951
51. Troon	8,544	118. Dunblane	2,692	180. Gatehouse	888
52. Prestwick	8,538	119. Lockerbie	2,574	181. East Linton	882
53. St. Andrews, R.P.	8,469	120. Dingwall, R.P.	2,554	182. Fortrose, R.P.	875
54. Kilsyth	7,551	121. Fort-William	2,527	183. Aberchirder	868
55. Wick, R.P.	7,548	122. Cockenzie and Port Seton	2,526	184. Cromarty, P.	837
56. Dalkeith	7,502	123. Kinross	2,525	185. Doune	822
57. Leven	7,411	124. Leslie	2,477	186. Falkland, R.	791
58. Ardrossan	6,888	125. Langholm	2,448	187. Tobermory	771
59. Brechin, R.P.	6,838	126. Whitburn	2,440	188. Kintore, R.P.	756
60. Stranraer, R.	6,420	127. Prestonpans	2,426	189. Dornoch, R.P.	725
61. Campbeltown, R.P.	6,309	128. Innerleithen	2,359	190. Lauder, R.	728
62. Lanark, R.P.	6,178	129. Kirkcudbright, R.P.	2,311	191. Abernethy	595
63. Largs	6,115			192. Culross, R.P.	495
64. Peebles, R.	5,853			193. Inveraray, R.P.	455
65. Oban, P.	5,759			194. New Galloway, R.	307
66. Selkirk, R.P.	5,667				
67. Crieff	5,544				

* Town with privileges of a Royal Burgh.

SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

At the Union of the Crowns of Scotland and England a Secretary of State was appointed for Scotland, but the office was abolished in 1746, and from 1782 until 1885 Scottish Affairs were entrusted to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who acted therein under the advice of the Lord Advocate. In 1885 the office of Secretary for Scotland was revived, and in 1926 was raised to a principal Secretaryship of State.

SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

1885 The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.	1922 Viscount Novar.
1886 Rt. Hon. G. O. Trevelyan.	1924 Rt. Hon. W. Adamson.
1886 The Earl of Dalhousie.	1924 Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gilmour, Bt.
1886 Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.	1929 Rt. Hon. W. Adamson.
1887 The Marquess of Lothian.	1931 Rt. Hon. Sir A. Sinclair, Bt.
1892 Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt.	1932 Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Collins, K.B.E., O.M.G.
1895 Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	1936 Rt. Hon. Walter E. Elliot, M.C.
1903 Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray (Lord Dunedin).	1937 Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. D. J. Colville.
1905 The Marquess of Linlithgow.	1940 Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, M.C.
1905 Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair (Lord Pentland)	1941 Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, LL.D.
1912 Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood.	1945 Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.
1916 Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant.	1945 Rt. Hon. J. Westwood.
1916 Rt. Hon. R. Munro.	

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland, specially convened for that purpose. The following were elected on July 5, 1945:—

Earl of Rothes.	Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, M.C.
Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T., V.D., T.D.	Viscount Arbuthnot.
Earl of Perth, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Lord Saltoun, M.C.
Earl of Haddington, M.C., T.D.	Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.
Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.	Lord Sempill, A.R.C.
Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Polwarth.

SCOTTISH CELTIC AND TERRITORIAL TITLES.

Chiefs and landowners in Scotland are entitled to add to their surnames, patronymical or territorial, designations derived from their clan or estate. Form of signature is prescribed by 1672 cap. 47. When so used, these titles are legally regarded as part of the surname, and in address "Esq." is omitted, being inferred. Such titles are admissible in official documents and registers; are also borne by wife, heir and daughters, and when derived from actual land-ownership, or by descent, are assumable without further formality. Otherwise a Lyon Court certificate of recognition is required.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND.

The Sovereign.	Dukes' eldest sons.	Knights of other Orders as in England.
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).	Earls, in order as Dukes.	Solicitor-General for Scotland.
The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles, and nephews (successively) of the Sovereign.	Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Lyon King of Arms.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively—within their own localities and during holding of office).	Marquesses' eldest sons.	Sheriffs Principal.
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.	Dukes' younger sons.	Knights Bachelor.
Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.	Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively—if not Peers).	Sheriffs Substitute.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively—if Peers).	Lord Justice-General.	Companions of Orders as in England.
Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland.	Lord Clerk-Register.	Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Hereditary Master of the Household.	Lord Advocate.	Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).	Lord Justice-Clerk.	Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Viscounts, in order as Dukes.	Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Earls' eldest sons.	Officers of British Empire Order.
	Marquesses' younger sons.	Baronets' eldest sons.
	Barons, in order as Dukes.	Knights' eldest sons successively (nom Garter to Bachelor).
	Viscounts' eldest sons.	Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
	Earls' younger sons.	Members of British Empire Order.
	Barons' eldest sons.	Baronets' younger sons.
	Knights of the Garter.	Knights' younger sons.
	Privy Counsellors not included in above ranks.	King's Counsel.
	Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).	Esquires.
	Viscounts' younger sons.	Gentlemen.
	Barons' younger sons.	
	Sons of Life Peers.	
	Baronets.	
	Knights of the Thistle.	
	Knights of St. Patrick.	

IRELAND.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizna Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Adull Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Moine* (Slieve Donard 2,795 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carratuohill 3,474 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which *Lough Neagh* (250 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the *Shannon Chain of Loughs*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the *Erne Chain of Loughs*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Cara* and *Com* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardr* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn McCool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Fingdall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgaill* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaidstír, Laiginstír, Mumans-tír and Kunnak-tír). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen

are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorised him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 500 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1177 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

AREA AND POPULATION OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES, Counties (with Assize Towns), and County Boroughs.	Acreage.	Population, Census 1937.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast).....	702,900	197,266	180
Belfast County Borough.....	15,289	438,086	18,254
Armagh (Armagh).....	312,767	108,815	223
Down (Downpatrick).....	609,057	210,687	221
Fermanagh (Enniskillen).....	417,912	54,569	84
Londonderry (Londonderry).....	512,580	94,923	110
Londonderry County Borough.....	2,108	47,813	15,938
Tyrone (Omagh).....	779,548	127,586	105
Total, Northern Ireland.....	3,352,251	*1,279,745	244

*Males, 623,154; Females, 656,591. Increase, 1926-1937, 1.8 per cent.

Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs.	Acreage.	Population, 1943.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
Eire :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow).....	221,485	33,862	98
Dublin (Dublin).....	208,984	123,923	380
Dublin County Borough.....	18,740	495,074	16,908
Kildare (Naas).....	418,644	64,559	99
Kilkenny (Kilkenny).....	509,470	68,006	85
Leix (Maryborough).....	424,292	49,260	74
Longford (Longford).....	257,935	37,107	92
Louth (Dundalk).....	202,814	65,108	205
Meath (Trim).....	577,824	65,298	72
Offaly (Tullamore).....	493,636	52,029	67
Westmeath (Mullingar).....	435,605	56,133	82
Wexford (Wexford).....	581,061	91,136	100
Wicklow (Wicklow).....	500,250	58,295	75
	4,851,340	1,259,790	166
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis).....	787,756	86,192	70
Cork (Cork).....	1,840,908	271,064	94
Cork County Borough.....	2,685	75,484	17,992
Kerry (Tralee).....	1,161,705	136,072	75
Limerick (Limerick).....	661,585	100,141	97
Limerick (Limerick) County Borough.....	2,386	42,070	11,284
Tipperary (Clonmel).....	1,051,292	136,939	83
Waterford (Waterford).....	452,840	48,143	68
Waterford County Borough.....	1,438	27,825	12,384
	5,962,595	923,930	99
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway).....	1,467,660	166,231	72
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon).....	376,764	46,279	72
Mayo (Castlebar).....	1,333,941	150,985	72
Roscommon (Roscommon).....	608,540	74,062	78
Sligo (Sligo).....	443,917	62,842	91
	4,230,822	500,339	76
ULSTER (part of).			
Cavan (Cavan).....	467,162	71,660	98
Donegal (Lifford).....	1,193,581	136,035	73
Monaghan (Monaghan).....	318,985	57,959	116
	1,979,728	265,654	86
Total.....	17,024,485	†2,949,713	111

† Males, 1,489,585; Females, 1,460,128.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Earl Granville, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., born 1880; appointed Governor September 7, 1945 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Govnorire, Belfast; Telephones: Hillsborough 244). £8,000
Private Secretary, Commander Oscar Henderson, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).
Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. de C. Martelli, M.V.O., M.C.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland.

Andrews, Sir James, Bt., D.L., LL.D. (<i>Lord Chief Justice</i>)	1924	Davison, Sir Joseph, D.L., J.P.	1940	Maginess, W. B., LL.D., M.P.	1945
Andrews, John M., C.H., D.L., M.P.	1922	Dixon, Sir Thomas J., Bt., H.M.L.	1930	Midgley, H. C., M.P., J.P.	1943
Babington, Sir Anthony B. (<i>Lord Justice</i>)	1926	Glentoran, The Lord, O.B.E., D.L., M.P.	1923	Moore, Rev. R., M.P.	1943
Bangor, The Viscount, O.B.F., D.L.	1931	Gordon, J. F.	1938	Mulholland, Hon. Sir Henry, Bt., D.L.	1930
Barbour, Sir Milne, Bt., D.L.	1925	Grant, William, M.P., J.P.	1941	Murphy, E. S. (<i>Lord Justice</i>)	1939
Bates, Sir Dawson, Bt., D.L.	1922	Hall-Thompson, Lt.-Col. S. H., D.L., M.P., J.P.	1944	Nugent, Maj. Sir Roland T., D.L.	1944
Brooke, Sir Basil, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P.	1933	Kilmorey, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L.	1936	O'Neill, Sir Hugh, Bt., D.L.	1922
Charlemont, The Viscount, D.L.	1926	Leslie, J. G., D.L., J.P.	1942	Robb, J. H., K.C.	1937
Corkey, The Very Rev. R., Phil.D.	1943	Londonderry, The Marquess of, K.G., M.V.O., H.M.L.	1922	Sinclair, Maj. J. M., M.P.	1943
Craig, Capt. Charles C., D.L.	1923	Lowry, W., K.C., M.P.	1943	Warnock, J. E., K.C., M.P.	1944
		McCullagh, Sir C., Bt., D.L., J.P.	1941	<i>Clerk of the Privy Council</i> , R. Gransden, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.	
		MacDermott, Mr. Justice (J. C.), K.C.	1940	<i>Deputy Clerk</i> , L. G. P. Freer.	

The Senate.

Bangor, The Viscount, O.B.E., D.L. Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor Boyle, Maj. J. C., D.L.	1946	Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir T. J., Bt., H.M.L.		McAllister, T. S. Maguire, Joseph, J.P. Nelson, Thomas. Nugent, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir R. T., D.L. Smyth, Wm. James. Stevenson, Wm. E. Stewart, Kennedy. Taylor, Henry, M.B.E. Wilton, Wm. M.
Browne, Gerald, M.B.E. Corkey, Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R., M.A., Phil.D. Cunningham, Joseph. Davison, Rt. Hon. Sir J., D.L.		Dobbs, Maj. A. F., D.L. Glendenning, J. C., D.L. Herdman, Sir E., K.B.E. Kingan, Wm. S., D.L. Lennon, J. G. Leslie, Rt. Hon. J. G., H.M.L., J.P. Londonderry, The Mayor of Lynch, Thaddeus, J.P.		

The House of Commons.

<i>Belfast</i> (16 Members). Alexander, R. B., J.P. Beattie, J., J.P. Campbell, T. J., M.A., K.C. Diamond, Henry. Downey, Hugh. Getgood, Robert. [D.L. Glentoran, Rt. Hon. Lord, O.B.E., Grant, Rt. Hon. William, J.P. Hall-Thompson, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. S. H., D.L., J.P. Henderson, T. Midgley, Rt. Hon. H. C., J.P. Nixon, J. W., M.B.E. Sinclair, Maj. Rt. Hon. J. M. Thompson, Frederick. Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., K.C. Wilson, A. F.		Patrick, Brig. J. Topping, W. W. B., B.L. Wilson, R. N.		Maginess, Rt. Hon. Wm. B., LL.D. Murney, P. Perceval-Maxwell, Capt. J. R., B.L., D.L.
<i>Antrim</i> (7 Members). Barbour, Rt. Hon. Sir J. M., Bt., Curran, Maj. L. E., K.C. [D.L. McCleery, W. V. Minford, H., J.P.		<i>Armagh</i> (4 Members). Conlon, M. Dougan, G., M.D. McNabb, Mrs. Dinah, B.A. Stronge, Capt. Sir C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L.		<i>Fermanagh</i> (3 Members). Brooke, Rt. Hon. Sir B., Bt., C.B.E., M.C., D.L. Ferguson, E. C. Healy, Cahir.
		<i>Queen's University</i> (4 Members). Calvert, Mrs. L. I. M. McSorley, Dr. F. Quin, H., B.L. Stevenson, Howard, M.B.		<i>Londonderry City</i> (1 Member). Lowry, Rt. Hon. W., K.C.
		<i>Down</i> (8 Members). Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M., C.H., D.L. Bailey, J. E., J.P. Baillie, Thomas, J.P. Gordon, Lt.-Col. A. R., D.S.O. McSparran, J., K.C.		<i>Londonderry County</i> (4 Members). McAteer, E. G. Maxwell, Patrick. Moore, Rev. Rt. Hon. Robert. Parker, Mrs. Dehra, O.B.E.
				<i>Tyrone</i> (5 Members). Donnelly, A. E. Lyons, T. McCoy, W. F., K.C. McGurk, M. Stewart, J.

Officers of Parliament.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , The Viscount Bangor, O.B.E., D.L.	<i>Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Captain Sir Norman Strange, Bt., M.C., H.M.L.	<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Lt.-Col. A. O'N. Chichester, O.B.E., M.C., D.L.
<i>Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker</i> , Howard Stevenson, M.B.	<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Maj. G. Thomson, D.S.O., M.A.
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , J. E. Bailey, J.P.; J. Beattie, J.P.	<i>Second Clerk Assistant</i> , G. O. L. Young.
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.	<i>Librarian</i> , W. S. Gibson.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the six parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. Under the Constitution of Northern Ireland certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance of £210 per annum) and a Senate of 24 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 13 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 8 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P.	£2,850
Minister of Finance, Major Rt. Hon. J. M. Sinclair, M.P.	£1,716
Minister of Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. J. E. Warnock, K.C., M.P.	£1,716
Minister of Labour, Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginness, D.L., M.P.	£1,716
Minister of Education, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. S. H. Hall-Thompson, D.L., J.P., M.P.	£1,716
Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. and Rev. R. Moore, M.P.	£1,716
Minister of Commerce and Leader of the Senate, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent, D.L., unpaid	
Minister of Health and Local Government, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, J.P., M.P.	£1,716

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept., Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Davison, D.L.	
Ministry of Finance, Maj. L. E. Curran, K.C., M.P.	

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, R. Gransden, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Kelly; W. N. McWilliam; L. G. P. Freer.	

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.	
Second Secretary, J. A. McKeown (acting).	
First Parliamentary Counsel, (vacant).	
Parliamentary Counsel, J. F. Caldwell.	
Assistant Secretaries, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E. (acting); I. I. Cooke, O.B.E. (acting); T. McCrea, M.C. (acting); C. T. Plumb (acting); H. V. V. Thompson, O.B.E.	
Solicitor, F. C. MacNeice.	
Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E., M.L.C.E.	
Commissioner of Valuation, A. T. Green, F.S.I.	
Registrar-General and Statistician, W. A. Carson, M.B.E.	
Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, I.S.O., Litt.D.	

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, A. Robinson, B.L.	
Assistant Secretaries, H. C. Montgomery (acting); J. B. O'Neill (acting); R. V. Laurensen (acting).	
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. Lowry, K.C., M.P.	
Chief Crown Solicitor, R. A. Corscadden.	

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Permanent Secretary, R. R. Bowman, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, W. Allen, M.B.E. (acting); F. C. S. Moore; Maj. J. W. McConnell, O.B.E. (acting); H. Anderson (acting).	

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Stranmillis House, Belfast.)	
Permanent Secretary, R. S. Brownell, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Glen; W. H. Smyth, M.B.E. (acting); G. R. McConnell, M.B.E. (acting).	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, G. Scott Robertson, D.Sc., F.L.C.	
Senior Asst. Sec., D. A. E. Harkness.	
Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Craig (acting); J. McAllan, M.R.C.V.S. (acting); J. Pimlott, O.B.E. (acting); J. Taylor, O.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)	
Permanent Secretary, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Industrial Insurance Commissioner, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E. (acting).	
Assistant Secretaries, W. Cronc, M.B.E. (acting); A. A. Farrell (acting); H. E. Jones (acting); W. Robson.	
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, J. Edwards.	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Permanent Secretary, E. W. Scales.	
Assistant Secretaries, G. W. Brownell, M.B.E. (acting); R. F. Green (acting); J. E. Gorman, O.B.E. (acting); W. W. McCaughy (acting).	
Chief Medical Officer, J. Boyd, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P.	

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)	
Comptroller and Auditor-General, G. C. Duggan, C.B., C.B.E.	
Principal Auditor, F. H. Kerr, O.B.E.	

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, J. A. McKeown.	
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ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)	
Chairman, Rt. Hon. J. F. Gordon.	
Secretary, T. Elwood (acting).	

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)	
Inspector-General, Capt. Sir Richard P. Pim, R.N.V.R., V.D.	

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL
COURT OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.
The Rt. Hon. Sir James Andrews, Bt., Lord Chief
Justice of Northern Ireland £4,500
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Anthony) Babington,
£3,500; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (E. S.)
Murphy, £3,500; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Arthur)
Black; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (John Clarke)
Macdermott £3,000

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of
the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton
Anderson, O.B.E.
Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, William Johnson,
LL.B.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, I. G. Breakey.
Asst. Registrar, W. M. Knight, M.C.; J. G. Wheeler.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, R. W. McGonigal, M.C.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.
Assistant Chief Clerks, R. N. McNeill; J. K. Davis.
Official Assignee, F. G. Hill, O.B.E. (Custodian of
Enemy Property).

Chambers of L.C.J. for Lunacy and Minor Matters.
Registrar, T. B. Wallace.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Samuel Reid, B.A.

Principal Probate Registry.

Chief Registrar, J. R. Lindsay.
Assistant Registrar, Alfred E. McConnell, B.A.
Court Registrar, Samuel V. Tughan.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk, H. Morrison.

Land Registry. Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Paul Burrowes, LL.B.
Asst. Registrar and Examiner of Titles, R. A. Ruther-
ford.
Chief Clerk, J. McHenry.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Registrar, J. G. Breakey.

Recorders.

Belfast, B. J. Fox, K.C. £2,000
Londonderry, J. C. Davison, K.C. 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, Rt. Hon. J. H. Robb,
K.C. £1,400
Down, M. D. Begley, K.C. 1,400
Tyrone (vacant) 1,400

EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1944, there were 1,667 Public
Elementary Schools with 185,621 pupils. In 1944
there were 76 Preparatory, Intermediate and
Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of
Education, with 18,854 pupils, and in 1943-44
there were 92 Centres of Technical Instruction,
with 24,890 students. The Queen's University at
Belfast had 27 Professors, 56 Lecturers, 50 Assis-
tants and Demonstrators, and 2,663 students in
1944-45.

FINANCE.

The greater part of the taxation in Northern
Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial
Authorities; the balance after deducting the cost
of collection and of certain services reserved to the
control of the Imperial Parliament is paid over to
Northern Ireland's Exchequer. Northern Ireland
makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial
Services, i.e., Navy, Army and Air Force, National
Debt, &c., which amounted to £36,000,000 for the
year 1943-44 and is provisionally fixed at
£35,000,000 for the year 1944-45.

	1943-44. Actual.	1944-45. Estimated.
Total revenue	£52,099,000	£54,507,000
Total expenditure (in- cluding Imperial contribution)	51,974,000	54,471,000

Principal Industries.—Agriculture, shipbuilding
and ship repairing, engineering, flax spinning and
weaving, linen bleaching and finishing, distilling,
linen embroidering, fruit preserving, food canning,
milling, and the manufacture of textile machinery,
air conditioning and ventilation plant, aircraft,
ropes and twine, furniture, tobacco, tweeds and
woollens, shirts and collars, man-made fabrics,
chemical manures, soaps and candles, clothing,
hosiery, pottery, roofing felts, leather, biscuits,
matches, paper, cement, optical goods, &c., the
production of bauxite, salt, diatomite or kieselguhr.
Herring fishing and pickling is an important
industry during the summer months.

Minerals.—About 3,000 persons were engaged in
the various mines and quarries in 1944, the principal
output being igneous rocks (other than granite)
673,000 tons, sandstone, chalk, clay, granite, lime-
stone.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial
centre. The manufacturing of linen gives employ-
ment to approximately 70,000 persons, the number
of spindles being 875,000.

Londonderry is an old-established centre of the
shirt manufacturing industry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Seaports. Ψ —The principal seaports are Belfast,
Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Coleraine.
There are regular week-day shipping services from
Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, and Glasgow, and
from Larne to Stranraer.

Railways.—The principal railways are the Great
Northern, L.M. & S. (Northern Counties Com-
mittee), Belfast and County Down, and London-
derry and Lough Swilly. The total railway
mileage in 1944 was 672.

Airways.—Air Services are in operation between
Northern Ireland and the principal cities in Great
Britain.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross gules, over all on a 6-
pointed star of the field ensigned with an Imperial
Crown *proper*, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of
the second. *SUPPORTERS*—*Dexter*, a lion *gules*,
armed, langued and collared *or*, supporting a flag-
staff *proper*, therefrom flowing to the sinister a
banner *azure* charged with a harp *or*, stringed
argent, surmounted by an Imperial Crown *proper*;
sinister, an Irish elk *proper*, collared *or*, supporting
a like staff, therefrom flowing to the dexter a
banner *or*, charged with a cross *gules*.

Eire—Ireland.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution.—The new Constitution of Ireland, approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Nation.—The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties (Antrim, Down, Armagh, Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh) of the province of Ulster known as Northern Ireland.

The State.—The name of the State is *Eire*, or, in the English language, *Ireland*. Ireland is declared to be a sovereign independent democratic State. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognised as a second official language.

The President.—The President of Ireland—*Uachtarán na h-Eireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term.

The President summons and dissolves Dáil Eireann on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Prime Minister). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The National Parliament.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Eireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Eireann*.

Dáil Eireann is composed of 138 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Eireann is composed of 60 members of

whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Government.—The Government of Ireland consists of not less than seven and not more than 15 members.

The executive authority of the State is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Eireann. The Government meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Eireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of Dáil Eireann. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Eireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Eireann or Seanad Eireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Eireann.

International Relations.—The executive power of the State in or in connexion with its external relations is exercised by or on the authority of the Government.

The Judiciary.—The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ará-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

THE PRESIDENT.

Uachtarán na h-Eireann (President of Ireland) (June 25, 1945–June 25, 1952), Seán T. O. Ceallaigh (John T. O'Kelly).

Secretary to the President: Mícheál MacDonnachadha (Michael McDunphy).

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and *Minister for External Affairs*, Eamon de Valera, LL.D. £2,500

Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and *Minister for Industry and Commerce*, Seán F. Lemass 1,700

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Seán Mac an tSaoi (John McEntee) 1,700

Minister for Agriculture, Seamus O Ráin (James Ryan) 1,700

Minister for Finance, Proinnsias Mac Aodhagáin (Frank Aiken) 1,700

Minister for Education, Tomás O Deirig (Thomas Derrig) £1,700

Minister for Justice, Gearóid O Boiláin (Gerald Boland) 1,700

Minister for Defence, Oscar Mac Thréinfhí (Oscar Traynor) 1,700

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Pádraig O Caoláite (Patrick J. Little) 1,700

Minister for Lands, Seán O Maoláin (John Moylan) 1,700

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach, and to the Minister for Defence, Eamon O Ciosain (Eamon Kinsella).

Do. to Minister for Finance, Pádraig Mac Gabhann (Patrick Smitin).

Do. to Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seán O Gradaigh (John O'Grady).

Do. to Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Dr. Proinsias Mac an Bhaird (Dr. Francis C. Ward); Erskine Childers.

Attorney-General, Caoimhghin Mac Ríocaird (Kevin Dixon).

Secretary to the Government, Múiris O Muimheacháin (Maurice Moynihan).

Assistant-Secretary to the Government, Pádraig O Cinnéide (Patrick Kennedy).

United Kingdom Representative.

Sir John Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., 50 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

Military Attaché, Brig. E. Wodehouse.

Naval Attaché (vacant).

Air Attaché, Wing-Com. A. McN. Boyd, R.A.F.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad.

The Holy See: His Excellency T. J. Kiernan (E.E. & M.P.).

Belgium: His Excellency Seán Murphy (E.E. & M.P.).

Canada: John J. Hearne, S.C. (High Commissioner).

France: His Excellency Seán Murphy (E.E. & M.P.).

Great Britain: John W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., LL.D. (High Commissioner), 33-37 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Italy: His Excellency Michael MacWhite (E.E. & M.P.).

Portugal: C. C. Cremin (Chargé d'Affaires).

Spain: His Excellency L. H. Keruey (E.E. & M.P.).

Switzerland: F. T. Cremins (Chargé d'Affaires).

U.S.A.: His Excellency Robert Brennan (E.E. & M.P.).

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Eire has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Timothy Sullivan.....£4,000

President of the High Court, Hon. Conor Maguire.....3,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. J. A. Murnaghan; Hon. Wm. Black; Hon. James Geoghegan; Hon. J. O'Byrne.....each 3,000

Judges, High Court, Hon. George Gavan Duffy; Hon. Martin Maguire; Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. A. K. Overend; Hon. Cahir Davitt.....each 2,500

Master of High Court, Gerald Horan, K.C.

DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Under Article 12 of the Constitution the command of the Defence Forces is vested in the President. They consist (1945) of approximately 250,000 all ranks (Permanent Force, Reserve Force, and the Air Corps).

FINANCE.

	1944-45- (Actual)	1945-46. (Estimated.)
Revenue.....	£46,175,000	£47,942,000
Expenditure.....	48,521,000	52,367,000

The estimated Revenue for 1945-46 includes Customs, £11,750,000; Excise, £9,462,000;

Estate, etc., Duties, £1,560,000; Income Tax and Super-Tax, £12,780,000; Corporation Profits Tax, £4,380,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £650,000; Post Office Services, £2,700,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for 1945-46 are Debt Service, £3,980,000; Agriculture, land division, etc., £6,214,000; Army, £8,200,000; Police, £2,116,000; Education, £5,353,000; Old Age Pensions, £3,805,000; Postal Services, £2,973,000; Superannuation, £1,982,000.

The Gross Debt on March 31, 1945, was £79,542,000 with Assets £32,304,000, leaving the net total of the debt at £47,238,000.

RELIGION. (Census of 1936.)

Catholics.....	2,773,920
Episcopalians.....	145,030
Presbyterians.....	28,067
Methodists.....	9,649
Others.....	11,754
Total.....	<u>2,968,420</u>

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State (5,032 schools with an enrolment of 454,647 and average daily attendance 82.1). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (377 recognised schools with 40,040 pupils 12-20 years of age). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin) with 342 Professors, etc., and 4,538 students; and Trinity College, Dublin, with 144 Professors, etc., and 1,400 students. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1945-6, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £4,156,733; Secondary £603,490; Technical £414,725; Science and Art £67,055.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). *Dáil Éireann* is composed of 138 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same *Dáil* does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years is fixed by law. The present (12th) *Dáil* was elected on May 30, 1944, and met June 9, 1944.

Party Strength (*Dáil Éireann*).

	1944.	1945.
Government, Fianna Fáil, F.F.....	75	74
Finé Gael, F.G.....	30	28
Labour, Lab.....	8	7
National Labour, Nat. Lab.....	4	4
Farmer and Clann na Talmhan.....	—	—
Clann na Talmhan, C-na-T.....	11	9
Independent, Ind.....	9	11
Speaker.....	1	1
Total.....	<u>138</u>	<u>134</u>

* * * Members of *Dáil Éireann*, other than Ministers, are allowed £40 (and members of *Seanad Éireann* £30) a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The House of Representatives.—Dáil Éireann.

(Elected May 30, 1944.)

Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Frank Fahy, B.A., B.L., T.D. £1,750

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Eamonn O'Neill, T.D. £1,000

Clerk of the Dáil, Gearóid McGann.

MEMBERS OF DAIL ÉIREANN.

Aiken, Frank, F.F.	Derrig, Thomas, F.F.	Kilroy, J., F.F.	O Higgins, Dr. Thomas
Allen, Denis, F.F.	De Valera, Eamon, LL.D., <i>Taoiseach, F.F.</i>	Kissane, Eamon, F.F.	F., F.G.
Anthony, R. S., <i>Ind.</i>	Dillon, James M., <i>Ind.</i>		O Leary, J., <i>Nat. Lab.</i>
Bartley, Gerald, F.F.	Dockrell, Henry M., F.G.	Larkin, James, Jr., <i>Lab.</i>	O Loughlen, P. J., F.F.
Beegan, Patrick, F.F.	Dockrell, M. E., F.G.	Lemass, Sean F., F.F.	O'Neill, E., T.D., F.G.
Beirne, J., C-na-T.	Donnellan, M. (<i>Leader of</i> <i>C-na-T.</i>)	Little, Patrick J., F.F.	O'Reilly, Matthew, F.P.
Bennett, George C., F.G.	Doyle, Peadar S., F.G.	Loughman, F., F.F.	O'Reilly, Patrick, <i>Ind.</i>
Blaney, N., F.F.	Dwyer, W., <i>Ind.</i>	Lydon, M. F., F.F.	O'Reilly, T., <i>Ind.</i>
Blowick, J., C-na-T.		Lynch, Dr. James B., F.F.	O'Rourke, D., F.F.
Boland, Gerald, F.F.	Everett, James (<i>Leader of</i> <i>Nat. Lab.</i>)	McAuliffe, P., <i>Lab.</i>	O Sullivan, Martin, <i>Lab.</i>
Boland, Patrick, F.F.		McCann, John, F.F.	O Sullivan, Timothy,
Bourke, Dan, F.F.		McCarthy, S., F.F.	F.F.
Brady, Brian, F.F.		McEilistrim, T., F.F.	Pattison, James P., <i>Nat.</i>
Brady, Seán, F.F.		McEntee, Sean, F.F.	<i>Lab.</i>
Breathnach, Cormac, F.F.	Fagan, Charles, F.G.	MacEoin, Seán, F.G.	Redmond, Bridget M.,
Breen, Daniel, F.F.	Fahy, Frank, <i>Ceann Com- hairle.</i>	McFadden, Michael, F.G.	F.G.
Brennan, Dr. M., F.F.	Finucane, P., C-na-T.	McGilligan, Patrick, M.A.,	Reidy, James, F.G.
Breslin, Cormac, F.F.	Flanagan, O. J., <i>Ind.</i>	B.L., F.G.	Reynolds, Mary, F.G.
Briscoe, Robert, F.F.	Flynn, Stephen, F.F.	McNameamin, D., B.L.,	Rice, Bridgid M., F.F.
Broderick, Wm. J., F.G.	Fogarty, Andrew, F.F.	F.G.	Roddy, Martin, F.G.
Browne, Patrick F., F.G.	Fogarty, Patrick, F.F.	Maguire, Ben, <i>Ind.</i>	Rogers, Patrick J., F.G.
Buckley, Seán, F.F.	Friel, John, F.F.	Moran, Michael, F.F.	Rutledge, Patrick J.,
Burke, Patrick, F.F.	Furlong, W., F.F.	Morrissey, Daniel, F.G.	F.F.
Burke, Thomas, <i>Ind.</i>		Morrissey, Michael, F.F.	Ryan, Dr. James, F.F.
Butler, B., F.F.	Giles, Patrick, F.G.	Moylan, Seán, F.F.	Ryan, Mary B., F.F.
Byrne, Alfred, <i>Ind.</i>	Gorry, Patrick J., F.F.	Mulcahy, R. (<i>Leader of</i> <i>Finé Gael</i>)	Ryan, Robert, F.F.
		Murphy, T. J., <i>Lab.</i>	Sheldon, W. A. W., <i>Ind.</i>
Cafferky, D., C-na-T.	Halliden, P. J., C-na-T.	Norton, William (<i>Leader</i> <i>of Lab.</i>)	Sheridan, Michael, F.F.
Carter, T., F.F.	Harris, Thomas, F.F.		Skinner, L. B., F.F.
Childers, Erskine, F.F.	Healy, J. B., F.F.	O Brain, Donnchadh, F.F.	Smith, Patrick, F.F.
Coburn, James, F.G.	Heskin, Denis, <i>Ind.</i>	O Cléirigh, M., F.F.	Spring, D., <i>Nat. Lab.</i>
Cogan, Patrick, C-na-T.	Hilliard, M., F.F.	O Connor, Seán S., F.F.	
Colbert, M., F.F.	Hughes, James, F.G.	O'Donnell, W. F., C- na-T.	Traynor, Oscar, F.F.
Colley, H., F.F.	Humphreys, Dr. F., F.F.	O Driscoll, P. F., C-na-T.	Ua Donnchadha, D., F.F.
Coogan, Eamon, F.G.	Keating, J., F.G.	O Grady, Seán, F.F.	Walsh, L., F.F.
Corry, Martin J., F.F.	Kennedy, Michael J., F.F.		Walsh, R., F.F.
Cosgrave, L., B.L., F.G.	Keyes, Michael, <i>Lab.</i>		Ward, F. C., F.F.
Costello, John A., F.G.	Killilea, Mark, F.F.		(4 Vacancies).
Daly, F. J., F.F.			
Davin, William, <i>Lab.</i>			

The Senate.—Seanad Éireann.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected. General Elections for the Seanad take place not later than ninety days after the dissolution of Dáil Éireann. The election of the elected members is held on a system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and by secret postal ballot. Of the 49 elected members, 3 by the National University of Ireland, 3 by the University of Dublin, and 43 from five

panels of candidates. The panels are formed in a manner provided by law, and contain respectively the names of persons having knowledge and practical experience of (i) National Language, Culture, Literature, Art, Education, &c.; (ii) Agriculture and Fisheries; (iii) Labour; (iv) Industry and Commerce; and (v) Public Administration.

Chairman of Seanad, Seán Goulding £1,200

Clerk of the Seanad, Seán Malone.

Clerk Assistant, Pádraig O Caoimh.

Barniville, Henry L.
Baxter, Patrick F.
Butler, John.
Campbell, Seán P.
Clarkin, A. S.
Concannon, Mrs. Helena.
Corkery, Daniel.
Counihan, John J.
Crosbie, James.
Crowley, Tadhg.
Douglas, J. G.
Doyle, Patrick.
Duffy, L. J.
Farnan, Robert P.
Fearon, W. R.

Foran, Thomas.
Goulding, Seán.
Hayden, Thomas.
Hayes, Michael.
Healy, D. D.
Hearne, Michael.
Hogan, Daniel.
Honan, Thomas V.
Horan, Edmund.
Johnston, Joseph.
Johnston, Seamus.
Keane, Lt.-Col. Sir John,
B.L., D.S.O.
Keane, John T.
Kehoe, Patrick.

Kelly, Peter T.
Kennedy, Margaret L.
Kennedy, Thomas.
Kyle, Sam.
Lynch, Peter T.
MacCabe, Dominick.
McEllin, John E.
McGee, James T.
Madden, David J.
Magennis, Wm., B.L.
Meighan, John J.
Moore, T. C. K., E.C.
O Buachalla, Liam.
O Callaghan, William.
O Dea, Louis E.

O Donovan, Seán.
O Donovan, Timothy J.
O Máille, Pádraic.
O'Reilly, Patrick.
O'Reilly, Patrick J.
Parkinson, James J.
Nic Phiarais, Maighread
Quirk, William. [M.
Ruane, Seán T.
Ruane, Thomas.
Ryan, Michael J.
Smyth, Michael.
Stafford, Matthew.
Summerfield, F. M.
Sweetman, Gerard.
Tunney, James.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1944 there were 1,767,380 acri, under corn crops, 758,385 under root and grass crops, 30,431 under flax, 20,947 under fruit, and 1,898,279 under hay, a total of 4,405,322 acres. The principal produce in 1944 was: oats, 779,820 tons; wheat, 546,114 tons; barley, 152,539 tons; turnips, 2,296,568 tons; potatoes, 3,007,206 tons; mangolds, 1,363,751 tons; sugar beet, 630,045 tons; and hay, 3,914,796 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,245,936 cattle, 2,663,062 sheep, 380,824 pigs, 458,866 horses.

Minerals.—1,319 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1943, 183,304 tons of coal won (1943).

Sea Fisheries.—9,879 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1944, the total value of all fish, excluding salmon, landed being £625,746.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were (1944) 2,493 miles of railway of which 2,170 miles are of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge. 28,472,000 passengers and 5,000,000 tons of merchandise and minerals were conveyed in 1944. The gross receipts were £105,516,302 and the net income £1,538,218.

Road Motor Services.—In 1944 road motor vehicles carried 173,000,000 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £2,000,000.

Shipping.—In 1944 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dun Laoghaire

(Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 3,465 of 1,524,361 tons, of which 1,452 (530,450 tons), were Eire flag, and 2,000 (985,586 tons) British.

Civil Aviation.—Shannon Airport, an important junction on one of the main transatlantic routes, is a combined land-plane and flying-boat base at Rineanna, on the Shannon, 15 miles W. of Limerick. The flying-boat base is not yet completed, and in the interim a fully-equipped marine airport is located at Foynes, on the Shannon, 24 miles W. of Limerick. Transatlantic services (with Cross-Channel connexions) are operated at the Shannon Airport (Rineanna and Foynes) by American Export Airlines, British Overseas Airways Corporation and Pan American Airways. Alternative landing-places are provided at Cobh (Queenstown) and Blacksod Bay. Dublin Airport is 5½ miles N. of Dublin, and serves Cross-Channel services operated by Aer Lingus Teoranta (Irish Air Lines) in conjunction with West Coast Air Services, Ltd., carrying 11,835 passengers and 42,000 lb. of freight in 1943.

TRADE. (Merchandise only.)

	1943.	1944.
Imports.....	£26,082,107	£28,130,308
Imports from U.K.* ..	13,059,566	13,049,863
Exports.....	27,479,776	29,612,743
* I.e. Import of goods originating in the United Kingdom.		

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA).

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'–54° 25' N., and long. 4° 18'–4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 245,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1931) of 49,308 (22,443 males, 26,865 females). The National Registration population in 1939 was 50,829 (24,475 males, 26,354 females). In 1944 the births numbered 883 and the deaths 820. The cultivated area (1942) was 76,217 acres, and the live stock included 12,038 horses, 20,513 cattle, 72,876 sheep, and 4,351 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government, etc.—Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 16 from the six *headings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. The King and Queen visited the island in 1945. His Majesty presiding over Tynwald on Tynwald Day. An annual contribution of £200,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption

of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914–18). In the financial year 1933–34 the Government of the Isle of Man discharged this war liability to H.M. Government from the proceeds of a loan (£530,000) raised for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of financing in part the cost of extending the Red Pier, Douglas. In 1938 the Isle of Man Government undertook to make a contribution of £100,000 spread over a period of 5 years towards the cost of National rearmament. The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent an equivalent amount, free of interest. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being sur-tax and income tax, which ranges from 3s. for incomes under £500, to 5s. 3d. for incomes over £5,000. There are 32 elementary and 2 secondary schools in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure of the Education Authority on elementary education in 1943–44 was £79,450, and on higher education £30,518.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1931), 19,328. ψ Castle-town (2,713) is the ancient capital; the other towns are ψ Peel (2,477), and ψ Ramsey (4,918).

	1943–44.	1944–45.
Public revenue.....	£1,498,317	1,586,577
Public expenditure.....	2,498,953	2,608,998
<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey R. Bromet, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., sworn in Sept. 7, 1945—... (with house) £3,000</i>		
<i>Government Secretary and Treasurer, John Nelson Paine..... 7,200</i>		
<i>First Deemster, Reginald D. Farran..... 1,400</i>		
<i>Second Deemster, William Percy Cowley, C.B.E..... 1,300</i>		
<i>Attorney-General, Sydney James Kneale.... 1,400</i>		
<i>Receiver-General, R. C. Cain..... unpaid</i>		
<i>Speaker of the House of Keys, Joseph D. Qualtrough..... unpaid</i>		
<i>Judge of Appeal, John William Morris, K.C. 300</i>		

The Indian Empire

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories for the time being comprised within the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces; while "India" means British India, together with all territories of any Indian Ruler under the suzerainty of His Majesty, all territories under the suzerainty of such an Indian Ruler, the tribal areas, and any other territories which His Majesty in Council may, from time to time, declare to be part of India. There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Poval Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of Burma are reached. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 97° E. longitude. Delhi, the capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper in 1941 was 1,581,410 square miles, with a population of nearly 389 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprised 55 per cent. of the area and about 76 per cent. of the population. The details of the census are as given on pages 706-7.

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Sulaiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (1941).	PERSONS.		Increase per cent. 1931-41.
		1941.	1931	
		Total.	Total.	
Mauras.....	126,166	49,341,820	44,205,243	11.6
Bombay.....	76,443	20,849,840	17,920,053	15.9
Bengal.....	77,442	60,306,525	50,115,548	20.3
United Provinces.....	106,247	55,020,617	48,408,482	13.6
Punjab.....	99,089	28,418,819	23,580,864	20.5
Bihar.....	69,745	36,340,151	32,367,909	12.3
Central Provinces and Berar.....	98,575	10,813,584	15,323,058	9.7
Assam.....	54,951	10,204,733	8,622,791	18.3
North-West Frontier Province.....	14,263	3,038,007	2,426,076	25.3
Orissa.....	32,198	8,728,544	8,025,671	8.7
Sind.....	48,136	4,535,008	3,887,070	16.7
Ajmer-Merwara.....	2,400	583,693	506,964	15.2
Andamans and Nicobars.....	3,143	33,768	29,403	17.2
Baluchistan.....	54,456	501,631	463,508	8.2
Coorg.....	1,593	168,726	163,327	3.7
Delhi.....	574	917,939	636,246	44.3
Panth-Piploda.....	25	5,267	4,545	5.8
Total Provinces.....	865,446	295,808,722	256,757,818	
Assam.....	12,408	725,655	625,606	16.0
Baluchistan.....	79,546	356,204	405,109	12.1*
Baroda.....	8,236	2,855,010	2,448,283	16.6
Bengal.....	9,408	2,144,829	1,862,939	15.1
Central India.....	52,047	7,506,427	6,643,761	12.9
Chattisgarh.....	37,687	4,050,000	3,548,338	14.1
Cochin.....	1,493	1,422,875	1,205,016	18.1
Deccan and Kolhapur.....	10,870	2,785,428	2,457,971	13.3
Gujarat.....	7,352	1,458,702	1,265,078	15.3
Gwalior.....	26,008	4,006,159	3,523,070	13.7
Hyderabad.....	82,313	16,338,534	14,436,148	13.2
Kashmir and Feudatories.....	69,903	3,945,090	3,581,699	10.3
Kashmir.....	12,355	76,526	64,544	
Frontier.....	1,602	498,754	453,495	10.1
Madras (a).....	29,458	7,329,140	6,557,302	11.8
Mysore.....	24,986	2,377,599	2,259,288	5.3
North-West Frontier Province (b).....	18,151	3,023,731	2,683,472	12.7
Orissa (b).....	38,146	5,503,554	4,496,928	22.4
Punjab.....	11,375	1,090,644	989,833	10.2
Punjab Hill.....	132,559	13,670,208	11,570,583	18.1
Rajputana.....	2,745	121,520	109,808	10.9
Sikkim.....	7,662	6,070,018	5,095,973	19.2
Travancore.....	1,760	928,470	856,497	8.4
United Provinces (c).....	37,894	4,904,156	4,220,595	16.1
Western India.....				
Total, States and Agencies.....	715,964	93,189,233	81,361,336	
TOTAL, INDIA.....	1,581,410	388,997,955	338,119,154	

(a) Pudukota, Banganapalle, and Sandur.
(c) Rampur and Benares.

(b) Agencies and Tribal Areas.
* Decrease.

to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapi flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapi; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavary (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Canvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger,

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941.

PROVINCE, STATE OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (1941).	PERSONS.			
		1941.			
		Males.	Females.	Total	Persq. mile.
Madras.....	126,166	24,557,143	24,784,667	49,341,810	391'1
Bombay.....	76,443	10,517,333	10,032,507	20,549,840	272'7
Bengal.....	77,442	31,747,395	28,559,130	60,306,525	778'9
United Provinces.....	106,247	28,860,214	26,160,403	55,020,617	517'8
Punjab.....	99,089	15,383,056	13,035,163	28,418,219	286'8
Bihar.....	69,745	18,224,428	18,115,723	36,340,151	521'0
Central Provinces and Berar.....	98,575	8,430,282	8,383,302	16,813,584	170'6
Assam.....	54,951	5,382,795	4,821,938	10,204,733	185'7
North-West Frontier Province.....	14,263	1,051,214	1,386,853	3,038,067	213'0
Orissa.....	32,198	4,218,121	4,510,423	8,728,544	271'1
Sind.....	48,136	2,494,190	2,040,818	4,535,008	94'2
Ajmer-Merwara.....	2,400	307,172	276,521	583,693	244'0
Andamans and Nicobars.....	3,143	21,458	12,310	33,768	10'7
Baluchistan.....	54,456	294,516	207,115	501,631	9'2
Coorg.....	1,593	92,347	76,379	168,726	105'9
Delhi.....	574	535,236	382,703	917,939	1,599'2
Panth-Piploda.....	25	2,666	2,602	5,267	210'7
Total, Provinces.....	865,446	153,020,166	142,788,556	295,808,722	341'8
Assam.....	12,408	357,951	367,704	725,655	58'5
Baluchistan.....	79,546	192,026	164,178	356,204	4'5
Baroda.....	8,236	1,472,909	1,382,101	2,855,010	346'6
Bengal.....	9,408	1,107,216	1,037,613	2,144,829	228'0
Central India.....	52,047	3,854,781	3,651,646	7,506,427	144'2
Chattisgarh.....	37,687	2,013,870	2,036,130	4,050,000	107'5
Cochin.....	1,493	696,889	725,986	1,422,875	953'0
Deccan and Kolhapur.....	10,870	1,405,571	1,379,857	2,785,428	256'2
Gujarat.....	7,352	755,338	703,314	1,458,652	198'4
Gwalior.....	26,008	2,116,568	1,889,591	4,006,159	154'0
Hyderabad.....	82,313	8,346,775	7,991,759	16,338,534	198'5
Kashmir and Feudatories.....	69,903	2,089,045	1,856,045	3,945,090	56'4
Frontier.....	12,355	40,827	35,699	76,526	6'2
Madras (a).....	1,602	243,166	255,588	498,754	311'2
Mysore.....	29,458	3,763,318	3,565,822	7,329,140	248'8
North-West Frontier Province (b).....	24,986	1,256,706	1,120,863	2,377,569	95'2
Orissa (b).....	18,151	1,488,724	1,535,007	3,023,731	166'6
Punjab.....	38,146	2,996,809	2,506,745	5,503,554	144'3
Punjab Hill.....	11,375	569,968	520,646	1,090,614	95'9
Rajputana.....	132,559	7,169,527	6,500,681	13,670,208	103'1
Sikkim.....	2,745	63,289	58,231	121,520	44'3
Travancore.....	7,662	3,045,102	3,024,916	6,070,018	792'2
United Provinces (c).....	1,760	481,177	447,293	928,470	527'5
Western India.....	37,894	2,477,928	2,126,228	4,604,156	129'4
Total, States and Agencies.....	715,964	48,005,560	45,183,673	93,189,233	130'2
TOTAL, INDIA.....	1,581,410	201,025,726	187,972,229	388,997,955	246'0

(a) Pudukota, Banganapalle and Sandur.

(b) Agencies and Tribal Areas.

(c) Rampur and Benares.

bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The seventh general census of India was taken on 1st March, 1941. The returns gave a population of 388,997,955 (excluding Burma and Aden which ceased to be parts of the Indian Empire in 1937) as compared with 338,119,154 in 1931 (for details, see pp. 706–7), an increase in the ten years of 15 per cent. The increase between 1921 and 1931 was 10.6 per cent. The increase (1931–1941) in the British Provinces was slightly larger (by nearly 1 per cent.) than in the States and Agencies. Baluchistan was the only census area to show a decrease in population. The largest percentage increases in the Provinces were—Delhi (44.3), North West Frontier Prov. (25.3), Punjab (20.5), Bengal (20.3). The census total of 1941 is divisible into 295,808,722 (or about 76 per cent.) for British India, and 93,189,233 (or about 24 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not overpopulated for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Assam and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes and races are (Census 1931)—Brahman (15,207,277), Chamar (12,195,156), Ahir, etc. (14,170,032), Rajput (10,743,091), Jat (8,377,819), Maratha (6,113,061). According to the Census Returns of 1931 the population included 306,529 persons of European and allied races (including Armenians), viz., 155,555 British subjects, 12,579 persons of other European races, and 138,395 Anglo-Indians. Similar returns for 1941 are not yet available. The description of an Anglo-Indian for Census purposes was a person whose father, grandfather or other progenitor in the male line was an European.

Religions.—Classification of the results of the 1941 census has been confined to distribution by communities. All previous tables were based on the returns to the question "religion," but the results were interpreted as if the question had been community. The population by communities in 1941 includes 254,930,506 Hindus (65 per cent. of the total), 92,058,096 Muhammedans (24 per cent.), leaving about 11 per cent. for all other religions, including 6,316,549 Christians (about half of whom are in Madras, Travancore and Cochin), 5,691,447 Sikhs, 1,449,286 Jains, 114,890 Parsees, 22,480 Jews, and 25,441,489 described as "Tribes." Of the "Tribes" 7,630,000 may be described as "Tribal," who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. Unspecified communities 409,877. The Muhammedans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased 238 per cent. since 1881.

Occupations.—Over 66 per cent. of the population was in 1931 dependent on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Industry occupies 10 per cent. of India's workers. The most important industrial occupations are those connected with textiles, mainly hand-weaving.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1931 over 26,248,000 widows in India. Of the total population in 1941, 201,025,726 were males and 187,972,229 females, increases of 15.3 per cent., and 14.8 per cent. respectively. The ratio between males and females remains virtually unchanged at 51.68 per cent. males as against 51.55 per cent. in 1931.

Languages.—India has 225 languages, exclusive of dialects, spoken in the Indian Empire. The languages spoken by 349,883,022 persons in 1931 (excluding 2,308,221 persons for whom details by language are not available) are grouped in eight families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 71,547,000 persons) Bengali (53,469,000) Bihari (27,927,000) Telugu (26,374,000) Marathi (20,890,000), Tamil (20,412,000), Punjabi (18,839,000), Rajasthani (13,898,000), after which come Kanarese, Oriya, Gujarati, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words, is the *lingua franca* of India. Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan. English is understood by many.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO INDIA.

The principal latest official publications relating to India are:—*Parliamentary Papers* (Session 1941–42).—India (Lord Privy Seal's Mission). Statement and Draft Declaration by H.M.G. with correspondence and Resolutions connected therewith (Cmd. 6350) (Session 1942–43). India, Food Situation, 1943 (Cmd. 6479). Statement of the Policy of H.M.G. made by Secretary of State for India, June 14, 1945 (Cmd. 6652). *Non-Parliamentary Publications*.—Half-Yearly Returns of Loans raised in England; Social Service in India: an introduction to some social and economic problems of the Indian people; *Publications of the Central and Provincial Governments*.—Statistical Abstract, 1930–31 to 1939–40; Quinquennial Review of the progress of education in India, 1932–37; Report of the (Floud) Commission on the land revenue system of Bengal. *Published by the High Commissioner for India*.—Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, 1938–39. *Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers* can be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Government of India publications can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India (address above) (rs. 10, 1s. 9d. each).

A BRIEF SKETCH OF INDIAN HISTORY.

ALEXANDER's invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the Aryas (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripiṭaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 605 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of

confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 990 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiavar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors

Muhammad Shah (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Marhattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishwanath* (1712-1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family. Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gackwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to

India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1524 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was

granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buvar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marhattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of

Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassecin (1802) broke up the Marhatta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Marhatta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sh. G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Mercalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Marhatta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by *Sir Charles Napier* and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with *Sobraon* (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much

criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British rule was preferable to Indian rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Marhatta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warning, to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Lord Canning (1857-62), who succeeded *Lord Dalhousie*, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoy broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He

took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and raged more or less severely for many years. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under *Lord Elgin*, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded *Lord Elgin*. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. *Lord Curzon's* term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. *Lord Curzon* also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During *Lord Curzon's* absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Amphilhil* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with *Lord Kitchener* (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (afterwards H.M. King George V.) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In

1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George V., to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following the outbreak of war in 1914 there were serious disturbances in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it was estimated that over 12 million deaths in

British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers with which the Government had armed themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. The Home Parliament, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps to be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the A.I. brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the A.I. brothers forced Government to order their arrest. The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued which forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in

England. In November the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) visited India. In 1922 the Government arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press. The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1927) reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19½ crores. The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border. The Bengal Government were given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India.

In 1926 the Cotton Excise duty was abolished. It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence. The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides.

Lord Irwin (now Earl of Halifax) succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 15. 6d., that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India. Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 15. 6d. and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Kachin valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the

abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme, formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of £275,000.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H.H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government. During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus. In 1927 an Act for the registration of trade unions came into force. The rupee was stabilised, by legislation, at 15. 6d. A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan). In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were passed. The latter provided that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body. In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with Sir John (Viscount) Simon as Chairman, to report to what extent it was desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government.

In 1928 the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of reference. Towards the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile. A Committee was appointed, with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman, to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in 1926) issued its Report.

In 1929, power was given by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act to appoint Indian judges, &c., as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of appeals from India. The Statutory Commission continued its labours, but met with a considerable amount of opposition organised by some of the political groups in India. A Bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal from India of non-Indian communist agents and a few days later an attempt was made by communists to destroy members of the Assembly by throwing bombs at the Government benches. The Bill was passed later as an Ordinance owing to the refusal of the President of the Assembly to allow its discussion on the ground that some of its provisions were *sub judice* in view of a trial of some conspirators then proceeding. An Act was passed providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. A Royal Commission was appointed to report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings in British India. An Act was passed providing that the age of marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16. The Indian States Committee presented its Report. It recommended that the Viceroy not the Governor-General in Council, should in future be the Agent of the Crown and that important matters of dispute between the states themselves, between the states and the Paramount Power and between the states and British India should be referred to independent Committees for advice. The Committee dealt with the relationship between the Paramount Power and the financial relations between British

India and the states, particularly the claim of the states for a share in the maritime customs.

In 1930 the outstanding event was the issue of the Report of the Statutory (Simon) Commission. The Commission's Recommendations (Cmd. 3,569) foreshadowed many changes. Broadly these may be summarised as the grant of the greatest possible measure of independence to Local Governments within their own sphere, and the substitution of a Federal system in place of the existing arrangements. The Commission's Report, published in June, was received with a storm of disapprobation in Indian political circles, and was the signal for a recrudescence of the non-co-operation movement in an acute form. In September the Round Table Conference was convened in London, as the next stage in the process of settling the future constitution.

In 1931 the various Committees of the Round Table Conference presented their Reports, one of the most important being that of the Federal Relations Sub-Committee outlining the constitution of a Federal Government of India. The representatives of the Indian States had expressed their willingness to consider their entry into a Federal system. The Conference adjourned in January. Later, there was considerable disorder in India, but eventually negotiations resulted in an agreement for the cessation of civil disobedience and of the boycott of English goods.

New Delhi was inaugurated in February. The Earl (Marquess) of Willingdon succeeded as Viceroy in April. The Royal Commission ("Whitley") on Labour, appointed in 1929, submitted their Report and recommendations. The Round Table Conference re-assembled in London in October, and discussed the composition and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the representation of minorities, the States' places in the Legislature, &c. At the conclusion of the Session of the Conference in December the Prime Minister stated that, in view of the differences of opinion revealed during the discussions, the Government proposed to appoint three Committees to work in India to investigate more fully the questions of franchise, federal finance, and relations with certain Indian States.

In 1932 measures were taken to counteract the civil disobedience movement and Mr. Gandhi, who attended the Conference, was arrested on his return to India. The various communities having failed to agree in regard to their representation in the Provincial Legislatures, the Home Government decided on certain provisions to give effect to a scheme for the representation of the communities, to be laid before Parliament in due course. Later, it was announced that another (small) Round Table Conference would be convened in November with a view to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government on the important constitutional questions still remaining to be decided. The North-West Frontier Province was constituted a Governor's Province. An initial balance of Rs. 20 lakhs (£75,000) was placed at the disposition of the Province. Aden was constituted a Province, under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India.

In March, 1933, after further inquiries and discussions, including a third session of the Round Table Conference, His Majesty's Government announced their proposals for constitutional reforms (Cmd. 4268—White Paper). A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament

was set up to consider and report on them in consultation with Indian representatives.

In January, 1934, one of the greatest earthquakes in history caused widespread devastation throughout North Bihar and Nepal. The damage, in a less intense form, extended east into Bengal and Assam and west into the United Provinces. The Indian States (Protection) Bill, of which the object is to protect the Indian States from subversive activities of all kinds conducted from British India, was passed in April. In July a Commercial Agreement was concluded with Japan, regulating, among other matters, the totals of Japanese purchases of Indian raw cotton and Japanese exports of cotton textiles. Under the Agreement the two countries enjoyed most-favoured-nation treatment. A settlement was reached of the controversy between the Government of India and the State of Nawanagar in regard to Customs receipts. An Act constituting a Reserve Bank of India was passed, regulating the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage. In August, 1935, the Government of India Act, 1935, was passed (see p. 720).

The Marquess of Linlithgow succeeded in April, 1936. Orissa and Sind were constituted Governors' Provinces. In January and February, 1937, the first general elections under the Government of India Act, 1935, were held to fill the seats in the new Provincial Legislative Assemblies (1,585) and Legislative Councils (186). The Congress Party obtained a majority over the other parties in six of the eleven assemblies (Bombay, Madras, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Bihar). The leaders, however, declined to form Ministries unless the Governors agreed not to use their special powers in certain circumstances, whereupon the leaders of other parties were invited by the Governors to form alternative Governments. Coalition Ministries were formed in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa. Coalition Ministries that expected to command majorities were formed in Bengal, the Punjab, Sind, Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province. On April 1, the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, with the exception of those dealing with Federation, came into force. In July, the leaders of the Congress Party agreed that Congressmen should be permitted to accept office, and new Ministries were formed by them in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Orissa, and Bihar. During the year the Princes or Ministers of all the Indian States met to examine the question of Federation. Punitive measures were taken against certain of the tribes on the North-West Frontier. Discussions were in progress in London for a new trade agreement with India to replace the Ottawa Pact of 1932.

As from April 1, 1938, the Home Government agreed to forego the annual contribution of £100,000 towards the cost of the Naval Defence of India, on condition that the Government of India maintains a seagoing fleet.

In September the annual grant by Parliament of £1,500,000 towards the cost of India's defence was increased to £2,000,000, and a grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian Army units in India, and the provision of aircraft, was authorised. An expert Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield was appointed to examine and report on defence expenditure.

POLITICS AND EVENTS IN INDIA SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

At the outbreak of war offers of service from all parts of India were received in great numbers.

Early in September, 1939, the Governor-General announced that with the coming of the war, His Majesty's Government had decided to suspend work on the Federal scheme, embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. In October, following private conversations with the leaders of Indian parties, organizations, interests, and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, he stated that His Majesty's Government would be willing, at the end of the war, to consult with representatives of all parties and interests in India, and with the Indian Princes with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications of the Federal scheme, as may then seem desirable in the light of Indian views (Parliamentary Paper, Cmd. 6121).

In November the Ministries of the Provinces having Congress Governments* resigned on the ground that the British Government had failed to make an acceptable statement of its war aims. After the failure to form alternative Ministries, except in Assam, the Governors assumed legislative and administrative powers. On January 10, 1940, the Viceroy, speaking at the Orient Club, gave a survey of his attempts to bring about an agreement and emphasised the following points: (1) H.M.G. have made it clear that their objective in India is full Dominion Status in accordance with the Statute of Westminster. (2) That "justice must be done as between the various parties in India, and H.M.G. are determined to see that it is done." (3) The concern of the Viceroy is to reduce to the minimum the interval between the existing state of affairs and Dominion Status. Mr. Gandhi professed to see in the speech "the germ of a possible settlement" and asked for an interview. No agreement was reached at the interview and Mr. Gandhi subsequently issued a statement to the effect that while the Viceroy contemplated the final determination of India's destination by H.M.G., Congress contemplated just the contrary. In March, 1940, the Moslem League (leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah) at a meeting of the working committee of the League held at Lahore passed a resolution condemning the 1935 Act as quite unacceptable to Moslem India and adopting the *Pakistan* (lit.—land of the pure) idea as the official objective of the Moslem League. The resolution demanded the reconsideration of the whole constitutional plan afresh stating that no plan would be acceptable to Moslems unless embracing the principle "that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority, as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "independent" States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign." This resolution was later confirmed by the League at Madras.

In August, 1940, in an important statement by the Viceroy, the British Government once again defined Dominion status as the accepted goal for India, and made it clear that they wished India to enjoy that position under a constitution framed primarily by Indians in accordance with Indian conceptions,

and while this undertaking could not be carried out in the middle of the war, they were ready to welcome any steps made by Indians to come to a provisional agreement, and they invited the immediate inclusion of Indian political leaders as Heads of Departments in the Viceroy's Executive Council (Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 6219). The response of both the Congress Party and the Moslem League was unfavourable.

On October 15, 1940, Mr. Gandhi launched a modified civil disobedience campaign in which individuals selected by himself should offer up *satyagrah* (civil disobedience) by repeating in public anti-war slogans. The movement never gripped the country and expired during 1941.

Meanwhile the intensification of the war in 1940 and the fall of France brought an increasingly heavy burden on the Viceroy and his Executive Council, and in July, 1941, he announced the expansion of his Council to twelve, giving 8 portfolios to Indians as against the previous proportion of 3 Indians out of 7 members. There was also set up a *National Defence Council* consisting of about 30 persons including "representatives of the Indian States as well as of the Provinces and of other elements in the national life of British India in its relation to the war effort" (Parliamentary Paper, Cmd. 6293). Although neither the Executive Council nor the Defence Council is representative of Indian political parties, as such both are composed of Indians eminent in different spheres of public life in India.

Ministerial Government was resumed in Orissa in November. In December the Assam ministry resigned.

In spite of the overrunning of Burma by the Japanese, the presence of a Japanese fleet in the Bay of Bengal and the occupation of the Andamans, the political deadlock remained. On March 11, 1942, the Prime Minister announced that the War Cabinet had decided that a member—Sir Stafford Cripps—should visit India with His Majesty's Government's proposals for a settlement of the Indian problem. The draft declaration opened with these words: "His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of the promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion, associated with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs." The proposals suggested that immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, an elected body, representative of British India and the Indian States, should be set up, with the task of framing a new constitution for India. The British Government undertook to accept any constitution so framed, subject to the right of dissenting provinces to form separate unions. Meanwhile they reserved responsibility for the defence of India for the period of the war, but they invited the immediate participation of Indian party leaders in the councils of their country (Parliamentary Paper, Cmd. 6350, April 1942). The Chamber of Princes expressed the willingness of the States to co-operate in every reasonable manner compatible with their sovereignty and integrity in framing a new constitution; but after negotiations lasting nearly

* Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Assam, North West Frontier Province and Orissa.

a fortnight the proposals were accepted by none of the party leaders, and the deadlock continued.

In a speech on the result of the Cripps Mission on April 28 (1942) the Secretary of State for India said: "The Mission and the unanimous policy for which Sir Stafford Cripps endeavoured to secure acceptance were not a sudden improvisation to meet a critical external situation, the death-bed repentance of an unregenerate Imperialism. They were the natural, and indeed inevitable culmination of a steady development, during these last few years, of thought and feeling about India, and Indian political aspirations." Moreover, as he repeatedly declared during the War of 1939-45, "We have invited Indians to frame their own constitution in accordance with their own ideas and to suit their own needs. This is a task of great complexity, which cannot be carried out in the middle of a life and death struggle like the present, even if there were yet agreement among Indians upon even the main principle. Meanwhile, however, we are ready to welcome and promote any steps representative Indians may take to come together and prepare the ground. Britain has pledged herself to complete democratic self-government for India, in the full belief that this is as high a measure of independence and security as any country can enjoy. The offer remains open. Both the form of India's future constitution and the time-table of her progress are in Indian hands."

The ever growing momentum of the war effort with its consequent complexity of administration necessitated yet a further expansion of the Governor General's Executive Council, and in July the new Council numbered 14 besides the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief. Of the 14 members eleven were Indians, and for the first time a Sikh and a member of the Depressed Classes were included.

The Congress Party whose prestige had much diminished after its rejection of the Cripps proposal, at a meeting of the All India Working Committee on July 14th, and later confirmed by Congress at Bombay on August 8th, resolved *inter alia* to "sanction the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale," if its demands for immediate handing over of power were not granted. On the same day Mr. Gandhi, Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru and members of the Working Committee of the Congress Party were arrested and the All India Congress Committee and the provincial committees declared illegal. In the disorders which followed the arrest of the leaders, over 600 people were killed during August and September. The situation nowhere became out of hand, and by December conditions were almost normal.

Ministerial government was resumed in Assam in August.

On December 17, the Viceroy, addressing the annual meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, spoke of the conservation of the essential unity of India, with full justice for the rights and legitimate claims of the minorities, and stated that political opinion must discover a middle road along which all men of goodwill may march. He refuted the suggestion that troubles in India were due to Britain's refusal to part with power, since agreement cannot be reached between the conflicting interests as to who is to take over the responsibilities which Britain is only too ready to transfer to Indian hands.

The Congress disturbances subsided by the end of 1942, except for sporadic incidents. About 20,000 persons were in jail for partaking in the rebellion. On February 10, Mr. Gandhi commenced a fast "unto capacity" to last three weeks, its avowed object being his unconditional release. Published letters between Mr. Gandhi and the

Viceroy made it clear that Government held Congress and its leaders responsible for the deplorable acts of sabotage and terrorism which had occurred since the Congress revolution of August, 1942. Three members of the Executive Council resigned of the ground that they were unable to bear responsibility for Government's refusal to allow Mr. Gandhi's unconditional release. The fast ended on March 3, and Mr. Gandhi's detention continued. A statement was published by the Government of India on the Congress Party's responsibility for the disturbances in India during 1942-43, and presented as a Command Paper (Cmd. 6430).

On February 27 the Finance Minister stated that "some £300 millions of sterling debt had been repatriated since the war. India has completed the transition from a debtor to a creditor country and extinguished within the brief space of three years accumulations over decades of its public indebtedness to the United Kingdom."

The "pegging" legislation enacted in South Africa in April to check the penetration of Indians in European residential areas in Durban and the Transvaal aroused bitter feeling in India and a demand for retaliatory measures.

A ministry was formed in the North-West Frontier Province on May 25, thus leaving only five out of eleven Provinces in which responsible self-government was temporarily suspended.

The appointment of Field-Marshal Lord Wavell to succeed Lord Linlithgow was announced in October.

In September famine conditions prevailed in parts of Bengal. According to a White Paper (Cmd. 6479), presented in October, the total number of cases of disease directly or indirectly due to or aggravated by malnutrition admitted to hospitals in Calcutta alone between August 25 and October 25, were 9,448, of which 2,757 persons died. About twice this number were accounted for in the same period outside the hospitals. Delivery of food grains to Calcutta increased from 1,000 tons per diem in July and August to over 3,700 tons per diem in September and October. Relief centres were opened and rice controlled at Rs. 20 per maund (about 3½ lb. per lb.). An All India Food Conference was held at New Delhi in October, its main recommendations included a central food grains monopoly, statutory price control for major food grains and rationing for towns exceeding 100,000 persons.

Explaining the food situation on November 4, the Secretary of State for India said that while Britain has a constitutional responsibility towards India, agriculture and food were in Provincial hands. The annual production of rice per head in Bengal had declined over the last 30 years from 384 lb. to 283 lb., yet the increase of population was over 1,000,000 a year in the last decade. In some districts the density of population was over 2,000 per square mile. 5,500 free kitchens were distributing, and over 2,000,000 persons were daily receiving free issues of food. A further 300,000 tons of rice and other food grains, sufficient to see Bengal through the next three months to the main rice harvest, would seem to be assured, but the acute problem of distribution remained. The official figures showed a mortality excess over the normal of 688,000, due in part to famine, and, in larger proportion, to the epidemics of disease that followed in the wake of famine.

Lord Wavell addressed the Central Legislature at a joint session of the Chambers on February 17, 1944. He defined his first task as "to assist the South East Asia Command to drive the enemy from the gates of India." He stressed the importance of the post-war problems that would confront

them and said "our great aim must be to plan for economic and social development so as to take our full share of living." The Viceroy re-stated the Government's offer of March, 1942, and said the offer was still open; but that demands for the release of Congress detainees were barren until they showed signs of willingness to co-operate.

Mr. Gandhi died February 22, aged 74 years. On April 24 serious explosions occurred in Bombay Dock, some 500 persons were killed and 2,000 injured. Mr. Gandhi was unconditionally released on medical grounds from detention on May 6 and in June the Government of India published the correspondence which passed between Lord Linlithgow, Lord Wavell, Government and Gandhi.

The Orissa Ministry resigned on June 30 thus making six out of eleven Provinces in which responsible self-government was temporarily suspended.

Acceptance of a formula regarding the principles of "Pakistan" (p. 716) presented by Mr. Rajagopalachari, a former Congressman, led in September to meetings between Gandhi and the Muslim leader Jinnah, their first since November, 1939. The leaders failed to reach agreement and negotiations broke down on September 27.

At the 5th All India Food Conference held at Delhi in January, 1945, it was stated that in 1943-44 the area under grain crops exceeded the average of the three years before the war by 22 million acres with an additional yield of 4 million tons of food grains. The extension of rationing with a basic ration of one pound of cereals per diem for each adult was among the recommendations.

A statement of Indian casualties in the war up to March 1945 gave the total in all theatres as 251,856. The Finance Member presenting the 6th War Budget stated the revenue deficit at the end of 1943-44 was £142 million, and explained the deficit was largely due to the fact that the fighting against the Japanese which took place mainly inside India's frontiers was chargeable to India in accordance with the 1940 financial settlement between India and the U.K. U.S.A. lease lend supplies and services to India up to the end of 1944-45 were estimated at £386 million, and reciprocal aid in the same period to approximately £93 million. Total sterling holdings in India up to March 31, 1945, stood at £1,030 million.

At the San Francisco Conference India was represented by a delegation consisting of Sir R. Mudaliar and Sir Firoz Khan Noon (British India) and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari (Indian States).

The Moslem League ministry in Bengal (a coalition including non-Congress Caste Hindus and representatives of Scheduled Castes) was defeated in March, having held office under Sir Kwaja Nazimuddin since April, 1943. There was no prospect of a ministry enjoying reasonable stability and the Governor assumed legislative control. Thus, in April, 1945, there were 4* out of 11 Provinces enjoying responsible self-government.

In May the Government of India issued a communique on post-war industrial policy, its main recommendation being that State assistance should

aid private enterprise where necessary, basic industries only to be nationalised if the public interest required it.

A White Paper (Cmd. 6652) published on June 14, stating the desire of H.M.G. to make any practical contribution to the breaking of the political deadlock, set among its main points that the working out of India's new constitutional system was a task which could only be carried through by Indians. That at a time when H.M.G.'s policy was the withdrawal from all control in British Indian affairs, there was no intention of imposing self-governing institutions on an unwilling India. That the offer of March, 1942 (page 716) still stood in its entirety and hope was held that Indian political leaders might come to an agreement as to the procedure whereby India's permanent future form of government could be determined. Meanwhile it was proposed that the Viceroy's Executive Council should be reconstituted and that the Viceroy should in future recommend the appointment to his Council of persons selected by him from amongst leaders of Indian political life in proportions which would give a balanced representation of the main communities, including equal proportions of Moslems and Caste Hindus. Members of the Executive would be Indians with the exception of the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief.

Lord Wavell, who had returned from the U.K. following consultations with H.M.G., broadcasting on June 14 announced a political conference to be held at Simla on June 25 to which would be invited 22 political leaders including Gandhi and Jinnah. The purpose of the conference, the Viceroy stated, was to take counsel with him with a view to the formation of a new executive council more representative of organised political opinion. He made it clear that the formation of this interim government would not prejudice, and should make easier, the final constitutional settlement. Orders were issued for the release of the members of the Congress Working Committee remaining in detention in connection with the 1942 disturbances.

The Conference opened on June 25 and agreed without dissent to the proposal that the Executive Council should be reconstituted, but failed to reach agreement on the question of how the Council should be constituted in terms of parties and communities, and was dissolved on July 14.

It was announced in August that elections were to be held for the Central and Provincial legislatures during the winter, and the Viceroy again visited London for consultations. Broadcasting on Sept. 19 on his return to India Lord Wavell announced the intention of H.M.G. to convene as soon as possible a constitution-making body and stated that as a preliminary step he had been authorised immediately after the elections to undertake discussions with representatives of Provincial Legislative Assemblies to ascertain whether the proposals in the 1942 Declaration were acceptable, he had also been authorised to take steps after the elections were over to bring into being the Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Founded in 1885 by the late Mr. A. O. Hume, at its first session in December laid down three fundamental principles dealing with the fusion of all elements of the population, the regeneration of the nation and the consolidation of union between England and India. The Congress which split in 1907 on the principles laid down by its founder reunited in 1916 and came under the complete domination of Mr. Gandhi in 1920. Congress in 1927 demanded independence as the goal of India but this was modified later. Mr. Gandhi retired from the Congress and politics in 1934 but in actual practice he is the virtual dictator of Congress policy.

* Punjab, Assam, N.W.F. Prov., and Sind.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Formed in 1906. Entered into a pact with the Indian National Congress in 1916. A split in 1928 resulted in the formation of the All Parties Muslim Conference, but in 1934 certain differences with the parent body were overcome and the Muslim representative institution, under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, now functions as an active All India organisation. The principle of "Pakistan" (p. 716) was adopted at a league meeting held at Lahore in March 1940.

THE HINDU MAHASABHA.

Founded in 1920 by Hindus specially to represent Hindus. The realistic attitude of the Mahasabha towards the war, its desire to see India with a strong Army and modern industries, and its opposition to Gandhi's pacifism has secured its official recognition as an important political body.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Members elected by constituencies to represent:	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	North West Frontier Province.	Orissa.	Sind.
General Population (1)	146	114*	78	140	42	86	84	47	9	44	18
Muhammadians	28	29	117	64	84	39	14	34	36	4	33
Women:											
General	6	5	2	4	1	3	3	1†	...	2†	1
Sikh .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammadian	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Anglo-Indian .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian (Christian)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Europeans	3	3	11	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	2
Indian Christians	20	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...
Backward Area and Tribes	1	1	...	...	...	7	1	9	...	5	...
Commerce, Industry, Mining and Planting	6	17	19	3	1	4	2	11	...	1	2
Landholders	6	2	5	6	5†	4	3	...	2	2	2
Labour	6	7	8	3	1	3	2	4	...	1	1
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sikhs .....	...	...	...	...	3†	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total	215	175	250	228	175	152	112	108	50	60	60
(1) Reserved for Scheduled Castes	30	15	30	20	8	15	20	7	...	6	...

* 7 seats reserved for Marathas

† 1 seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

‡ The seats reserved for women are to be Non-Communal seats.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members elected by constituencies to represent:	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Bihar.	Assam.
General Population	35	20	10	14	9	10
Muhammadians	7	5	17	34	4	6
Europeans	1	1	3	1	1	2
Indian Christians	3	...	...	...	...	...
	46	26	30	52	14	18
Seats to be filled by the Legislative Assembly .....	...	...	27	...	12	...
Seats to be filled by the Governor:						
Not less than	8	3	6	6	3	3
Not more than	10	4	8	8	4	4
Total of Seats:						
Not less than	54	29	63	58	29	21
Not more than	56	30	65	60	30	22

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1823, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Indian High Courts Act (1921) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. The Government of India Act (1922) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1925. The Government of India Act, 1919, conferred on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguished the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provided for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provided for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gave borrowing powers to local governments. It laid down that the major provinces should be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected

Members of the local legislative Council. It conferred extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provided that the Legislature should consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provided for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission.

The Government of India Act, 1935, provides for the establishment of an All-India Federation, consisting of the Governor's Provinces:—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind; the Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panth Piploda, and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act; and the Indian States which accede to the Federation and for Provincial Autonomy (*see p. 725*), and responsibility with safeguards. The establishment of the Federation is dependent upon the accession of Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber (Council of State). The Federal Legislature will consist of His Majesty, represented by the Governor-General, and two chambers—the Council of State and the House of Assembly. The former will consist of 256 representatives of British India, the great majority of whom will be elected on a franchise of some 100,000 persons, and not more than 104 representatives of Indian States, appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned. The House of Assembly will consist of 250 representatives of British India, chosen by the Provincial Legislatures, and not more than 125 representatives of the Indian States, the allocation of the seats to each State or group of States to be in proportion to their population. The executive authority of the Federation will be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General, who will have certain special responsibilities. The Governor-General will have a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Legislature, to aid and advise him. The Governor-General and Governors will be responsible to the Secretary of State for the exercise of their special powers or when acting in their discretion. The Chief Commissioners' Provinces will be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. The Act makes no change in the internal régime of the States or in the relationship between their Rulers and the Crown outside the Federal area.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.M. GEORGE VI.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the Crown's responsible agent for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. The Governor-General and the Governors are responsible to him for the exercise of their special powers or when acting in their discretion. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India.

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and the Judges of the High and Chief Courts. The term (except for judgeships) is usually 5 years.

Where the Governor-General is empowered by the Government of India Act, 1935, to act in his discretion, and in all other matters during the transitional period (i.e. until Part II of the Act relating to the Federation is brought into force) he is subject to direction by the Secretary of State. Up till 1941 the Executive Council consisted of 7 members, including the Commander-in-Chief. The Council now consists of 15 members as well as the Governor-General. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935, and rules thereunder, the Indian Legislature consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see p. 729 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament. The seat of the Supreme Government is at New Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 17 Departments—Finance; External Affairs; Home; Legislative; Commerce; Labour; Education, Health and Lands; Defence; Railway; Supply; Commonwealth Relations; Information and Broadcasting; War, War Transport, Posts and Air, Industries and Civil Supplies and Planning and Development. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government, and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority

to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the External Affairs Department. The Finance Department deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The External Affairs Department conducts relations with Foreign States. The Home Department deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the Legislative Department. The department of Commerce deals with trade and shipping, industries, stores, industrial research, exhibitions, &c. The Department of Industries and Civil Supplies formed in 1943 works under the Commerce Member and is responsible for industrial development especially in the post-war reconstruction, and for industrial research and statistics. Civil Supplies include price control other than foodstuffs. The department of Labour deals with labour, public works, irrigation, mines, technical education, &c. The Army is under the War Department, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council; in 1941 he set up a Defence Advisory Committee to assist in prosecuting India's war effort to the utmost. Ecclesiastical affairs are dealt with in the War Department. The Education, Health and Lands Department has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a Railway Department, which is in the charge of the War Transport member. The Posts and Air Department deals with posts and telegraphs, civil aviation, motor vehicles legislation and the Central Road Fund. All questions of supplies for India's war effort fall to the Supply Department. The Commonwealth Relations Department which conducts relations between India and the Dominions has the care of some millions of Indians scattered over the world and deals also with the regulation of emigration, and pilgrimages. The Department of Information and Broadcasting controls the Bureau of Public Information, film publicity, All India Radio, &c. The War Transport Department is responsible for the utilisation and development of transport by road and water, including Railway Board, ports and petrol rationing. The object of the new Planning and Development Department is to raise the post-war standard of living for Indians by the exploitation to the full of India's economic and scientific resources. The approval of H.M.G. has been given to the establishment of a National Defence Council of about 30 members, including representatives of Indian States, of Provinces, and of other elements in the national life of British India in its relation to the war effort.

On April 1, 1937, the Office of the Crown Representative was set up. It is known as the Political Department, and is not a Department of the Government of India. It conducts relations with Indian States. British India is divided into 17 Local Governments and Administrations, viz. :—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and

Nicobar Islands, and the area known as Panth Piploa.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or District-Commissioner, as the case may be. There are 230 Districts in British India.

There are separate High Courts for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces, and Chief Courts in Oudh and Sind. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, and Coorg have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*. The High Court of Bihar is the High Court for the whole of Orissa. A Federal Court was established on October 1, 1937, for the determination of disputes between the units of constituent the Federation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State consists of 58 members, 32 elected and 26 nominated, including 13 officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 40,513.

President, Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhai, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 141 members, 102 elected and 39 nominated, including 20 officials. The total electorate in the 1934 election was 1,415,892.

President, Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.

Deputy President, Akhil Chandra Datta.

Secretary, Mian Mohamed Rafi.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Wavell, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., M.C. (Assumed charge October 20, 1943)Rs.21,333
Private Secretary, G. E. B. Abell, I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Col. D. H. Currie, C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M., I.A.
Comptroller of the Household, Major P. D. Coats, Royal Signals.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain, W. B. Henderson, Royal Marines; Captain J. B. Fortune, M.C., The Black Watch; Captain the Earl of Euston, Grenadier Guards; Captain G. H. U. Crookshank, Hussars.
Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Major and Hon. Lieut. Raghbir Singh Bahadur, M.B.E., O.B.I., I.D.S.M., Royal Decan Horse.
Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Retd.).
Commandant Gov.-General's Bodyguard, Major J. R. L. Tweed, Skinner's Horse.
Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Lieut. Marriott, I.A.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECRETARIAT.

Secretaries to the Governor-General, Sir E. M. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Personal); Sir John A. Thorne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Public), R.B. V. P. Menon, C.I.E. (Reforms Commissioner).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, H. E. General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., Commander-in-Chief in India (War) (1943) Rs.8,333

Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E. (Home);
 Sir Archibald Rowlands, K.C.B., M.B.E. (Finance); Sir Muhammad Azizul Haque, C.I.E. (Commerce, Industries and Civil Supplies);
 Sir Asoka Kumar Roy (Law); Sir Iwala Prasad Srivastava, K.B.E. (Food); Dr. N. B. Khare (Commonwealth Relations); Vacant (Defence); Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Educ. Health & Lands); Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour);
 Sir Sultan Ahmad, K.C.S.I. (Information and Broadcasting); Sir E. C. Benthall, K.C.S.I. (War Transport); Khan Bahadur Sir Mohammad Usman, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Posts and Air); D. B. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I. (Supply);
 Sir Ardesheer Dalal (Planning and Development).
 each Rs.5,500

Sec., G. E. Abell, O.B.E., I.C.S.Rs.3,000

DEFENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Gen. Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C.
 Lala Ram Saran Das, V. V. Kalkar, Sir Mohamed Yacub, Sardar Buta Singh, Jamnadas Mehta, L. C. Buss, Col. M. A. Rahman, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Lt., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., and Capt. Dalpat Singh.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Kumararajah Sir Mutti-Chettiar of Chettinad, Hon. Maharajahdiraj of Darbhanga, C.C.I.E., Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Raja Bahadur of Khalikote, Jamnadas M. Mehta, G. B. Morton, O.B.E., Biren Mukerjee, Lieut. Sardar Naunihal Singh Man, M.B.E., Begum Shah Nawaz, Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraaj, Professor E. Ahmad Shah, Sir Iwala Prasad Srivastava, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., Raja of Salempur, Hon. H. S. Chakravarty, Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., Hon. S. M. M. Shah, F. A. Anthony, and representatives of Indian States.

Sec., R. A. Gopalaswami, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS.

Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 3,500
Dep. Secs., A. V. Pai, O.B.E., I.C.S., K. B., S. I. Hussain	Rs. 1,800

High Commissioner for India in the Union of S. Africa, R. M. Deshmukh	per ann. £2,500
High Commissioner for India in Australia, Sir R. Paranjpe	per ann. £2,500

COMMERCE.

Secretary, N. R. Pillai, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 4,000
Jt. Secs., Y. N. Sukthankar, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. R. Zaman, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 3,000
Dep. Secs., K. K. Chattur, M.A., E. S. Krishnamoorthy	
Foreign Trade Controller, (Calcutta) R. B., H. Mookerjee	
Export Trade Controller, (Bombay) R. S. Mani, I.C.S., (Madras) F. A. I. Richardson, (Karachi) M. E. Rehman	
Co-ordinator of Jute Shipments, (Calcutta) R. K. Vaish	
Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Dept., (Madras) Commander F. W. Angell, R.N., (Bombay) Capt. (E) I. H. Mackay, R.N., (Karachi) Commander (E) H. J. Creswell, R.N., (Calcutta) Capt. J. Cameron, R.N.	
Chief Controller of Imports, Simla, F. M. Innes, I.C.S.	
Chief Controller of Exports, Amin-ud-din, I.C.S.	

Dir. General, Commercial Intelligence, J. N. Ghose	Rs. 2,500
Economic Adviser, Sir Theodore Gregory, D.Sc.	Rs. 3,000

DEFENCE.

Secretary, Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E. (offg.)	Rs. 4,000
Dep. Sec., L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 2,500
Dir. of Mil. Lands and Cantonments, Col. F. R. E. Grant, O.B.E.	
Petroleum Officer, J. F. Sinclair	

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Secretary, J. D. Tyson, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 4,000
Educational Commr. with the Govt. of India and ex-officio Jt. Sec., J. Sargent, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
Addl. Sec., Sir P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secs., S. H. Y. Oulsnam, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., B. Sahay, O.B.E., I.C.S., P. Madhava Menon, M.B.E., I.C.S., Rao Bahadur G. C. Sen, I.C.S., S. M. Srivastava	up to Rs. 2,500
Director-General of Archaeology, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C.	Rs. 2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Sir E. Oliver Wheeler	Rs. 3,500
Dir. Imperial Agric. Research Institute, Dr. H. S. Pruthi, M.Sc.	Rs. 2,500
Agriculture Marketing Adviser, D. R. Sethi, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,750
Zoological Survey of India, Dr. B. N. Chopra	Rs. 1,800
Director of Archives, Dr. S. N. Sen	Rs. 1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, K. M. Asadullah	Rs. 1,500
Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt.-Col. I. B. Hance, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S.	Rs. 3,500

Deputy General, Indian Medical Service, Col. S. L. Bhatia, M.C.	Rs. 2,250
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir H. Howard	Rs. 3,250

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Secretary, Sir O. K. Caroe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.	Rs. 4,000
Jt. Sec., Lt.-Col. R. R. Burnett, C.I.E., O.B.E., C. B. Duke, I.C.S. (offg.)	Rs. 4,000
Dep. Sec., H. E. Richardson, O.B.E., I.C.S. (offg.)	Rs. 2,500

RESIDENTS, CLASS I.

Agent to the Gov.-Gen., Resid. and Chief Commr. in Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hay, C.S.I., C.I.E., Pol. Resid. in the Persian Gulf (H.B.M.'s Consul-Gen. Bushire), Sir Geoffrey Prior, K.C.I.E.	each Rs. 4,000
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RESIDENTS, CLASS II.

Resident in Waziristan, A. D. F. Dundas, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
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H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Khorasan, C. P. Skrine, O.B.E.	Rs. 2,000
H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Kashgar, M. C. Gillett	Rs. 2,000

Agent-General for India in the U.S.A., Sir G. S. Bajpai, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.	per ann. £2,500
Agent-General for India in China, K. P. S. Menon, C.I.E.	per ann. £2,500

(See also pages 725 and 889.)

FINANCE.

Secretary, Sir Cyril Jones, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.	Rs. 4,000
Addl. Secs., A. C. Turner, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S., V. Narahari Rao, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000
Dep. Sec., B. C. A. Cook, O.B.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 2,300
Est. Officer and ex-officio Jt. Sec., Sir Alan Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Rs. 3,250
Jt. Secs., K. G. Ambegaonkar, I.C.S., R. S. Symons, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 3,000
Financial Adviser, Communications, M. K. Sen Gupta	Rs. 2,700
Dep. Fin. Adv. (Communications), R. Narayanaswami	Rs. 1,500
Jt. Fin. Adv. (Food), R. L. Gupta, I.C.S.	Rs. 2,000
Dep. do., G. S. Rau, A. L. Saksena	Rs. 1,500
Member, Central Bd. of Rev. and ex-officio Addl. Sec., Fin. Dept. (C.R.), Sir J. F. Sheehy, C.S.I., I.C.S.	
Ditto, Joint Secs., M. Slade, C.I.E., I.C.S., H. Greenfield, C.I.E.	
and Sec., Central Bd. of Rev. and ex-officio Dep. Sec. Fin. Dept. (C.R.), R. J. Pringle, M.B.E., I.C.S.	each Rs. 3,500

MILITARY FINANCE.

Financial Adviser, Mil. Fin. and ex-officio Addl. Sec., Sir E. T. Coates, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Rs. 3,250
Addl. do., Jt. Sec., M. R. Coburn, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Rs. 3,250
Addl. Fin. Adv. Supply Finance and ex-officio Jt. Sec., Zahid Hussain, C.I.E.	Rs. 1,500
Addl. Fin. Adv. (Supply Finance), R. S. Symons, I.C.S.	Rs. 2,250

MINT AND ASSAY.

Mint Master, Col. A. J. Ransford, C.I.E., R.E.
Bombay; Maj. D. V. Danc, O.B.E., R.F. (Calcutta);
 Maj. E. A. Wimblerley, O.B.E., R.F. (Lahore).
 Rs.2,000 to 3,000

Master, Security Printing, Lt.-Col. D. F. Fitzmaurice,
 C.I.F., R.F. (rtd.). Rs.3,000

FOOD.

Secretary, R. H. Hutchings, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Dep. Secs., W. H. J. Christie, O.B.F., I.C.S., N. T. Mone, I.C.S., N. N. Wanchoo, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Dir. Gen. of Food and ex-officio Jt. Sec., B. R. Sen, C.I.F., I.C.S.

HOME.

Secretary, Sir Richard Tottenham, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Jt. Sec., C. F. V. Williams, C.I.F., I.C.S. Rs.4,000
Dep. Secs., F. G. Cracknell, I.C.S., P. V. R. Rao, I.C.S., V. Shanker, I.C.S., D. C. Das, I.C.S.
Director, Intelligence Bureau, N. P. A. Smith, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs.3,500

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(See page 725.)

INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Secretary, Sir M. S. A. Hydari, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Jt. Sec., H. M. Patel, I.C.S. Rs.4,000
Textiles Commissioner, Bombay ex-officio Jt. Sec., M. K. Vellodi, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Dep. Secs., Hafeez Ahmed, R. A. Mahamadi, I.C.S., J. D. Kapadia, I.C.S., B. N. Kaul, Dharba Vira.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

Secretary, G. S. Bozman, C.I.E., I.C.S. Rs.4,000
Jt. Sec., P. N. Thapar, C.I.E., I.C.S. Rs.4,000
Dep. Secs., S. S. Bajpai, Capt. J. B. Howes.
Dir.-General, All India Radio, A. S. Bokhari, C.I.E. Rs.2,000

LABOUR.

Secretary, H. C. Prior, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Rs.4,000
Addl. Sec., S. Lal, C.I.E., I.C.S. Rs.3,500
Dep. Secs., D. L. Mazumdar, I.C.S., D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., R.B., A. C. Das Rs.2,000

LEGISLATIVE.

Secretary, Sir Geo. Spence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Addl. Sec., Sir John Bartley, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Dep. Secs., K. V. K. Sundaram, I.C.S. Rs.1,500
Solicitor to the Govt. of India, Sir D. N. Mitra Rs.3,000

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPT.

Secretary, Mian Muhammed Rafi. Rs.4,000
Dep. Sec., M. N. Kaul. Rs.4,000

* Branch secretariat, Calcutta.

† Branch secretariat, New Delhi.

‡ Branch secretariat (Aircraft), New Delhi.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thos. Hutton, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C. Rs.4,000
Jt. Sec., H. V. R. Iengar, C.I.F., I.C.S. Rs.3,500
Dep. Secs., T. M. S. Mani, O.B.E., I.C.S., B. F. Tyabji, I.C.S.

POLITICAL DEPT.

(See CROWN REPRESENTATIVE, p. 725.)

POSTS AND AIR.

Secretary, Sir Gurunath Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Dep. Sec., M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S. Rs.3,000
Dir.-General of Observations, Dr. S. K. Banerjee, O.B.F., D.Sc. Rs.2,000
Dir. of Civil Aviation, Sir Frederick Tymms, C.I.E., M.C. Rs.3,000

SUPPLY.

Secretary, A. A. Waugh, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Rs.4,000
Dir.-General, Munitions Prod. and ex-officio addl. Sec., A. R. E. Lockhart, C.I.E.*
Ditto, Supply and Disposals, and ex-officio addl. Sec., Sir R. W. Targett, C.I.E.†
Ditto, Aircraft, Air Vice-Marshal O. E. Carter, C.B.E., A.I.C., R.A.F.‡
Ditto, Shipbuilding and Repairs, Vice-Admiral C. Cantlie, C.B., D.S.C., R.N.
Joint Secs., M. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A. Mackeown, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. A. Venkataraman, C.I.E., I.C.S., M. Ikramullah, I.C.S., A. P. Hume, I.C.S.
Steel Commissioner in India, F. E. Parr.
Iron and Steel Controllers, J. C. Mahindra, A.M.I.Mec., E. G. Spooner (off.).
Addl. Dirs.-Gen., Munitions Production, Major T. F. Borwick, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.O.S., A. R. Elliott Lockart, C.I.E.
Dep. Dirs.-Gen., ditto, Brig. H. M. Cox, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C. (I.A.O.C.), N. Johnson, P. C. Ghosh, A. H. Pandya, J. Hodgkinson, Brig. N. A. Blandford Newson, R. Wilmot, I.O.S., O.B.E., M.C.
Ditto (Supply), D. Stewart, O.B.E., I.C.S., S. S. Khara, I.C.S., A. MacFarquhar, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Ditto (Disposals), M. R. Sachdev, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Ditto (Shipbuilding and Repairs), Capt. E. R. Corsor, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Dep. Dir.-Gen. (Insp.) Directorate General, Aircraft, Air Commodore R. H. Verney, O.B.E.
Ditto (Co-ordination) ditto, Group Capt. W. Bourne, O.B.E., R.A.F.
Officer on Special Duty, G. A. R. Trimming, C.I.E.
Controller of Steel Imports, J. W. Walton, C.B.E.

WAR.

Secretary, Sir Chandulal M. Trivedi, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. Rs.4,000

WAR TRANSPORT.

Secretary, Sir Satyendra Nath Roy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. Rs.4,000
Dep. Sec., C. L. Coates, I.C.S.

RAILWAYS.

(Railway Board.)

Chief Commissioner of Railways (ex-officio Secretary, Railway Dept.), Sir Arthur Griffin. Rs.5,000
Secretary, Railway Board (ex-officio Dep. Sec., Railway Dept.), F. C. Badhwar, M.B.E. Rs.2,000

General Managers of Railways.

Bengal and Assam Railway, G. E. Cuffe, R. G. Manson.
 Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Dr. H. J. Nichols.
 Bengal and North Western Railway, W. R. Fitzgerald.
 East Indian Railway, N. C. Ghosh, R.B.
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Emerson, R.E.
 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, R. de K. Maynard.
 North-Western Railway, W. A. Anderson.
 Oudh and Tirhut Railway, G. A. Rowleson.
 South Indian Railway, J. F. C. Reynolds.

Each Rs.3,500

Federal Public Service Commission: Chairman,
 Sir F. W. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs.4,000);
 Members, Lt.-Col. M. A. Rahman; K. Sanjiva
 Row, C.I.E.; W. R. G. Smith, C.I.E. (Rs.3,500);
 Secretary, F. F. C. Edmunds. (Rs.1,550)

THE JUDICATURE.

Federal Court : Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir. William
 P. Spens, O.B.E., K.C. Rs.7,000
 Judges, The Hons. R. B. Sir Srinivasa Varadachari;
 Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I. Rs.5,500
 Federal Advocate-General, Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter,
 K.C.S.I. Rs.3,000

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan. 1859
 *W. A. Moreshead. 1860
 Sir H. G. Ward. 1860
 *W. A. Moreshead. 1860
 Sir W. T. Denison. 1861
 *E. Maltby. 1863
 Lord Napier. 1866
 *A. J. Arbuthnot. 1872
 Lord Hobart. 1872
 *W. R. Robinson. 1875
 Duke of Buckingham. 1875
 W. P. Adam. 1880

W. Hudleston. 1881
 M. E. Grant Duff. 1881
 R. Bourke. 1886
 *J. H. Garstin. 1890
 Lord Wenlock. 1891
 Sir A. E. Havelock. 1896
 Lord Amptill. 1900
 *J. Thomson. 1904
 *G. Stokes. 1906
 Hon. Sir A. Lawley. 1906
 Sir T. D. Gibson-Car-
 michael, Bt. 1911

*Sir M. Hamrick. 1912
 Lord Pentland. 1912
 Sir A. G. Cardew. 1919
 Lord Willingdon. 1919
 *Sir C. Toddhunter. 1924
 Viscount Goschen. 1924
 *Sir N. E. Marjoribanks. 1929
 Hon. Sir G. F. Stanley. 1929
 *Sir Muhammad Usman. 1934
 Lord Erskine. 1934
 *Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu. 1936
 Hon. Sir A. O. Hope. 1940

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Sir G. R. Clerk. 1860
 Sir H. Bartle Frere. 1862
 W. R. S. Vesey Fitzgerald. 1867
 Sir P. E. Wodehouse. 1872
 Sir R. Temple, Bt. 1877
 *L. R. Asburner. 1880
 Sir J. Fergusson, Bt. 1880
 *J. B. Peile. 1885
 Lord Reay. 1885

Lord Harris. 1890
 *H. M. Birdwood. 1895
 Lord Sandhurst. 1895
 Lord Northcote. 1900
 *Sir J. Montleath. 1903
 Lord Lamington. 1903
 *J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie. 1907
 Sir G. S. Clarke. 1907
 Lord Willingdon. 1913

Sir G. A. Lloyd. 1918
 *Sir M. Hayward. 1923
 Sir L. O. Wilson. 1923
 *Sir H. S. Lawrence. 1926
 Sir F. H. Sykes. 1928
 *Sir J. E. B. Holson. 1931
 Lord Brabourne. 1933
 *Sir D. D. Bell. 1936
 Sir R. Lumley. 1937
 Hon. Sir D. J. Colville. 1943

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS—
 J. P. Grant. 1859
 C. Beadon. 1862
 W. Grey. 1867
 G. Campbell. 1871
 Sir R. Temple, Bt. 1874
 Hon. A. Eden. 1877
 † Sir S. C. Bayley. 1879
 A. R. Thompson. 1882
 † H. A. Cockrell. 1885
 Sir S. C. Bayley. 1887
 Sir C. A. Elliott. 1890
 † Sir A. P. MacDonnell. 1893

Sir A. Mackenzie. 1895
 † C. C. Stevens. 1897
 Sir J. Woodburn. 1898
 † J. A. Bourdillon. 1902
 Sir A. H. Leith Fraser. 1903
 † Lancelot Hare. 1906
 † F. A. Slacke. 1906
 Sir E. N. Baker. 1908
 Sir F. W. Duke. 1911

GOVERNORS—

Lord Carmichael. 1912

Earl of Ronaldshay. 1917
 Earl of Lytton. 1922
 *Sir H. L. Stephenson. 1926
 Sir F. S. Jackson. 1927
 Sir J. Anderson. 1932 and 1937
 *Sir J. A. Woodhead. 1934 and 1939
 Lord Brabourne. 1937
 *Sir R. M. Reid. 1938
 Hon. Sir J. A. Herbert. 1939
 *Sir T. G. Rutherford. 1943
 Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey. 1944
 F. J. Burrows. 1946

* Acting.

† Officiating.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN
REPRESENTATIVE.

POLITICAL DEPT.

Political Adviser, Sir C. L. Corfield, K.C.I.E.
 Secretary, L. C. L. Griffin, C.I.E.
 Dep. Sec., J. S. H. Shattock, Major G. H. Cooke,
 O.B.E.
 Crown Finance Officer and O.S.D., G. K. S. Sarma.

Residents, Class I.

(Hyderabad) Sir Arthur Lothian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
 (Mysore) Lt.-Col. P. Gaisford, C.I.E., (Central
 India and Chief Commissioner, Panta-Piploda)
 Lt.-Col. W. F. Campbell, (Rajputana and Chief
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwar) Lt.-Col. G. V. B.
 Gillan, K.C.I.E., (Baroda, States of Western India
 and Gujarat) Lt.-Col. C. P. Hancock, C.I.E.,
 O.B.E., M.C., (Punjab States) Sir C. L. Corfield,
 K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C. Each Rs.4,000

Residents, Class II.

(Kashmir) Sir James G. Acheson, C.I.E., (Gwalior,
 and the States of Rampur and Benares) A. A.
 Russell, M.C., (Madras States) Lt.-Col. C. G. N.
 Edwards, C.I.E., (Kolhapur and the Deccan States)
 J. H. Thompson, C.I.E., (Eastern States) H. J.
 Todd, C.I.E. Each Rs.3,000

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

The new provincial Governments and Legislatures came into being on April 1, 1937. For every Governor's Province (Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Bihar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind) there is a Provincial Legislature (Legislative Assembly) and in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar, and Assam, two Chambers (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The executive authority of a Province, which extends to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the Province has power to make laws, is exercised, on behalf of His Majesty, by the Governor, either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The Governor has a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, required to exercise them in his discretion, but is not prevented from exercising his individual judgment in any case where by or under the Act he is required so to do. The validity of anything done by him cannot be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment. He selects his Ministers in consultation with the person who in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature, those persons (including so far as practicable members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. The Governor has special responsibilities, namely:—(a) The prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his Province or any part thereof; (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (c) the securing and safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination; (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas; (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act (Administrative Relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion. In so far as the Governor is by the Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is under the general control of, and must comply with such particular directions given to him by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Act provides that before giving such directions the Governor-General shall satisfy himself that they contain nothing requiring the Governor to act in any manner inconsistent with any Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor by His Majesty. The composition of the Chambers is as shown on p. 719. The Legislative Assemblies, unless sooner dissolved, continue for five years. By the India and Burma (Postponement of Elections) Act, 1941, dissolution of the existing Legislative Assemblies may be postponed until twelve months after the end of the war. The Legislative Councils

are permanent bodies not subject to dissolution, but as near as may be one-third of the members retire in every third year in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Governor has powers of assenting to, or withholding assent from, of returning for consideration, or of reserving Bills for the consideration of the Governor-General. The Governor-General has powers of assenting to, or of withholding assent from, or of reserving for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure Bills reserved for his consideration.

Provincial Budgets show separately—(1) the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Act as expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Province (salaries, &c. of the Governor, Ministers, Advocate-General, High Court Judges, debt charges for which the Province is liable, expenditure connected with excluded areas, sums required to satisfy judgments, &c., of any court or arbitral tribunal, &c.); and (2) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Province. Estimates falling under category (1) are not submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but such estimates, other than those relating to the salary and allowances of the Governor and the expenditure relating to his Offices, can be discussed. Other estimates of expenditure are submitted, in the form of demands for grants, to the Legislative Assembly, which has powers of assenting to, or of withholding assent to, or of assenting to a demand subject to a reduction. No demand for a grant can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

Persons over 21 years of age are eligible for the franchise. The electorates in each Province are arranged for the most part on a basis designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse interests of the Indian population naturally range themselves, and the franchise rules have given the vote to 30,137,914 of the adult population, including 4,254,704 women. The qualifications for electors, as also for candidates, vary in detail from province to province, but generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue, income tax or municipal taxes. In all Provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote irrespective of the amount of their income and property. The franchise extends to all women who (1) possess a property qualification in their own right; (2) are the wives or widows of men with property qualifications; (3) are the wives of men with auxiliary service qualification for the vote; (4) are the pensioned widows and mothers of Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers or members of the Regular forces or of any British police force; (5) have an educational qualification,

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only according to the Census of 1941.

Provinces of India.

MADRAS.

(1) MADRAS (area, 126,166 sq. miles; pop., 9,341,810, was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 88 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 2,047,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. Madura (182,018) and Trichinopoly (142,843), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 777,481.

Governor, H. E. Capt. the Hon. Sir Arthur O. Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C. (March 1940)...Rs.10,000
Private Sec., A. J. Platt.....Rs.1,200
Mililit. Sec., Col. G. B. Howell, M.V.O., M.C.
Rs.1,250

Advisers, Sir N. Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Sir S. V. Ramamurthy, K.C.I.E., G. W. Priestley, C.I.E.
Sir T. Austin, K.C.I.E.
Aides-de-Camp, F. D. Paterson-Morgan, I.P.;
Maj. A. D. N. Curtis; Lt. G. T. A. Douglas;
Capt. F. W. Brett; Risaldar Bijay Singh.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. G. R. McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Rs.1,700

Commdt., Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. H. F. Prynn.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(Resigned, November, 1939. See 1940 issue of the Almanack, p. 844).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Dr. U. Rama Rao.
Dep. Presdt., K. Venkataswami Nayudu.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, B. Sambamurthi.
Dep. Speaker, Mrs. S. Rukmani Lakshminipathi.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., J. B. Brown, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs.3,750
Revenue Sec., V. S. Hejmadi.Rs.2,750
Local Admn. Sec., V. N. Kudvan.Rs.2,450
Finance Sec., D. W. Dodwell.Rs.2,750
Development Secs., T. Sivasankar, A. R. C. Westlake, C.I.E.Rs.2,500
Home Sec., J. R. Bett.Rs.2,450
Public Works Sec., K. R. Menon.Rs.2,400
Legal Sec., R. S. P. Appu Nair, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs.1,550
Education and Public Health Sec., M. V. Subramanian
Rs.2,450
Board of Revenue, E. M. Gawne, C.S.I., C.I.E.
(Rs.3,750); W. Scott-Brown, C.S.I., C.I.E.
(Rs.3,500); C. H. Masterman, C.S.I., C.I.E.
(Rs.3,000); E. C. Wood, C.I.E. (Rs.3,000);
A. F. W. Dixon, C.I.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Lionel H. Leach.Rs.5,000
Judges, Hons. S. Wadsworth; D.K. K. P. Lakshmana Rao; R.B. N. C. Ayyar; Sri Buduguru Somayya; Mandakulathur P. Sastri; L. C. Horwill; J. A. Bell; A. C. Huppell; J. A. Byers; D.B. C. K. Raman; R. Clark; P. V. Ranganannar; Muhammed Shahabuddin.Rs.4,000

BOMBAY.

(2) BOMBAY.—The island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. The province contains 76,443 square miles, with a population of 20,849,840. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (89,544), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Western Hindi are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; Ahmedabad (591,267), Poona (258,197), Sholapur (213,000), and Surat are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Bombay. Population, 1,489,883.

Governor, H. E. Col. the Hon. Sir David J. Colville, P.C., G.C.I.E. (Feb., 1943).....Rs.10,000
Sec., D. Symington, C.I.E.Rs.3,000
Military Sec., Lt.-Col. L. C. Falk.

Advisers, Sir Henry F. Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.;
Sir Charles H. Bristow, G.I.E., Sir Godfrey F. S. Collins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., L. H. Taunton, C.I.E.

Aides-de-Camp, F./Lt. Lord Wharton, R.A.F.V.R.,
Lt. M. Scott, Lt. J. P. R. Bell, Lt. A. W. M. Dickie, Subadar Major Narayan Kadam.

Surgeon, Maj. A. A. Pullar.
Commdt., H.E.'s Bodyguard, Major C. C. Guiland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(Resigned, November, 1939. See 1940 issue of the Almanack, p. 844.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, M. M. Pakvasa.
Dep. Pres., R. G. Soman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, G. V. Navaiankar.
Dep. Speaker, Narayanrao G. Joshi.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Pol. and Services Dept., E. W. Perry
Rs.3,750
Rev. Sec., M. J. Desai.Rs.3,000
Finance Sec., A. D. Gorwala, C.I.E.Rs.3,000
Home Secs., G. G. Drewe, O.B.E.; H. V. V. Raj.
lengar, C.I.E.Rs.3,000
General and Educat. Sec., G. W. McElhinney
Rs.3,000
Public Works Sec., W. H. E. Garrod.Rs.3,000
Legal Sec., P. N. Moos.Rs.3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Hon. Sir John L. Stone, O.B.E. Rs.5,000
 Judges, Hons. Sir Harilal J. Kania; Sir Harsiddhmal
 Vajubhai Divatia; M. C. Chagla; A. S. R.
 Macklin; Kishites Chandra Sen; N. H. C.
 Coysacee; E. Weston; N. S. Lokur; J. B.
 Blagden, G. B. Rajadhyaksha Rs.4,000

BENGAL.

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 77,442 sq. miles, with population of 60,306,525) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 55 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindustani. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Other important cities are Dacca (213,218), now the second capital, and Howrah (379,292), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 2,488,000.

Governor, H.E. Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (Jan. 1944) . . . Rs.10,000
 Governor Designate, Frederick John Burrows (Feb. 1946).

Sec., E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E. Rs.3,000
 Military Sec., Lt.-Col. W. R. B. Peel, O.B.E.
 Advisers, H. S. E. Stevens, C.S.I., C.I.E.; A. de C. Williams, C.I.E.; L. R. Fawcus, C.I.E.; O. M. Martin, C.I.E.; R. L. Walker, C.I.E.

Aides-de-Camp, Lt. J. E. Seymour; Lt. J. C. Irwin; Ft./Lt. H. C. D. Irwin, R.A.F., O.B.E.; Capt. G. Cameron, R.I.N.

Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Major Nur Muhammad Khan.

Commnd. Governor's Bodyguard, Lt.-Col. W. R. B. Peel.

Hon. Surg. to the Govr., Lt.-Col. F. G. Anderson, C.I.E., M.C.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(Resigned March, 1945. See 1945 issue of the Almanack, p. 727.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, K.C.I.E.
 Dep. Pres. K. S. Abdul Hamid Chaudhury.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, K. B. Syed Nauser Ali.
 Dep. Speaker, Syed J. Hashemy.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., H. S. E. Stevens, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . Rs.3,750
 Home Sec. (addl.), P. D. Martyn, O.B.E. . . . Rs.2,750
 Judicial Sec., H. G. Waiglit Rs.2,750
 Rev. and Forests, &c. Sec., S. Banerjee Rs.2,750
 Fin. Sec., R. L. Walker, C.I.E. Rs.2,750
 Legislative Sec., H. D. Benjamin Rs.2,000

Public Health and Local Self-Govt. Sec., E. W. Holland, C.I.F. Rs.2,750
 Agric. and Industries Sec., S. Basu, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Rs.2,750
 Educn. and Coop. Credit Sec., K. C. Basak
 Commns. and Works Sec., B. B. Sarkar . . . Rs.2,750
 Board of Revenue, Members, L. R. Fawcus, C.I.F.

Rs.3,750
 Dir. of Civil Supplies, N. M. Ayvar, C.I.E. . . Rs.3,000
 Comm. Lab. and Ind. Sec., M. K. Kirpalani . . Rs.2,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire, M.C. . . . Rs.6,000

Judges, Hons. Sir George D. McNair; Sir Syed Na'im Ali; Sir Alan G. R. Henderson; R. C. Mitter; N. A. Khundkar; N. G. A. Edgley; Bijan Kumar Mookerjee; C. C. Biswas, C.I.E.; R. F. Lodge; F. W. Gentie; Amarendra Nath Sen; T. J. Y. Roxburgh, C.I.E.; A. S. M. Akram; A. L. Blank; S. R. Das, W. Sharpe (Offg.); A. S. M. L. Rahman (Offg.); P. B. Chakravarti (Offg.) each Es.4,000

UNITED PROVINCES.

(4) THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,247 sq. miles; pop. 55,020,167), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (284,149), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (263,100), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (487,324), Lucknow (387,177), Bareilly (192,688), and Allahabad (260,630).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 260,630.

" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 387,177.

Governor, H.E. Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Dec. 1944) Rs.10,000
 Priv. Sec., L. W. Lewys-Lloyd, O.B.E. . . . Rs.2,300
 Military Sec., Major J. Smyth.

Advisers, Dr. Panna Lal, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Tennant-Sloan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir A. W. Obbottson, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C.; J. L. Sathe, C.I.E.; T. B. W. Bishop.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. S. A. Shierlaw; Capt. J. Teed.

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Rahmat Ullah Khan; Risaldar Major Khazan Singh; Subadar-Major (Hon. Lt.) Autar Singh Ramola.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(Resigned, November, 1939. See 1940 issue of the Almanack, p. 844.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, R. B. Sir Sita Ram.
 Dep. Presd., (vacant).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Shri Purushottam Das Tandon.
Deputy Speaker, Abdul Hakeem.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., W. Christie, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., G. L. Vivian, C.I.F. (Offg.) Rs.3,000
 Financial Sec., C. H. Cooke Rs.2,500
 Industries and Excise Sec., E. de V. Moss, C.I.E.

Rs.2,500
 Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., N. B. Bonarjee Rs.2,500
 Judicial Sec., C. Akbar Husain Rs.2,500
 Educ. Sec., S. H. Zaheer Rs.2,500
 Home Sec., D. S. Barron, C.I.E. Rs.2,500
 Revenue Sec., B. N. Jha Rs.2,500
 Public Works Sec., Hafayat Hussain Rs.2,350
 Information Sec., M. W. Abbasi.
 Board of Revenue, A. G. Shirreff; Dr. Panna Lal, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs.3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Iqbal Ahmad Rs.5,000
 Judges, Hon. Sir James J. W. Allop; B. Malik; Mohd. Wali-Ullah; Kamalakanta Verma; Sir Henry B. L. Braund; A. H. de B. Hamilton; R. B. Tez Narayan Mulla; S. K. Dar; R. L. Yorke; S. P. Sinha; J. R. W. Bennett; G. P. Mathur (Addl.) each Rs.4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Chief Judge, Sir George Hector Thomas Rs.4,000
 Judges, J. R. W. Bennett; Ghulam Hasan Butt; L. S. Misra Rs.3,500

THE PUNJAB.

(5) THE PUNJAB (area, 99,089 sq. miles; pop. 28,418,820) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce, 57% of the population are Muhammadans, and 27% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Panjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 391,010 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population 671,659.

Governor, H.E. Sir Bertrand J. Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April, 1941) Rs.8,333
 Governor Designate, Sir Evan Jenkins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Secretary, G. M. Brander Rs.2,350
 Military Sec., Major L. M. Barlow, O.B.E., M.C.
 Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. N. Watts; Capt. J. R. S. Wace.
 Indian Aides-de-Camp, Lt. M. S. Khan; Rs. Bharat Singh; Hon. Capt. Chanda Singh.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Nawab Malik Khizar Hayat (*Premier*); Tikha Ram Chandhuri (*Revenue*); Sir Manohar Lal (*Finance*); Nrihan Abdul Haye (*Education*); Sardar Baldev Singh (*Development*); Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mohd. Jamal Khan Leghari (*Public Works*); Major Nawab Ashiq Hussain, M.B.E. (*War Planning*).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Chauhnri Sir Shahab-ud-din, K.B.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., F. C. Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.3,000
 Financial Sec., C. N. Chandra, C.I.E. Rs.2,250
 Med. and Local Govt. Sec., E. A. R. Eustace, O.B.E. Rs.2,500
 Home Sec., A. A. MacDonald, O.B.E. Rs.2,500
 Electricity and Industries Sec., Amin-ud-din Rs.2,300
 Legis. Sec., A. R. Cornelius Rs.3,000
 Police Dept., Insp.-Gen., J. T. M. Bennett, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C. Rs.3,000
 Civil Supplies, F. B. Wace, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.3,000
 Educ. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, W. H. F. Armstrong, C.I.E. Rs.2,750
 Public Works Dept. Secs., A. M. R. Montague, C.I.E.; F. F. Haigh, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
 Supplies and Trpt. Sec., F. B. Wace, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.2,750
 Financial Commrs., Sir James D. Anderson, K.C.I.E., J. W. Hearn, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND I HI.

Chief Judge, Sir Arthur T. Harries Rs.5,000
 Judges, Sir J. H. Monroe, Mudh. Abdur Rahman; Abdul Rashid; Sheikh Din Muhammad, K.B.; H. A. C. Blacker; E. C. Marten; Divan Ram Lal; S. L. Sale; R. B. Beckett; Muhammad Munir; M. C. Mahajan; E. C. Martin, Teja Singh Rs.4,000

BIHAR.

(6) BIHAR (area of new province, 69,745 sq. miles, with pop. of 36,340,051). This province comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur, Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Chota-Nagpur is ill-watered and liable to drought. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated, 82% of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages. The language spoken by the majority of the population is Bihari. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 175,706.

Governor, H.E. Sir Thomas G. Rutherford, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (January, 1943) Rs.8,333
 Governor Designate, Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Sec., D. H. Crofton, M.B.E. Rs.2,400
 Mil. Sec., Major The Hon. F. H. Balfour, Rs.1,500
 Advisers, E. C. Anson, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. E. Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Y. A. Godbole, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Aide-de-Camp, Capt. the Viscount Pollington, F.O. R. Cameron, R.A.A.F.; Lieut. H. W. Palin; Lieut. G. B. Wood; Capt. Abdul Latif Khan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(Resigned, November, 1939. See 1940 issue of the Almanack, p. 844.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Rajiva Ranjan Prashad Sinha.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Ramdayalu Sinha.

Dep. Speaker, Abdul Bari.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., (Poll. and Appts.), J. W. Houlton, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Rs.3,000
Pol. and Appts., Addl. Sec., R. P. Ward, C.I.E., M.C., D.I.C.	Rs.3,000
Fin. Sec., J. S. Hardman	Rs.2,500
Revenue Sec., B. N. Singh, O.B.E.	Rs.1,950
Judl. Sec., W. W. Dalziel	Rs.2,400
Educ. and Develpt., S. H. Mazumdar	Rs.2,300
Public Works Sec., W. G. Came, C.I.E.	Rs.3,250
Legis. Sec., N. C. Ray	Rs.1,750
Supply and Prices Sec., J. S. Wilcock, O.B.E.	Rs.2,150
Member, Bd. of Rev., R. E. Swanzy	Rs.3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali	Rs.5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir Clifford M. Agarwala; Sir Manohar Lal; Subodh C. Chatterji; H. R. Meredith; J. G. Shearer; B. P. Sinha; C. H. A. Bennett; D. E. Reuben (Addl.); S. J. Inam (Addl.); R. B. Bevoor (Addl.)	each Rs.4,000

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(7) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 80,766 sq. miles; pop. 23,208,718). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. A small part of the Province was transferred to the new Province of Orissa on April 1, 1936. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,809 sq. miles; pop. 3,604,866), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 301,957.

Governor, H.E. Sir Henry J. Twynham, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1940)	Rs.6,000
Sec., G. Burgess, O.B.E.	Rs.2,350
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. C. W. Tandy-Green, G.C.	
Milky. Sec., Major G. H. Gartley	
Advisers, Sir Geoffrey Burton, K.C.I.E.; Sir Henry C. Greenfield, C.S.I., C.I.E.; A. L. Binney, C.I.E.	Rs.3,750

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(Resigned, November, 1939. See 1940 issue of the Almanack, p. 844.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Ghaneshyarn Singh Gupta.

Dep. Speaker, Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., T. C. S. Jayaratnam, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Rs.3,000
Finl. Sec., R. J. Hill	Rs.2,400
Rev. Sec., L. R. S. Singh	Rs.2,150
Local Self-Govt. Sec., A. G. L. Farquhar, O.B.E.	Rs.2,300
Educ. Pol., and Mil. Jt. Sec., D. R. Rutnam, O.B.E.	Rs.1,900
Legal Sec., T. D. Wickenden	Rs.2,300
Settlement, &c., Sec., B. A. Bamberwale	Rs.2,250
Agric. Sec., B. A. Smellie, O.B.E.	Rs.2,250

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Frederick L. Grille	Rs.4,166
Judges, Hons. Sir M. B. Niyogi, C.I.E.; R. E. Pollock; V. Bose; W. R. Puranik; J. R. Sen.; C. R. Hemcon	Rs.3,333

ASSAM.

(8) ASSAM (area, 54,951 sq. miles; pop. 10,204,733) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong (pop. 21,300).

Governor, H.E. Sir Andrew G. Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (April, 1942)	Rs.5,500
Sec., R. W. Godfrey	Rs.2,400
Milky. Sec., Major T. B. Alder	Rs.1,505
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. A. H. Balls	
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Major T. E. Holbrook; Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, Bahadur, I.D.S.M., O.B.I.; Subadar Sundar Sing Chhetri.	

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Sir Mahomed Saadullah (Prime Minister, Home, Transport and Supplies); Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Educ. and Genl.); K. S. Maulavi Munawarali (Rev. and Forests); Hiendra Chandra Chakrabarti (Local Self-Govt.); Mudabbir Husain Chaudhuri (Civ. Defence and Legis.); Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri (Finance); Dr. Mohendra Nath Saitai (Indus. and Co-op.); K. B. Maulavi Sayidur Rahman (Educ. and Public Works); Rupnath Brahma (Gen. Judl. Regn.); Miss Mavis Dunn (Medl. and Public Health); Nabha Kumar Datta (Agric. and Vet.).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, R. B. Heramba Prasad Barua.

Dep. Presd., Mrs. Zubeda Ataur Rahman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Basanta Kumar Das.

Deputy Speaker, Maulavi Muhammad Amir-ud-din.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, H. G. Dennehey, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rs.2,650
Fin. and Rev. Sec., A. G. Patton, C.I.E. Rs.2,400
Jud. and Legis. Sec., H. C. Stork, Rs.2,400
Educ. and Local Self-Govt. Sec., S. L. Mehta, Rs.2,400
Public Works Sec., F. E. Cormack, C.I.E. Rs.3,250
Home, Jt. Sec., R. C. R. Cumming, C.I.E., I.P., M. Mitra, Rs.2,375
Supply Sec., K. W. P. Marar, O.B.E. Rs.2,000
Revenue Tribunal, member, Sir Keith Cantlie, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(9) THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 14,263 sq. miles; pop. 3,038,067). It was constituted a Governor's Province on April 18, 1932. Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashtu and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 130,967.
 Governor, H.E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (O.B.E. (March, 1937)). Rs.5,500
 Governor Designate, Sir Olaf Caroe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Sec., O. C. B. St. John, Rs.1,550
 Aide-de-Camp, Lt. C. J. Waterhouse, C.I.E.
 Adviser, Lt.-Col. W. F. Campbell, C.I.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Khan Shihb (Chief Minister); L. B. R. Gandhi (Finance); Q. A. Khan (Educ.); K. M. Abbas Khan (Indus.).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan.
 Dep. Speaker, Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, Lt.-Col. D. G. H. de la Fargue
Rs.2,600
Revenue Sec., A. D. F. Dundas, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Leg. Sec. and Advocate General, Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Rs.2,125
Fin. Sec., A. P. Low, O.B.E. Rs.1,325
Development Sec., Major W. C. Leeper, O.B.E. Rs.1,550
Home Sec., Mohd. Dilawar Khan, M.B.E. Rs.1,650
Frontier Corps Sec., Col. N. R. C. Cosby, C.I.E., M.C. Public Works Sec., A. Oram, C.I.E. Rs.2,275
Comm. and Post War Plng. Sec., Lt.-Col. G. L. Mallam, C.I.E.

ORISSA.

(10) ORISSA (area, 32,198 sq. miles; pop. 8,728,544), constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa, areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras (the Ganjam Agency Tracts, certain areas in the Non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, a part of the Parlakimedi estate, and certain areas in the Vizagapatam district), and certain areas transferred from the Central Provinces (the Kharlar Zamindari and the Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district). Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural Province with few towns. The great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri (pop. 41,055).

CHIEF CITY, Cuttack. Population, 74,291.

Governor, H.E. Sir Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April, 1941). Rs.5,500
 Governor Designate, Trivedi Sir Chandulal, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Sec., C. L. Bryson Rs.2,250
 Advisers, S. L. Marwood, C.I.E.; E. K. Gokhale, C.I.E. Rs.3,750
 Aides-de-Camp, Subadar Major Bhiin Singh Thappa, O.B.I.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

[Resigned June, 1944, see 1944 issue of the Almanack, p. 730.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Makunda Prasad Das.
 Dep. Speaker, Sri Nanda Kishore Das.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E.
 Liaison, Health and Local Self-Govt. Sec., R.B. Samuel Das Rs.2,625
 Law and Commerce Secretary, J. E. Maher Rs.2,050
 Public Works Sec., Brij Narayan Rs.2,400
 Rev. and Development Sec., A. H. Kemp Rs.2,300
 Revenue Commissioner, E. R. Wood, C.I.E. Rs.3,300
 Supply and Transportation, C. S. Jha, O.B.E. Rs.2,000

SIND.

(11) SIND (area, 48,136 sq. miles; pop. 4,535,008) was constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, by the transfer of the Sind Division from the Presidency of Bombay. It was annexed in 1843, and for a brief period was administered as a separate entity before it was absorbed in the Presidency of Bombay. From earliest days Sind has been a Moslem territory; 73 per cent. of the people are Moslems. The chief language is Sindhi. About 59 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture and husbandry. The Lloyd Barrage and Canals project secures perennial irrigation to areas which hitherto have received indifferent supply from inundation canals. Karachi is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system.

CHIEF CITY, Karachi. Population, 359,492.
 Governor, H.E. Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (April, 1941). Rs.5,500
 Governor Designate, Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Sec. to the Governor, D. C. Barty Rs.1,275
 Mil. Sec., Maj. D. M. Smyth.
 Aide-de-Camp, Lt. R. Collett, R.A.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I. (Premier) (Finance); R.S. Gokaldas Mewaldas (Public Works and Local Self-Govt.); K.B. Mohammed Ayub Khuhre (Rev.); Dr. Hamandas Wadhvani (Public Health); M. G. A. Talpur (Home); M. H. Gazader (Educ.); Dr. H. R. Wadhvani (Medl. and Pub. Health).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainuddin Shah, O.B.E.
 Dep. Speaker, Miss Jethibai Tulsidas Sipabimani.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary (Home, Pol. and Misc.), S. Ridley
Rs.2,750
 Revenue Secretary, C. B. B. Clec, C.I.E. Rs.3,100
 Finance Secretary, D. R. C. Halford Rs.2,000
 Public Works Secretary, J. L. Grant, C.I.E. Rs.3,300

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir Godfrey Davis. . . . Rs.4,000
Judges, Hon. Sir Godfrey Davis, F. H. Tyabji,
D. N. O'Sullivan; T. V. Thakani. . . . Rs.3,500

(12) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,400 sq. miles;
pop. 583,603), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana.
The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is
ex officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara
and the chief executive and judicial authority.
78% of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and
Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 119,524.

Chief Commissioner, Sahibzada Khurshid Ahmad
Khan. Rs.4,000
Sec. to the Chief Commr., Major A. A. Russell, M.C.
Jud. Commr., R. W. H. Davies. Rs.3,000

(13) COORG (area, 1,593 sq. miles; pop. 163,327),
annexed in 1834.

Chief Commissioner, D. B. K. Chengappa. . . Rs.4,000

(14) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,456 sq.
miles; pop. 501,631) was constituted a separate
administration in 1888, under the Governor-
General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls
the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to
the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises
(Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob,
Chagai, Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired
partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak
(1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrange-
ment. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains
and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A
large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life.
In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and
Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch
frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman,
in this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is
continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the
head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000
per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British
troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan
Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other
position.

Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief
Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hay, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Maj.
C. M. Bacon. Rs.1,700
Rev. and Jud. Commr., H. Weightman, C.I.E.
Rs.3,000

(15) DELHI.—This province (area 574 sq. miles;
pop. 917,939) was constituted on October 1, 1912,
out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance
of the policy announced by H.M. the King-
Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911,
to move the Capital of India and its seat of Govern-
ment from Calcutta to Delhi. (Pop. 521,849).
Chief Commissioner, A. V. Askwith, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rs.3,000

(16) THE ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area 3,143
sq. miles; pop. 33,768) form a chain of islands in
the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair,
in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian
penal settlement since 1858; but its use as such was
discontinued in 1945. Much valuable timber,
worked by convict labour was obtained. The
Nicobar Islands, almost due south of the Andamans,
were first occupied by the British in 1869. They
comprise 21 (area 535 sq. miles) islands. The
principal products are coco-nuts. Japanese occu-
pation of the Islands lasted from March 23, 1942, to
August, 1945.

The Laccadive Islands comprise 14 islands (nine
inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Maabar

coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are
included. (Pop. 18,393 in 1941.)

(17) PANTH PIPLODA (area 25 29 sq. miles; pop.
about 5,300) consists of the ten and a half villages
of Panth Piploa Chapakhira, Kachalia, Karondi,
Kharua, Kotri, Kesapura, half Sabdi, Gurbhehi,
Chapaner and Sakatkheri, grouped in four small
pieces of British territory, situated in the neigh-
bourhood of Lat. 23° 27' N. and Long. 75° 25' E.
The four groups of villages are surrounded by the
territory of the States of Dewas, Gwalior and Jaora.
Kharua is the seat of the administration. The
Resident at Indore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner, C. G. Herbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

AGENCIES.

BALUCHISTAN.—This Agency includes two
States—Kalat (area 80,410 sq. miles; pop. 356,204
(1941), and Las Bela (area 7,132 sq. miles; pop.
63,008). The Kalat State, which was formerly a
semi-independent State under the suzerainty of
Kabul, is a confederacy of partially independent
chiefs, of whom the Khan of Kalat is the head.

Agent to the Governor-General and Resident (who
is also Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan), Lt.-Col.
W. R. Hay, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

BARODA AND THE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA AND
GUJARAT.—(Area excluding Baroda 43,547 sq.
miles; population 6,050,530). Up to 1943 the
Agency styled Baroda and the Gujarat States con-
sisted of states in the northern portion of the
Bombay Presidency which until April, 1933, were
in relations with the Government of Bombay.
In 1943 under an extensive scheme for improve-
ment of administration the Western India, Baroda
and Gujarat Agencies were re-grouped, under the
charge of the resident at Baroda. The most im-
portant states are Cutch, Junagarh, Nawanagar,
Bhavnagar, Rajpipla, Dhrangadhra, Radnagar,
Gondal, Dharampur, Chota Udepur and Baria.
Included in this agency are 337 non salute states
and estates with an area of 12,254 sq. miles and a
population of 1,448,388.

As regards Baroda, see p. 745.

Resident, Lt.-Col. C. F. Hancock, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Rs.4,000

CENTRAL INDIA (area 52,047 sq. miles; pop.
7,506,427) includes 28 Salute States and 30 Non-
Salute States. They lie to the north of the Narbada
and to the south and east of Rajputana. The
Agency is divided by a strip of British territory
into two main portions: Bundelkhand and Baghel-
khand on the east, and Central India proper on the
west. The most important States are Indore,
Bhopal and Rewa, which include between them
one-half of the total area.

Resident, C. G. Herbert, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

DECCAN AND KOLHAPUR STATES (area, 10,870 sq.
miles; pop. 2,785,428). This Agency was formed
in April, 1933, of the States in the southern portion
of the Bombay Presidency which were formerly
in political relations with the Government of
Bombay. The leading State is Kolhapur, the
ruling family of which is descended from Shivaji,
the founder of the Marhatta Empire. Other
important States are Janjira, Sawantwadi, Mudhol,
Sangli and Bhor.

Resident, Lt.-Col. C. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

EASTERN STATES (area, 65,210 sq. miles; pop.
8,087,563, of whom aboriginal tribes form a con-
siderable proportion). The most important States
are Cochin Behar, Tripura, Mayurbhanj, Patna,
Bastar and Kalahandi.

Resident, H. J. Todd, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

MADRAS STATES (area, 10,757 sq. miles; pop. 7,991,647). The Malayalam States of Travancore (area, 7,662 sq. miles; pop. 6,070,018) and Cochin (area, 1,493 sq. miles; pop. 1,422,875) lying together in S. W. India, representing ancient Hindu dynasties, are the two most important States included in the Agency. Banganapalle and Sandur are under the charge of the Resident in Mysore. The configuration of the sea-board with numerous creeks and inland waterways is most favourable to coastal trade.

Resident, Lt.-Col. C. G. N. Edwards, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER (area, 9,061 sq. miles; pop. 538,644). The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Province are five in number; Chitral (area, 4,000 sq. miles; pop. 80,000) and four non-salute States (area, 5,061 sq. miles; pop. 508,644).

Agent to the Governor-General (who is also *Governor of the North-West Frontier Province*), Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

PUNJAB STATES (area, 49,521 sq. miles; pop. 6,594,198). The Sikh State of Patiala and the

Moslem State of Bahawalpur are the leading States. Other prominent States besides Khairpur, are Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala.

Resident, Sir Conrad L. Corfield, K.C.I.E., C.S.L., M.C. Rs. 4,000

RAJPUTANA (area, 132,559 sq. miles; pop. 13,670,208). Rajputana is the name of a great territorial area lying on the north-west of Central India, between Sind and the United Provinces. It extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in length. About half of the area is desert. The Agency contains 23 States. Two (Tonk and Palanpur) are under Moslem Rulers, two (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are under Jat Rulers, and the ruling families of the remaining States are Rajput. The most important States are Jodhpur (Marwar), Udaipur (Mewar), Jaipur and Bikaner. The Rajput dynasties are the most ancient in India, and go back before the Mughal Empire and resemble feudal monarchies.

Resident (who is also *Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara*), Lt.-Col. Sir George V. B. Gillan, K.C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA AND BURMA SERVICES.

On June 1, 1945, a scheme was announced for the recruitment of candidates with approved "war service" to fill vacancies that had accrued by that date, and vacancies accruing up to the end of the war with Japan, in the following Services:—

- Indian Civil Service.
- Indian Political Service.
- Indian Police.
- Burma Civil Service (Class I).
- Burma Police (Class I).
- Burma Frontier Service.

Candidates must have attained the age of 21 (or 19 in the case of the Indian Police or the Burma Police (Class I)) and must have been born on or after August 2, 1919 (or August 2, 1917, in the case of the Indian Police or the Burma Police (Class I)). European candidates (i.e. candidates of European descent and non-Asiatic domicile) must have received a good general education and:—

- (a) if candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the Burma Civil Service (Class I) or the Burma Frontier Service, must produce evidence that they reached a standard which qualified them for admission to a University (e.g. Matriculation or the School Certificate with the necessary credits);
- (b) if candidates for the Indian Police or the Burma Police (Class I), must have passed the School Certificate or equivalent examination.

The Recruitment Regulations require candidates qualified on June 1, 1945, to despatch their applications in time to reach the prescribed address within six months of that date and candidates becoming qualified subsequent to that date in time to reach the prescribed address not later than six months after the date on which they become qualified.

The Recruitment Regulations in full, together with information on numbers of vacancies, method of selection, conditions of service, etc., are contained in a descriptive leaflet (B.S.1). This leaflet and the application form (B.S.2) may be obtained on application to the Secretary, India and Burma Recruitment, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Indian Army.—Copies of a pamphlet giving full information regarding appointments, promotion, pay, &c., may be obtained, on application, from the Military Department of the India Office. The following is a summary of the principal points. Candidates competing for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. They must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in the case of Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years) at a date specified in the notice of examination. Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, and one or two to King's Cadets nominated by the Army Council; the balance being allotted by open competition. A limited number of entrance scholarships are awarded by the War Office at each Army Entrance examination to candidates (other than King's Cadets and King's India Cadets) in order of merit in the examination who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the maximum marks. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. The conditions of service stated above have been modified for holders of temporary commissions granted during the war.

Royal Indian Navy.—Information regarding the conditions of appointment to, and service in, the Royal Indian Navy may be obtained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

Indian Medical Service.—Appointments to the Indian Medical Service are made by nomination by the Secretary of State. Applications from candidates of pure European descent who are under 32 years of age should be addressed to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Other applications should be addressed to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Delhi (or Simla), India, from whom further information can be obtained.

Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.—Appointments of Chaplains of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are made, on the occurrence of

vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates recommended by the India Chaplains Board of the Church of England and the Colonial and Continental Committee of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, respectively. Church of England candidates must be priests who have been for at least 3 years in Holy Orders and should ordinarily be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must have been licensed for three years and, ordinarily, they should be under 34 years of age. A memorandum giving the conditions of service together with forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Indian State Railways.—Appointments are made by the Federal Railway Authority in India and any recruitment in England is normally conducted by the High Commissioner for India.

Agricultural, Educational, Forest, Engineering and Veterinary Services.—These Services are under the control of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. Any recruitment in respect of them that may be undertaken in England is normally conducted by the High Commissioner for India.

Geological Survey, Indian Customs Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, and Military Accounts Department.—Appointments are made by the Government of India. Except in the case of the Geological Survey, appointments to which are made on the advice of a Selection Committee, the normal method of appointment to these Services is by means of a competitive examination open to British subjects of Asiatic domicile. Enquiries may be addressed to the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944.

SEPARATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Under the system of decentralization of finance, begun by Lord Mayo in 1870 and subsequently developed by successive stages, the Government of India assigned to the Provincial Governments a fixed share of the revenue collected by them under certain heads. From the revenue so assigned the Provincial Governments were required to meet the whole of the expenditure within their respective provinces under certain heads, and a portion of the expenditure under other heads. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, however, there was from April 1, 1919, an almost complete separation between the finances of the Central Government and those of the Provinces, the latter retaining the whole income from land revenue, irrigation, stamps, excise, forests, &c., whilst the whole income from customs, railways, posts and telegraphs and income tax (subject to a small deduction) went to the former.

On April 1, 1937, when provincial autonomy was introduced, the balances of the Provincial Governments were separated from those of the Central Government. From that date the Provinces have received a definite share of the proceeds of income tax, distributed among them in a prescribed manner, and a prescribed share of the net proceeds of the excise duty on jute or jute products is allocated to the jute-growing provinces. A certain category of taxes are levied and collected by the Central Government, the net proceeds being distributed to the Provinces, subject to the right of the Central Government to levy a surcharge for its own purposes. Certain of the Provincial Governments receive annual grants from the Central Government, and a share of the additional duty on imported foreign salt.

The Central Government defrays all expenditure on defence and on the various services allotted to it, and the Provinces similarly are wholly responsible for the charges of their own services and also for expenditure on famine. The Provincial

Governments frame their own budgets, and have certain powers of raising loans, and of imposing additional taxation within the area of their jurisdiction.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS (1943-44). (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue:</i>			
Customs.....	2656.71	138.31	2795.02
Central Excise Duties.....	2493.61	—	2493.61
Provincial Excise Corporation Tx.	48.08	2787.58	2835.66
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax..	5127.75	—	5127.75
Salt.....	5836.80	2025.96	7862.76
Opium.....	833.78	0.20	833.98
Land Revenue..	80.23	—	80.23
Stamps.....	33.22	3019.89	3053.11
Forest.....	70.54	1464.15	1534.69
Registration....	6.64	1024.91	1031.55
Other Heads...	1.95	254.96	256.91
	12.14	1439.97	1452.11
Total.....	17201.45	12145.93	29347.38
<i>Railways (net receipts)†.....</i>	8001.16	—	8001.16
<i>Irrigation (net receipts)†.....</i>	2.54	1422.82	1425.36
<i>Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†.....</i>	996.56	—	996.56
<i>Interest Receipts..</i>	162.15	215.52	377.67

* A lakh = 100,000 Rupees. (See p. 736 for the Indian system of notation.)

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<i>Civil Administration:</i>			
Justice.....	3.52	171.49	175.01
Jails and Police..	1.89	197.12	199.01
Ports, Pilotage, &c.....	23.78	2.52	26.30
Education.....	3.03	113.07	116.10
Med. and Public Health.....	15.83	157.20	173.03
Agriculture and Veterinary....	9.10	177.51	186.61
Co-operation and Industries.....	2.78	267.82	270.60
Aviation and Broadcasting..	31.91	0.65	32.56
Misc. Departments.....	47.14	34.70	81.84
Total.....	138.98	1122.08	1261.06
<i>Currency and Mint</i>	996.67	—	996.67
<i>Civil Works.....</i>	54.62	341.27	395.89
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Receipts from Indian States..	61.41	—	61.41
Famine.....	—	4.63	4.63
Superannuation..	15.75	30.83	46.58
Stationery and Printing.....	64.98	44.52	109.50
Miscellaneous....	86.76	291.48	378.24
Total.....	228.90	371.46	600.36
<i>Defence Receipts..</i>	960.41	—	960.41
<i>Contributions and Misc. Adjustments between Cent. & Prov. Govts.</i>	—	279.15	279.15
<i>Extraordinary Receipts.....</i>	1543.13	950.30	2493.43
Total Revenue..	30286.57	16848.53	47135.10
Equals (at Rs.13½ to £1)(000 omitted).....	<u>£227.149</u>	<u>£126.364</u>	<u>£353.513</u>

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

(1942-43.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Totals.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue:</i>			
Customs.....	89.98	—	89.98
Central Excise Duties.....	128.60	—	128.60
Provincial Excise	4.88	176.32	181.20
Corporation Tax	33.88	—	33.88
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	50.04	0.96	60.00
Salt.....	128.86	0.31	129.17
Opium.....	81.74	—	81.74
Land Revenue..	10.49	377.80	388.29
Stamps.....	50.36	34.09	84.45
Forest.....	15.10	558.56	573.66
Registration....	0.16	86.67	86.83
Other Heads....	3.55	127.96	131.51
Total.....	611.64	1372.67	1984.31

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—continued. (In lakhs of rupees.)

Direct Demands on the Revenue—continued.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<i>Salt, Capital Outlay within the Rev. Ac.....</i>	0.44	—	0.44
<i>Railways:</i>			
Interest on Debt	2686.37	—	2686.37
Interest on capital outlay.....	48.76	—	48.76
Other expenditure.....	182.33	—	182.33
Transfd. to Res. Fund.....	1320.07	—	1320.07
Total.....	4237.97	—	4237.97
<i>Irrigation:</i>			
Interest on debt..	7.70	860.68	868.38
Other expenditure.....	0.25	11.00	11.25
Total.....	7.95	871.68	879.63
<i>Posts & Telegraphs:</i>			
Interest on debt.	93.99	—	93.99
Other expenditure.....	—1.42	—	—1.42
Total.....	92.57	—	92.57
<i>Debt Services:</i>			
Interest on Debt and other obligations (excluding Railways, Irrigations, Posts and Telegraphs, &c.)	909.21	81.98	991.19
Reduction or avoidance of Debt.....	300.00	204.60	504.60
Total.....	1209.21	286.58	1495.79
<i>Civil Administration:</i>			
General Administration.....	330.98	1171.16	1502.14
Audit.....	103.35	—	103.35
Justice.....	11.77	537.62	549.39
Jails and Police..	277.69	2280.89	2558.58
Ports and Pilotage	6.86	3.42	10.28
Ecclesiastical....	—	—	—
Payments to Crown Representative.....	133.81	—	133.81
Tribal Areas and External Affairs	396.42	—	396.42
Education and Scientific.....	96.46	1441.84	1538.30
Medical & Public Health.....	50.39	732.31	782.70
Agriculture and Veterinary....	231.64	558.67	790.31
Co-operation and Industries....	24.87	390.13	415.00
Aviation and Broadcasting..	124.16	1.35	125.51
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Depots.....	30.21	82.79	113.00
Total.....	1868.21	7200.08	9068.29

* A lakh = 100,000 Rupees. (See p. 736 for the Indian system of notation.)

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—continued.
(In lakhs of rupees*)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Currency and Mint Civil Works.....	226.41	—	226.41
Miscellaneous:	55.94	1053.61	1109.55
Famine.....	0.98	496.29	497.27
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.....	261.47	764.54	1026.01
Stationery and Printing.....	219.42	183.94	403.36
Miscellaneous.....	44.27	734.61	778.28
Total.....	526.14	2178.78	2704.92
Contributions and Misc. adjustments between Cent. & Ptovl. Govts.....	575.93	—	575.93
Misc. Capital Outlay.....	1.99	11.05	9.06
Defence Services.....	36800.81	—	36800.81
Extraordinary Items.....	3065.70	2383.58	5449.28
Total.....	40440.45	2394.63	42835.08
Total expenditure charged against Revenue.....	49276.48	15358.03	64634.51
Equals (at Rs.13 to £1) (ooo omitted).....	£369,574	£115,185	£484,759

Surplus or deficit..... $\text{£}142,425 + \text{£}11,179 - \text{£}131,246$

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1943-44.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit (—)
Madras.....	2984.20	2984.14	+0.06
Bombay.....	2520.55	2150.00	+370.55
Bengal.....	2355.06	2628.73	—273.67
United Provinces.....	2425.80	2424.19	+1.61
Punjab.....	2632.83	1688.91	+943.95
Bihar.....	1031.48	1085.64	—54.15
Central Provinces and Berar.....	855.98	854.92	+1.06
Assam.....	516.78	445.29	+71.48
North-West Frontier Province.....	255.73	235.36	+20.37
Orissa.....	255.78	253.86	+1.92
Sind.....	994.40	593.00	+401.41
Coorg.....	19.92	13.99	+5.93
Total.....	16848.53	15358.03	+1490.50
Equals (at Rs.13 to £1) (ooo omitted).....	£126,364	£115,185	+£11,179

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1944-45

The revised estimates for 1944-45 show in lakhs of rupees, revenue of the Central Government, 4,18,12.14; expenditure, 5,73,88.87; Revenues of the Provincial Government, 2,07,07.25; expenditure, 2,07,62.06, viz. Madras (+17.43); Bombay (+89.78); Bengal (—1134.82); United Provs. (+15.30); Punjab (+742.12); Bihar (+187.64); Central Provs. (+3.66); Assam (+29.09);

* A lakh is 100,000 Rupees.

N.W.F. Province (—16.02); Orissa (+1.88); Sind (+2.57); Coorg (+6.55). Net deficit Provincial Governments, —51.81 (£111,000). Total net deficit. Central and Provincial Governments, 1,56,31.54 (£117,237).

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1945-46.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
Madras.....	4125.29	4045.14	80.15
Bombay.....	2909.19	2908.95	0.24
Bengal.....	2878.75	3738.47	—859.72
U. Provinces.....	2752.15	2735.85	15.30
Punjab.....	2587.35	1929.21	658.14
Bihar.....	1130.89	896.96	233.93
Central Provinces and Berar.....	948.14	946.57	1.57
Assam.....	538.13	540.44	—2.31
N.-W. Frontier Province.....	267.49	279.93	—12.44
Orissa.....	294.33	303.01	—8.68
Sind.....	857.37	854.77	2.60
Coorg.....	17.81	17.39	0.42
Total.....	19306.89	19197.69	109.20
Central Govt.....	41872.59	57401.16	—15528.57
Total.....	61179.48	76598.85	—15419.37
Equals (at Rs.13 to £1) (ooo omitted).....	£458,846	£574,492	—£115,645

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written Rs.1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs.1,00,000), may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13½ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and, at 13½ rupees to £1, the anna is equivalent to 1½d. The anna is subdivided into 12 pice (1½d. approximate value).

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges; the receipts from the sale of opium take no account of the cost of cultivation and manufacture; and the total receipts under tax revenue do not eliminate the cost of collection. Customs revenue includes the portion of the import and excise duties on motor spirit payable to the Central Road Development Fund for expenditure by Provincial Governments, &c. On the expenditure side, Defence expenditure is shown gross, the Defence receipts being included under revenue, and the appropriation to the Road Development Fund is included under Civil Works. This method of compilation may cause the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments for 1943-44 is therefore given in the table below, which presents a picture of the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments on such purposes.

1946] *The Indian Empire—Revenue and Expenditure, Taxation, &c.* 737

REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1943-44. Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Tax Revenue:			
Customs	2445.06	138.31	2583.07
Excise	2408.22	2654.46	5062.68
Land Revenue	22.73	2642.09	2664.82
Taxes on In- come	10866.63	2025.00	12891.63
Salt	704.92	—	704.92
Other Heads	30.55	2900.16	2930.71
	16478.11	10360.02	26838.13
Opium	—	1.51	1.51
Commercial Dept.	4754.78	575.51	5330.29
Currency and Mint	770.26	—	770.26
Interest Receipts ..	162.15	215.52	377.67
Extraordinary Re- ceipts	1543.12	842.21	2385.33
Contributions and Misc. adjust- ments between Central and Pro- vincial Govern- ments	— 575.93	279.15	— 296.78
Other Revenue:			
Civil Admini- stration	138.98	1122.08	1261.06
Payments from Indian States	61.41	—	61.41
Others Heads	228.75	1645.02	1873.77
	429.14	2767.10	3196.24
Total	23560.12	15039.51	38599.63
Equals	£176,701	£112,796	£289,497
NET EXPENDITURE. 1943-44.			
Debt Services:			
Interest	909.21	81.98	991.19
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	300.00	204.60	504.60
	1209.21	286.58	1495.79
Defence Services:			
Effective	34996.37	—	34996.37
Non-effective	844.02	—	844.02
Transfers to or from Defence Res. Fund ..	—	—	—
	35840.39	—	35840.39
Capital Outlay on Commercial Depts. charged to Revenue:			
Posts and Tele- graphs and Irrigation ..	— 1.42	—	— 1.42
Extraordinary Pay- ments	3065.70	2383.58	5449.28
Other Expendi- ture:			
Civil Admini- stration	1868.20	7200.08	9068.28
Other Heads	568.11	3678.75	4246.86
	2436.31	10878.83	13315.14
Total net Ex- penditure	42550.19	13548.99	56099.18
Equals	£319,126	£101,617	£420,743
Surplus or deficit—	£142,425	£11,179	£153,604

* A lakh is 100,000 Rupees.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following state-
ment shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

	Central Government.		
	Accounts. 1943-44	Revised Estimate. 1944-45	Budget Estimate. 1945-46
	(in lakhs of rupees.)		
Railway Capital.	870.64	2088.14	950.03
Posts and Tele- graphs	389.84	240.38	251.26
New Capital at Delhi	— 0.27	219.51	211.12
Defence	3745.80	5940.87	1776.02
War Schemes ..	1484.10	509.44	27.51
Commuted Pen- sions	— 39.01	— 26.64	— 24.94
Total	6451.10	8971.70	3191.00
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£48,383	£67,288	£23,974
Provincial Governments.			
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Madras	37.22	77.25	175.62
Bombay	1104.89	— 70.71	— 49.99
Bengal	2779.90	3149.99	2271.83
United Provinces	700.41	200.06	222.78
Punjab	145.85	146.04	63.15
Bihar	425.70	161.01	72.77
Central Provs. and Berar	376.22	41.61	— 116.80
Assam	308.41	93.77	52.63
N.W. Frontier Province	23.39	45.29	— 28.56
Orissa	25.79	97.12	— 12.47
Sind	— 330.61	— 178.88	— 30.42
Coorg	0.20	—	—
Total	5597.37	3903.97	2620.54
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£41,980	£29,280	£19,654

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—The net revenue for the whole of British India from the principal sources of ordinary revenue, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, was estimated in 1944 at about Rs. 8.0 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 9.0 per head.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1944, the public debt of the Central Government amounted to Rs. 122.29 crores (£84.7 million) in India and £50.6 million in England. The public debt of the Provincial Governments amounted to Rs. 171.73 crores (£128.80 million), including loans amounting to Rs. 104.1 crores (£78 million) from the Central Government.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam, the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N. W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Berar,

Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each *raiyat*, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating-tenant, while in temporarily settled *raiyat* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1943-44 amounted to Rs.3,053.11 lakhs (£22,898,325).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Opium is produced under Government special supervision in the United Provinces and under special arrangements in the Central India, Rajputana and Gwalior States, and is bought in its crude condition from the cultivators in the United Provinces and from the Durbars of the States concerned by Government at fixed rates. It is disposed of by Government in the following ways:—(a) by issue to the Excise Department in India for local consumption under revenue regulations and by export to Burma, and in small quantities to Aden, French and Portuguese settlements in India, Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba; (b) by supply to the Medical Department in India for medical purposes and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists. The gross revenue from opium, including the value of opium sold to the Excise Department for consumption in India, was Rs.80.23 lakhs (£601,725) in 1943-44. The expenses of production, &c., were Rs.81.74 lakhs (£613,050). The Government of India decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China was prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes. Exports of provision opium to foreign countries ceased at the end of 1935.

EXCISE.—The duties on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, and steel ingots, less refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs.2,493.61 lakhs (£18,702,075) in 1943-44 (Central Excise Duties). The duties on drugs and intoxicants produced in the country yielded Rs.2835.66 lakhs (£21,267,450) in 1943-44.

CUSTOMS.—The net receipts amounted to Rs.2,795.02 lakhs (£20,962,650) in 1943-44. (For tariff, see p. 741.) The export duty on jute produced 225.38 lakhs (£1,690,350). The protective duties on iron, steel, cotton piece goods, &c., yielded 33.43 lakhs (£250,725) for 1943-44.

INCOME TAX and Super-tax for 1945-46 is levied at the following rates, which include the surcharge imposed by the Indian Finance Act, 1945.

PART I.

Rate in the
Rupee.

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons not being a case to which paragraph B of this Part applies:—

- (1) On the first Rs. 1,500... Nil.
- (2) On the next Rs.3,500 ... 1 anna 3 pies.†
- (3) On the next Rs. 5,000 ... 2 annas 1 pie.
- (4) On the next Rs.5,000 ... 3 annas 6 pies.
- (5) On the balance of total income... 4 annas 9 pies.

Provided that—

- (1) no income-tax shall be payable on an income which, before deduction of the allowance,

if any, for earned income, does not exceed Rs.2,000;

- (ii) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds Rs.2,000;

- (iii) the income-tax payable on the income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(a) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds Rs.2,000 the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

- (b) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates specified above, whichever is less.

B. In the case of every company and local authority, and in every case in which, under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate:—

On the whole of total income. 4 annas 9 pies.

PART II.

Rates of Super-tax.

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraphs B and C of this part apply—

Rate in the
Rupee.

- (1) On the first Rs.25,000 of total income... Nil.
- (2) On the next Rs.10,000 of total income... 2 annas.
- (3) On the next Rs.20,000 of total income... 4 annas.
- (4) On the next Rs.70,000 of total income... 5 annas. 6 pies.
- (5) On the next Rs.75,000 of total income... 7 annas.
- (6) On the next Rs.1,50,000 of total income... 8 annas.
- (7) On the next Rs.1,50,000 of total income... 9 annas.
- (8) On the balance of total income... 10 annas 6 pies.

B. In the case of every local authority:—

On the whole of the total income... 2 annas.

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society, other than the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Presidency, for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1922, or an Act of the Provincial Legislature governing the registration of Co-operative Societies:—

- (1) On the first Rs.25,000 of total income... Nil.
- (2) On the balance of total income... 2 annas.

D. In the case of every company:—

On the whole of total income... 3 annas.

† 1 pie = 1/4 d. in the £; 1 anna = 1 s. 3 d. in the £. 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 13½ rupees = £1 (statutory rate).

Excess Profits Tax is levied at the rate of 66½ per cent. After payment of income tax and super tax on the balance, the remainder must be deposited with Govt. Rs.7862.76 lakhs (₹58,970,700) were received from taxes on income in 1943-44, and Rs.5127.75 (₹38,458,125) from super-tax so far as that super-tax is payable by Companies (Corporation Tax).

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded Rs.1534.69 lakhs gross (₹11,510,175) in 1943-44. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs.2½ to Rs.2 a maund (82½ lb.) in 1903, to Rs.1½ in 1905, and to Rs.1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs.1½ on March 1, 1916, to Rs.2½ from March 1, 1923, reduced to Rs.1½ from March 1, 1924, raised to Rs.1 As.9 in 1931. Rs.833.98 lakhs (₹6,004,850) were received from salt in 1943-44.

FORESTS.—About 98,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 159,000 square miles besides are under State control. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs.1021.55 lakhs (₹7,661,625) in 1943-44.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1940-41 handled over 1,215 million of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., and issued 43 million of money orders. At the end of 1940-41 the Posts and Telegraph Department was maintaining 102,100 miles of line carrying 528,200 miles of wire and 1,500 miles of cable containing 120,400 miles of conductors. The number of paid messages sent in 1940-41 was 18.5 million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs.2319.03 lakhs (₹17,392,725) at the end of 1943-44. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year a profit of Rs.902.57 lakhs (₹6,769,275).

BROADCASTING.—All India Radio is a Department of the Government of India which controls broadcasting in India. There are 9 stations and 15 transmitters at present in operation. Seven receiving stations are also in operation at Bombay, Delhi, Peshawar, Calcutta, Madras, Trichy and Dacca.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1944, was 40,556. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1944, the total capital at charge was Rs.858.48 crores (₹643,860,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1943-44 amounted to 8493.44

lakhs (₹63,700,800), showing a percentage of 9.89 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers "originating" was 789.3 million, and the goods traffic amounted to 95.9 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average about four miles for a penny. The contribution paid from railways to general revenues during 1943-44 was Rs.3763.64 lakhs (₹28,227,300).

IRRIGATION.—The development of irrigation by British engineers commenced over 100 years ago. During the last 20 years the Sarda Canal (*United Provinces*), the Lloyd Barrage and canals (*Sind*), the Sutlej Valley and Haveli schemes (*Punjab*), and the Mettur Dam (*Madras*) projects have been put in hand and successfully completed, while a sixth, the Thal Canal, is under construction. The Sarda Canal, which takes off from the borders of Nepal and passes through Oudh and Rohilkand, is the longest canal in the world, having 4,177 miles of main canal distributaries and irrigating 1½ million acres. Surveys in connexion with a project for the economic development of the Damodar river valley in Bihar and Bengal were sanctioned in August 1945. The scheme is estimated to cost ₹41 million and to take 10 years to complete. The Damodar valley contains the greater part of the coal resources of India and is particularly suitable for industrial development. The project envisages an increase in irrigated areas of 560,000 acres. The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1944, was Rs.144,56.53 lakhs (₹108,423,975), which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded revenue to the State, after payment of interest charges, of Rs.556.96 lakhs (₹4,177,200). The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, in 1939-40 amounted to 35 million acres.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, pre-war content—165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, weight in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916 was practically stable at 1s. 4d. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920, and to 13½ rupees in 1927. The Gold Standard Reserve was built up out of the profit

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1939-40. ₹	1940-41. ₹	1941-42. ₹	1942-43. ₹	1943-44.
	₹ (000 omitted)	₹ (000 omitted)	₹ (000 omitted)	₹ (000 omitted)	₹ (000 omitted)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	123,954	117,595	129,973	82,846	88,344
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce, &c.	152,992	140,179	177,917	140,785	149,274
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	71,238	8,860	11,495	5,299	8,219
Total	160,230	149,039	189,412	146,024	157,493
Excess of Exports of Private Merchandise	36,276	31,444	59,439	63,178	69,149

(NOTE.—The figures of trade have been converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 13½ to £.)

§ From April 1, 1937, the statistics of the foreign sea-borne trade of British India include the trade of British India with Burma and excludes the direct trade of Burma with other foreign countries.

from the coinage of rupees. The principal objects for which it was maintained were (1) to provide funds from which the Secretary of State could finance his requirements when remittance of funds from India through the usual market channels could not conveniently be arranged, and (2) to furnish resources against which sterling drafts might, if necessity arose, be sold by the Government of India to remitters in India. On April 1, 1935, the Reserve Bank of India took over the management of the currency and the duties of selling Treasury Bills on behalf of Government and of supplying the Secretary of State for India with his sterling requirements. On the same date certain assets were handed over to it by Government, including £32,500,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve. The balance of £7,500,000 of the Gold Standard Reserve in the form of sterling securities and cash was retained by Government in the newly created Silver Redemption Reserve, which is held to meet the liability imposed by Section 36 (1) of the Reserve Bank Act, under which Government are obliged to pay full value for surplus rupees which may be transferred by the Bank up to a maximum of Rs. 5 crores a year. India has a paper currency. Government received 749.81 lakhs (£5,623,575) as its share of the profits of the Reserve Bank of India in 1943-44. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists of the regular British troops, about 57,000, the regular Indian troops, 157,000, the Auxiliary Force, 24,000, the Indian Territorial Force, 19,000, the Indian Army Reserve, 35,400, and the Indian State Forces, 40,000, when these are placed at the disposal of the Indian Government. In June, 1940, it was announced that India's Defence Forces were to be expanded by the recruitment of 100,000 men. The net military expenditure (including navy) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1922-23 to £3,68,00,82 lakhs (£276,006,075) in 1943-44. The estimated net expenditure for 1945-46 is £4,76,77,29 lakhs (£372,579,675). A contribution of £1,500,000 a year is paid by the Imperial Government towards the cost of India's defence.

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, reorganised on a combatant basis in 1928, flies the white ensign. It is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. The fleet consists of five escort vessels, one surveying ship, one patrol-boat, eleven other vessels, and one trawler.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence, has to some extent been unsettling, see p. 741. In 1941-42 there were 15 Universities in British India and 2 in Indian States, viz., Agra, Andhra, Annamalais, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad (Osmania), Mysore, Lucknow, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions numbered 232,789, and the scholars 15,993,187, including 3,588,348 females. Of the institutions, about 86 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1941-42, Rs. 3,086 lakhs (£23,145,000), £6,409,350 came from fees, and £13,536,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census

of 1931 showed that only 156 males and 29 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to read and write any language. The census of 1941 shows a striking increase of literates during the decade 1931-41. Preliminary tabulations show the percentage of literates as 12.2, compared with under 7 per cent. in 1931.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1938-39 numbered 756, with a total population of 21.94 million, and receiving an income of Rs. 1,344 lakhs (£10,830,000) from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and Rs. 2,713 lakhs (£20,347,500 from other sources. Out of 12,616 members of municipal bodies 412 were official and 12,204 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Of their total expenditure of about Rs. 1,594 lakhs (£12,705,000) in 1938-39 over 25 per cent. was devoted to civil works, over 38 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—In 1939 there were 7,375 officers and 22,328 honorary judges and magistrates exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1939, 1,866,532 civil suits were instituted; 3,118,983 persons were tried, and 1,710,483 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 718 were sentenced to death and 567 executed, 1998, to transportation, and 186,068 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1939 was 12,565 officers and 176,366 men. There were 1,339 prisons, with a daily average of 130,266 prisoners. The convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) was closed in August, 1945.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38.21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28.72 in 1913; it was 35.9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 22.2 in 1939. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918-19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1933 were about 12,470,000 in India as a whole. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 33.6 in 1939. In 5,650 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 79,057,465 patients were treated in 1939. According to the census of 1931 there were 147,911 lepers.

TRADE IN INDIA.—The table on p. 739 exhibits the leading figures of Indian trade for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 13½ to the £).

During the year 1943-44 as compared with 1941-42 the value of the imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) increased by approx. Rs. 733.50 (£5½ mill.), or approx. 7 per cent., while the total exports (including re-exports but excluding treasure and Government stores) increased by Rs. 1502.83 lakhs (£11,271,000), or approx. 6 per cent.

The bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1942-43 (converted at Rs. 13½ = £1) :—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Yarn and Mfd.	£1,000	Dyes	£6,222
Cotton, raw	13,146	Provisions	2,487
Grain and Pulse	230	Spices	647
Mineral Oils	27,361	Wood & Timber	88
Machinery	8,481	Hardware	2,078
Iron and/or Steel	1,522	Wool—Wooliens	3,352
Other metals	2,570	By Post	1,250
Motor cars and other Vehicles	952	Liquors	980
Chemicals	5,143	Rubber, man'fd.	42
Paper	1,472	Tobacco	1,198
Instruments, electr.	1,748	Glass	166
		Seeds	923
		Tea Chests	95
		Quarry Products	2,470

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Jute, raw	£6,247	Lac	£1,722
Jute, man'fd.	36,564	Milk	2,103
Cotton, raw	4,773	Fruits & Kernels	1,036
Cotton Yarn	29,803	Coir	729
Tea	27,770	Spices	264
Seeds	7,975	Rubber, raw	128
Hides	7,250	Dyes	140
Metals & Ores	2,120	Hemp	505
Wool & Woolens	1,779	Coffee	525
By Post	1,594	Tobacco	438

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—A temporary surcharge for 1 year (1944-45) of 20 per cent. has been imposed on all imported goods chargeable with customs duty, except certain goods subject to special higher taxation. The general import tariff is now 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions are:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread (counts above 50's) 5 per cent. if of British manufacture, 6½ per cent. if not (50's and below), 5 per cent. or As. 1½ per lb., if of British manufacture, 6½ per cent. or As. 1½ per lb., whichever is higher; cotton piece goods 15 per cent. if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. if not; plain grey, i.e., not bleached or dyed in the piece, 15 per cent. or As. 2½ per lb., whichever is higher; if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. or As. 5½ per lb., if not; raw cotton 1 anna per lb.; raw hemp, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*; silk piece goods 50 per cent. *ad valorem* plus Rs. 2 per lb., artificial silk piece goods 30 per cent. *ad valorem* or 2½ annas per sq. yard if of British manufacture, or 50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 7 annas per sq. yard if of non-British manufacture; on silk and artificial silk mixtures the duties vary according to proportion of silk or artificial silk; motor cars and motor cycles 37½ per cent. if of non-British manufacture plus 30 per cent. if British; sugar Rs. 3 per cwt. plus Rs. 6 per cwt.; arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, gold and silver plate, &c., 50 per cent.; cigars, 12½ per cent.; cigarettes, 25 per cent. *ad valorem* plus either Rs. 8 As. 2 per 1,000, or Rs. 3 As. 4 per lb., whichever is higher; spirits generally Rs. 37 As. 8 per gallon; salt R. 1 As. 9 per maund (82½ lb.); motor spirit As. 15 per gallon, and kerosene As. 3 Ps. 9 per gallon; mineral oil 12½ per cent. (an excise duty of As. 15 is leviable on motor spirit and As. 2 Ps. 9½ per gallon on kerosene produced in India); coal As. 10 per ton; coal tar dyes 10 per cent.; spices 45 per cent.; manufactured tobacco Rs. 3 As. 12 per lb.; unmanufactured tobacco Rs. 3 As. 4 per lb. (the standard rate), and Rs. 2 As. 12 per lb. (the preferential rate for British Colonies); matches R. 1 As. 10 per gross of boxes; match splints As. 5 Ps. 7½ per lb.; veneer (for match boxes) As. 7 Ps. 6 per lb.; ale, beer, porter, cider, &c., As. 15 per gallon; perfumed spirits Rs. 60 per gallon; certain machinery 10 per cent.; certain

metals, iron and steel and railway plant and rolling stock 15½ per cent.; gold coin, metallic ores, certain agricultural instruments, quinine, &c., are free. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal, jute, iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. There are export duties of As. 2 Ps. 3 a maund on rice; Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, for which the rate is Rs. 1 per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking and Rs. 32 per ton on hessians.

SHIPPING.—In 1938-39 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India was 7,440 with a tonnage of 19,092,671. Of this tonnage, over 67 per cent. was under the British flag.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1943-44:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ..	£88,344	£57,493
	Per cent.	Per cent.
British Empire:—		
United Kingdom	25.43	30.25
Tanganyika	1.70	1.70
Ceylon	3.00	7.21
Zanzibar	0.18	0.10
S. Africa	2.20	5.03
Kenya	2.60	2.00
Canada	2.14	2.45
Australia and New Zealand ..	4.00	6.65
Aden	3.99	2.04
Other	2.97	6.99
Total, British Empire	48.30	64.32
Foreign Countries:—		
Port. E. Africa	0.39	0.03
Egypt	9.59	1.00
S. America	—	3.19
Switzerland	1.24	—
United States	15.76	20.15
Iraq	0.46	1.99
Iran	23.34	0.90
Arabia	0.40	1.26
Other	0.52	5.64
Total, Foreign Countries ..	51.70	35.68

(Note.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 13½ = £1.)

PORTS.—The chief seaports are Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, and Madras; lesser ports are Port Blair (Andamans), Calicut and Trivandrum (Madras), and Surat (Bombay).

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1939-40, 244,574,857 acres were sown, or 200,950,786 acres excluding crops sown more than once. Food crops occupied 196 million acres of the total area sown (including areas sown more than once) and non-food crops 48 million acres. Rice represented 29 per cent. of the total area sown, millets about 15 per cent., wheat 12 per cent., oil-seeds 7 per cent., gram and cotton 6 per cent. each, barley 3 per cent., maize 2 per cent., and jute and sugar-cane 1 per cent. each. Tea and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irriga-

tion (government and private) was about 58 million acres, including area irrigated at both harvests.

Live-stock.—According to the Census of live-stock held in British India (exclusive of United Provinces and Orissa), 1940, there were oxen, 87,674,765; buffaloes, 22,415,493; sheep, 25,183,062; goats, 30,212,044; horses and ponies, 1,000,965; mules, 40,270; donkeys, 1,157,459; camels, 428,563; pigs, 1,955,000; poultry, 61,128,000.

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India (see pp. 556 and 740) which is associated with the Government, there were (1939) 51 Indian joint-stock banks with head offices in India, 19 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 41 Indian co-operative banks with capital and reserve of 5 lakhs or over.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1938 was 28,342,906 tons. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (including Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 349 million in 1938. The production of salt was 1,539,663 tons in 1938. The production of manganese ore was about 667,929 tons, and of saltpetre 7,441 tons (export figures). The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 321,138 oz. Monazite and tungsten ore have taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former was 5,221 tons, and of the latter 5,343 tons (including Burma).

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. There were 10,408 factories in 1939 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,751,137 persons, including 239,414 women and 9,403 children (12 to 15 years of age); the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 30 (perennial), the corresponding percentage for women was 29. No child can be employed for more than 30 hours in a week. There were 420 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1939-40, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In 1939-40, the production was 1,235 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 878 million lb. of woven goods. The 120 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,369,821 spindles and 68,528 looms in 1939-40. There were, in 1939, 41 woollen and 16 paper mills, 6 breweries, and various other factories.

BRITISH INFLUENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION.—The British connexion with India has throughout been marked by progressive efforts to plan and apply an educational policy. Notwithstanding the traditions and achievements of ancient learning education in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century was at a very low ebb. The influence of men like Wilberforce induced Parliament in 1813 to direct the Governor-General to set apart a sum not less than 1 lakh of rupees per year "for the encouragement of education in British India." The amount was little enough, but at that date no Government had as yet undertaken the promotion of education in England by grants from public funds. It is commonly (but erroneously) supposed that Macaulay's Minute of 1835 was the sole cause to take the decision that Western culture was to be made available through the teaching of English. Other forces were already at work, represented by the Indian reformer Ram Mohan Roy, David Hare and missionaries such as Alexander Duff. Higher education was definitely linked with the English language, and it is said that the main contribution of

Britain to Indian education was the high school in which English is taught. Sir Charles Wood's Education Despatch of 1854 determined the whole subsequent course of Indian educational development by imposing on the Government of India the duty of creating a properly articulated system of education from the primary School to the University.

It is not in higher but in primary education that India is backward. The problem of mass education in British India is a rural one. Only 12.9 per cent. of the population live in towns as compared with 79 per cent. in England and Wales and 51 per cent. in the U.S.A. Some 179 million people live in villages with less than 2,000 inhabitants. Over 360,000 villages have a population of under 500. Many provinces have a population density of less than 150 persons to the square mile. In such areas, school units are usually small, adequate staffing is expensive and conditions of life not attractive to teachers. Women teachers cannot as a rule live in villages unless circumstances are exceptionally favourable. Wastage among pupils is enormous. The latest available Quinquennial report of the Education Commissioner of India covering the year 1932-37 points out that in the whole of British India 72 per cent. of those who enter primary schools fail to reach Class IV, the earliest stage at which they may be assumed to attain literacy. Among the causes of wastage are premature withdrawal from schools of children, especially from the labouring and agricultural elements, inadequate supply of teachers, ineffective teaching and supervision, irregular attendance and faulty administration by local bodies. In Bombay only 36 per cent. of the 1,100,000 children in primary schools progress further than the infants class. Primary education is controlled by local authorities. The European official element in the administration of education has almost disappeared. In the early days the Indian Educational Service was largely responsible for educational development. This was mainly a European Service, recruited in Britain, but as Indians were trained up to take the place of Europeans, this Service lost its original character and recruitment ceased in 1924. Only a few members of the Service remain, and they will all reach their limit of service within the next few years. The British Government has seen the fulfilment of its aim not only in the complete transfer of educational control to Indian ministers, but also the Indianisation of the services which carry out their policy.

INDIAN CUSTOMS AND PREJUDICES.—Many of the archaic customs and superstitions of India, legacies from India's long-distant past, do much to hamper progress. The Hindu veneration for the cow imposes a barrier to the exploitation of the most valuable animal known to man and hinders the growth of profitable animal husbandry. India possesses about one-third of the world's total cattle population and the resultant loss is therefore great. It has been estimated that the animal loss caused by the maintenance of superfluous cattle is four times the total paid in land revenue.

In other directions the religious feelings of the people militate against the economic use of potential wealth. Pigs, bones and eggs—articles of great importance cannot be used to the full in India. In many parts of the country religion prevents the use of animal manure and bonemeal. The practice of burning cow-dung as household fuel instead of allowing it to enrich the soil involves enormous loss to Indian agriculture. As animal life is sanctified by Indian religion the cultivator is handicapped in protecting his crops against such pests as monkeys, flying foxes, jackals, porcupines and rats.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Suc- cession	Area in sq. miles (1942).	Population in 1941.	Prevailing Religion.	Average Annual Revenue.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Daroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1939	8,176	2,855,010	Hindus	£ 1,798,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Scindia) of	1925	26,367	4,006,159	"	1,964,000
Hyderabad and Berar, The Nizam of	1911	82,313	16,338,534	Hindus and Muhammadans	6,856,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	82,258	4,021,616	Muhammadans	1,919,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1940	29,478	7,329,140	Hindus	2,921,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of	1926	6,921	785,322	Hindus	600,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1926	9,934	1,513,966	"	913,000
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1933	53,995	253,305	Muhammadans	114,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1940	3,219	1,092,046	Hindus	377,000
*Udaipur (Mewar), The Maharana of	1930	1,045	118,331	"	391,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7,662	6,070,018	{ Hindus and Christians }	2,017,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	17,494	1,341,209	Muhammadans	909,700
*Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1929	1,978	575,625	Hindus	237,000
*†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1943	23,181	1,292,938	"	954,300
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1927	2,205	249,374	"	108,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1944	1,493	1,422,875	{ Hindus and Christians }	1,452,300
*Cutch, The Maharao of		8,451	500,800	Hindus	213,000
*Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,610	3,040,876	"	1,085,000
*Jodhpur (Marwar), The Maharaja of	1918	36,120	2,555,904	"	1,243,900
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1927	1,227	152,413	"	53,000
*†Kota, The Maharao of	1940	5,714	777,398	"	371,000
*†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1938	5,942	1,936,259	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	1,064,700
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	12,830	1,820,445	Hindus	358,800
Tonk, The Nawab of	1930	2,543	353,689	"	169,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
*†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1937	3,158	823,055	Hindus	284,300
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1944	1,606	258,760	Animists	52,000
Deota, The Maharaja of	1907	846	174,072	Hindus	102,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1937	866	89,352	"	48,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1943		83,669	"	71,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1926	1,708	253,210	"	131,000
*Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,173	286,901	"	116,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,460	274,282	"	52,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1931	1,668	307,798	"	157,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	15,980	93,216	"	28,000
*Khairpur, The Mir of	1935	5,989	305,787	Muhammadans	185,000
Kishanganj, The Maharaja of	1939	837	104,127	Hindus	56,000
Oreliha, The Maharaja of	1930	1,999	363,405	"	79,000
Parbargarh, The Maharawal of	1929	873	91,967	"	44,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1930	894	477,042	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	388,900
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,745	121,520	Buddhists and Hindus	38,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,988	233,879	Hindus	75,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of two additional guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

‡ Excluding Derar.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES—*continued*.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of suc- cession	Area in sq. miles (1942).	Population in 1941	Prevailing Religion.	Average Annual Revenue.
Salutes of 13 Guns.					£
*Benares, The Maharaja of	1939	866	451,428	Hindus	149,000
*Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,961	618,429	Hindus and Muhammadans	859,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,321	640,842	"	227,000
Dhrangulua, The Maharaja of	1942	1,167	94,477	Hindus	138,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	116,953	"	112,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaja-Rana of	1943	824	122,299	Muhammadans	59,000
*Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,299	361,812	Hindus and Sikhs	195,000
*Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,337	670,719	Hindus and Muhammadans	576,300
*Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	645	378,380	Muhammadans and Hindus	255,000
*Nabha, The Maharaja of	1928	947	340,044	Hindus and Sikhs	212,000
*Nawansgar, The Maharaja of	1933	3,791	504,006	Hindus and Muhammadans	728,600
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,794	315,855	Hindus and Muhammadans	82,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja Rana Sahab of	1908	642	146,648	Hindus	187,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,515	219,032	"	186,000
*Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	687	126,117	"	75,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,049	513,010	"	212,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh The Maharaja of	1942	788	96,596	"	35,000
Alirajpur, The Raja of	1891	849	112,754	Animists	46,000
Baoni, The Nawab of	1911	122	25,256	Muhammadans	9,000
Barwani, The Rana of	1942	1,189	176,666	Hindus	79,000
Bijawar, The Maharaja of	1940	980	120,990	"	27,000
Bilaspur (Kahlur), The Raja of	1927	453	110,336	"	23,000
Camlay, The Nawab of	1915	392	96,592	"	65,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1935	3,127	168,908	"	63,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1944	785	123,594	"	50,000
Chhattarpur, The Maharaja of	1932	1,170	284,720	"	42,000
Chitral, The Mehtar of	1943	4,000	80,000	Muhammadans	—
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	637	199,283	Sikhs and Hindus	128,000
Gondal, The Maharaja of	1944	1,024	244,514	Hindus and Muhammadans	375,000
*Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	326	103,557	"	62,000
Jhabua, The Raja of	1943	1,265	178,377	Animists	33,000
Malerkotla, The Nawab of	1908	165	88,109	Hindus and Muhammadans	65,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,139	232,593	Hindus	89,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1941	8,620	512,069	"	72,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	141,761	"	439,000
Narsinghgarh, The Raja of	1924	731	125,178	"	71,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,580	231,170	"	82,000
Pudukottai, The Raja of	1928	1,185	438,348	"	146,300
Radhanpur, The Nawab of	1936	1,150	67,691	"	58,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1936	926	148,609	"	75,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	300	40,228	"	27,000
Samthar, The Maharaja of	1935	189	38,279	"	10,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1933	1,091	156,026	"	45,000
Sitamau, The Raja of	1900	191	33,461	"	20,000
Suket, The Raja of	1919	392	71,092	"	17,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,516	397,369	"	139,000
Wankaner, The Raj Sahab of	1881	417	54,965	Hindus and Muhammadans	55,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of two additional guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE Indian States, in number about 570, occupy in area approximately two-fifths of the entire Indian peninsula and contain over one-fifth of the whole population of the country. They display a very wide diversity in size, population and resources. They are not British territory, and their inhabitants are not British subjects, but British protected persons. The States are governed by hereditary Rulers, under the suzerainty of the Crown. They have no relations with foreign powers. Over the internal affairs of the States the Rulers exercise varying degrees of control, but their authority is in all cases limited by their relationship to the Paramount Power, which is determined by treaties, supplemented by usage and suzerainty. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislature cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 715,064 square miles, and a population of 93,189,233. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The rulers of Indian States have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1920, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 743, 744 are the names of 88 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., are not ruling chiefs. The late Maharajah of Burdwan, who died in 1941, was not a ruling chief.

The *Chamber of Princes* was inaugurated in February, 1921, as a permanent consultative

body. It meets periodically for the discussion of matters affecting the Indian States generally or of common concern to the States and to British India or the Empire at large. It consists at present of 109 Rulers of States who are members in their own right, together with 12 Rulers elected as representatives by 127 other States. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee are elected annually by the Chamber from among its members.

In pursuance of the general policy advocated in paragraph 320 of the Mountbatten-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms the great majority of the States, many of which were until recently in political relations with local governments and administrations, are now in direct relations with the Government of India.

In recent years the policy of promoting co-operation in matters such as justice, police, public health, etc., among the smaller States has made progress, and in April, 1943, announcement was made of an extensive scheme for improving the administration of some hundreds of petty States in Western India by attaching them to large neighbouring States such as Baroda and Nawanagar.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 739,159—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kannarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including *Jammu and Kashmir*. The important frontier State of *Jammu and Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 473,572) was granted to Chhotla Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Tunaib War (1866). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Gwalior*, the largest State in Central India. 6. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1817, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 7. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 8. *Rajputana*,

comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces (see *Rajputana Agency*, p. 733). 9. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Narbada and to the south and east of Rajputana (see *Central India Agency*, p. 732). 10. The Malayalam States of *Travancore and Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India (see *Madras States*, p. 733). 11. The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khairpur (Sind)*, *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. *Khairpur (Sind)* and *Bahawalpur* are included in the Punjab States Agency (see p. 733), and *Rampur* is included in the Eastern States Agency (see p. 732). 12. *Kalat* (including *Mekran* and *Kharan*) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the *Marri* and *Bugti* tribes (see

Baluchistan Agency, p. 732). 13. *Cutch* and the numerous petty chiefdoms of *Kathiawar* (see *Western India and Gujarat Agency*, p. 732). 14. The Southern *Mahratta States*. 15. The numerous *Afghan* and *Baluch* tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the *Suleiman* range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Waziris*, *Orakzais*, *Afridis*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 16. The aboriginal *Gond* and *Kol* tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or *Rajput* blood, in *Chota-Nagpur*, *Orissa*, and the *Central Provinces*. 17. The *Indo-Chinese* group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Burma.

BURMA constitutes the western portion of Indo-China. It lies between 9° 58' and approximately 28° N. latitudes, 92° 11' E. to 101° 9' E. longitudes, the extreme length being about 1,200 miles, and the extreme width 575 miles.

In the north the frontier with Tibet and China is undemarcated. The north western frontier touches Assam, Manipur and the Chittagong Hills Tracts. The Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier. On the north-east and east Burma marches with Yunnan, French Indo-China and Thailand. Lower Burma falls into three natural divisions: Arakan, the Irrawaddy basin and the old province of Tenasserim. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland hilly country.

The chief sea ports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

It has a total area of 261,610 sq. miles. The area covered by the census operations of 1937 was 233,492 sq. miles, with a population of 14,667,146. The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north are all of the same racial type and all speak Mongolian languages. The three important non-indigenous elements, of whom there were about 2 million Indians (1939), Chinese about 150,000 (1931) and Europeans, Anglo Indians and Anglo Burmans play an important part in the economic life of the country. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. In 1882 the Upper and Lower Provinces of Burma were amalgamated under a Chief Commissioner. In 1897 the charge was changed to a Lieut.-Governorship. In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province, and was separated from India on April 1, 1937. Burmese and Shan are the chief languages. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The literary rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture. The chief agricultural products are rice, sesamum, maize, jowar, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice cultivation is the mainstay of Burma's economy, before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of some 6 million tons a year being raised from 12 million acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The net area sown in 1938-39 was 17,387,242

acres, two-thirds of the population being dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Reserved forests covered 19,913,930 acres. 1,470,333 acres were irrigated. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadeite, and wolfram. Of these petroleum is the most important. In the decade ending 1939 the production was over 250 million gallons a year valued with by-products for export at £10 million a year. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myittha, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myittha, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States. The executive authority is exercised by the Governor, representing His Majesty. Prior to the invasion of Burma in December 1942, and the over-throwing of the of the country in May 1942, the Legislature consisted of two Chambers, known respectively as the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives. The former consisted of 36 members, 18 of whom were elected by the members of the House of Representatives in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 were chosen by the Governor. The House of Representatives consisted of 132 elected members, roughly 20 per cent. of the population was enfranchised.

In December, 1942, the Governor by a proclamation under Sec. 139 of the Government of Burma Act took over full executive and legislative powers. Military administration of the areas liberated prior to the surrender of the Japanese ceased in October, 1945, when full civil government was resumed.

In May, 1945, H.M.G. reiterated their considered policy of promoting full self-government in Burma and their pledge of assisting her political government until she attains a status equal to that of the Dominions and of the United Kingdom. (Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 6635.) Meanwhile, until a general election can be held and stable conditions prevail, Parliament approved the continuance until Dec., 1948, of the Proclamation issued in 1942 under Sec. 139 of the Government of Burma Act whereby administration is carried on by the Governor in direct responsibility to H.M.G.

The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. Prior to the overrunning of the country by the Japanese they were administered by their Chiefs under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States. The three Karenni States, of Kantarawaddy, Bawlake and Kyetbogyi that lie to the south of the Southern Shan States (area, 4,280 sq. miles; pop., 58,761) are a group of Feudatory States, but are not part of British Burma. They were administered by their own Chiefs under the advice of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, through an Assistant Political Officer.

GROSS ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

(In lakhs of rupees)*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Accounts, 1939-40.....	1714.12	1567.65
Revised estimate, 1940-41.....	1742.10	1785.70
Budget estimate, 1941-42.....	1713.18	1827.68
Equals (at Rs.13½ to £1) (000 omitted).		
Accounts, 1939-40.....	£12,856	£11,757
Revised Estimate, 1940-41.....	£13,066	£13,393
Budget Estimate, 1941-42.....	£12,849	£13,708
Seaborne Trade (excluding Govt. stores, Treasure and re-exports of Foreign goods).		
Imports.....	Rs.20,77,87,879	£15,583,416
Exports.....	Rs.47,80,95,810	£35,857,186

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Ψ Rangoon.

Pop. 400,415.

„ „ UPPER BURMA, Mandalay.

Pop. 147,932.

Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, containing many sacred treasures and objects of interest to antiquaries is a well-known resort for Buddhist pilgrims.

Governor, H.E. The Right Hon. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, P.C., G.B.E. (May, 1941).
Rs. 10,000

On the return of the Civil Government to Burma an Executive Council has been established and a Legislative Council is also in process of being constituted. The functions of these bodies will be to assist the Governor in the discharge of his duties.

Members of the Executive Council.

Members, U Ba On; U Aye; Maung Ba Khin; U Pu; U Lun; Thakin Yan Aung; Sir Paw Tun; Sir Htoon Aung Gyaw; Maj.-Gen. C. F. B. Pearce; Sir Raibcart MacDougall, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Sec. to Govt., T. L. Hughes, C.B.E.

Chief Sec. to Govt., C. F. B. Pearce, C.B.E., I.C.S.
For particulars of appointments to be offered in the Burma Civil Service (Cl. 1) and the Burma Police (Cl. 1), and Burma Frontier Service, see page 733.

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911.

Prime Minister, Lieut.-Colonel D. H. Ojaswi Rajanya, Projwal Nepal Tara, Ati Prayala Gorkha Dakshina, Atul Jotirmaya Trishakti Patta, Bahu Pituladhresha Sri Sri Sri, Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Grand Croix de la Legion d'Honneur, Grand Cross of Order of Leopold, G. C. SS Maurizio e Lazzaro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Star of the German Red Cross, Ye Ten Pao Ting Shun Chian, Luh Chuun Shang Chang, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal.
(Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.)

Representative in London—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. E. General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.B.E. 1st, Kensington Gardens, W.8.
First Secretary, Mir Suba Krishna Mohan, O.B.E.
Second Secretary Suba Narendramani Acharya, Ikhshib.
Military Attaché, Major Yagga Bahadur Dasnyant.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar and Omissa frontier (77 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, ghee, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports

cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £7,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The aboriginal stock is Mongolian with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood from India. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769 and has since given its name to all. The ruling family are Hindu Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 80,000) — British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lt.-Col. G. A. Falconer, C.I.E.

Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 300,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, and

annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £30,000. Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Iranian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few.

The ruler of *Bahrain* (capital, Manama) has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other state.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent and Consul at his Court. The independent tribes of the Trucial Oman coast (*Pirate Coast*) from Ras-al-Khaima to Oulaid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or

cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Kuwait*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. Sir Geoffrey Prior, K.C.I.E.

Secretary, R. G. Daubeney, O.B.E.

Political Agent and Consul, Muscat, Lt.-Col. A. C. Galloway, O.B.E.

Political Agent, Bahrain, Major T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Political Agent, Kuwait, G. N. Jackson.

Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, Commodore C. F. Hammill, C.I.E., R.N.

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Iran and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar. Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet—See China, pp. 888-9.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma.

POPULATION OF THE TEN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Ψ = Scaport.

CITY.	Population. 1941.	CITY.	Population. 1931.
1. Ψ Calcutta.....	2,108,891	1. Ψ Calcutta.....	1,163,771
2. Ψ Bombay.....	1,489,883	2. Ψ Bombay.....	1,161,383
3. Ψ Madras.....	777,481	3. Ψ Madras.....	647,230
4. Hyderabad.....	739,159	4. Hyderabad.....	466,894
5. Lahore.....	671,659	5. Lahore.....	429,747
6. Ahmedabad.....	591,267	6. Delhi.....	347,539
7. Delhi.....	521,849	7. Ahmedabad.....	310,000
8. Cawnpore.....	487,324	8. Lucknow.....	274,659
9. Amritsar.....	391,010	9. Amritsar.....	264,840
10. Lucknow.....	387,177	10. Ψ Karachi.....	247,791

The Dominion of Canada

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population.	
		Census, 1931.	Census, 1941.
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	(1) 731,605	796,169
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	694,253	817,861
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	246,512	(2) 700,139	729,744
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	27,985	408,219	457,401
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,066	512,846	577,962
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	3,431,683	3,787,655
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	88,038	95,047
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	2,874,662	3,331,882
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	(3) 921,785	895,992
Yukon (Dawson).....	207,076	4,230	4,914
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,309,682	9,316	12,028
Total.....	3,695,189	10,376,786	11,506,655

Land Area, 3,466,882 square miles; Water Area, 228,307 square miles (exclusive of the salt-water areas of Canada). The rural population, in 1941, was 5,254,239, and the urban population 6,252,416. Of the total immigration of 12,801 in 1944 4,509 were from U.S.A., and 7,713 were from U.K. (1) 772,782; (2) 711,216; (3) 930,893 in 1936.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants during the Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861.....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	334,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329

Racial Origins.	1931.		1941.	Religions.	1931.		1941.
British Races.....	5,381,071	5,715,904		Roman Catholic.....	4,285,388	4,986,552	
English.....	2,741,419	2,968,402		United Church of Canada.....	2,017,375	2,204,875	
Scottish.....	1,346,350	1,403,974		Anglican.....	1,635,615	1,751,188	
Irish.....	1,230,808	1,267,702		Presbyterian.....	870,728	829,147	
Other.....	62,444	75,826		Baptist.....	443,341	483,592	
European Races.....	4,753,242	5,526,964		Lutheran.....	394,194	401,153	
French.....	2,927,990	3,483,038		Jewish.....	155,614	168,367	
Austrian.....	48,639	37,715		Greek Orthodox.....	102,389	139,629	
Belgian.....	27,585	29,711		Mennonite.....	88,736	111,380	
Czech and Slovak.....	30,401	42,912		Pentecostal.....	26,301	57,646	
Finnish.....	43,885	41,683		Confucian and Buddhist.....	39,871	37,868	
German.....	473,544	464,682		Evangelical Association.....	22,213	37,002	
Hungarian.....	40,582	54,598		Salvation Army.....	30,716	33,548	
Italian.....	98,173	112,625		Mormon.....	22,005	25,284	
Jewish.....	156,726	170,241		Church of Christ.....	15,811	21,223	
Netherlands.....	148,962	212,863		Christian Science.....	18,436	20,222	
Polish.....	145,503	167,485		No Religion.....	21,071	19,126	
Roumanian.....	29,056	24,689		Adventist.....	16,026	18,449	
Russian.....	88,148	83,708		Brethren.....	13,472	13,767	
Scandinavian.....	228,049	244,603		Protestant.....	23,266	10,756	
Ukrainian.....	225,113	305,929		Christian.....	11,527	8,515	
Other.....	40,886	50,482		Bible Students.....	13,552	6,994	
Asiatic Races.....	84,548	74,064		Other Sects.....	93,067	103,213	
Chinese.....	46,519	34,627					
Japanese.....	23,342	23,149					
Other.....	14,687	16,288					
Indian and Eskimo.....	128,890	125,521					
All other.....	29,035	64,202					
Totals.....	10,376,786	11,506,655					

Indian Population (1931) 122,921; (1941) 128,316. Eskimo population (1931) 5,979; (1941) 7,205.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41' (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian plateau. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a divide of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 12,972 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Appointed.	Assumed Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Bynoe of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931
Lord Tweedsmuir, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H.	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935
Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., I.R.S.	April 3, 1940	June 21, 1940
Field Marshal Hon. Sir Harold Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.	July 31, 1945	...

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day) and the Statute of Westminster. The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S., A.D.C. £10,000
Secretary to the Governor-General, Sir Shuldham Redfern, K.C.V.O.
Comptroller of the Household, Maj. Geoffrey Eastwood, C.B.E., 3rd King's Own Hussars.
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L. C. Pereira, O.B.E.
Senior A.D.C., Capt. Edson Sherwood, R.C.N.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. N. A. Usher, 5th Royal Inniskilling D.G.; Flight Lt. John E. McClure, D.F.C., R.C.A.F.
Lady in Waiting and Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, G.B.E., V.A., Squadron Officer Sylvia Evans, R.C.A.F.

Governor General Designate.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field Marshal Hon. Sir Harold Alexander G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE DOMINION CABINET.

According to Precedence
as at Sept. 6, 1945.

<i>Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, G.M.G.	\$15,000
<i>Minister of Veterans Affairs</i> , Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. James Lorimer Isley, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Munitions and Supply and Reconstruction</i> , Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe.	10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. James Garfield Gardiner.	10,000
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , Hon. James Angus MacKinnon.	10,000
<i>Minister of National Defence for Air</i> , Hon. Colin Gibson, M.C., K.C., V.D.	10,000
<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada</i> , Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.	10,000
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. Alphonse Fournier, K.C.	10,000
<i>Postmaster General</i> , Hon. Ernest Bertrand, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of National Health and Welfare</i> , Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Resources</i> , Hon. James Allison Glenn, K.C.	10,000
<i>Solicitor General of Canada</i> , Hon. Joseph Jean, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Transport</i> , Hon. Lionel Chevrier, K.C.	10,000
<i>Secretary of State of Canada</i> , Hon. Paul J. J. Martin, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of National Defence and Minister of National Defence for Naval Services</i> , Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of National Revenue and Minister of National War Services</i> , Hon. James J. McCann, M.D.	10,000
<i>Minister of Fisheries</i> , Hon. Hedley Francis Gregory Bridges.	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Wishart Mc.L. Robertson.	10,000
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i> , Hon. John Bracken.	10,000

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars in addition is paid to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of \$2,000 per annum is paid to Ministers.*

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

ARGENTINA.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.
AUSTRALIA.
<i>High Commissioner</i> , Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.
BELGIUM.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.
BRAZIL.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Jean Desy, K.C.
CHILE.
<i>Ambassador</i> , (vacant).
<i>Chargé d'Affairs</i> , Jules Léger.
CHINA.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Maj.-Gen. Victor W. Odum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
CUBA.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Emile Vaillancourt.
EIRE.
<i>High Commissioner</i> , John D. Kearney, K.C.
FRANCE.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Maj.-Gen. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.
GREECE.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Maj.-Gen. Hon. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O.
GREENLAND.
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Trevor Lloyd.
LUXEMBURG.
<i>Minister (see Belgium)</i> .
MEXICO.
<i>Ambassador</i> , H. L. Keenleyside.
NETHERLANDS.
<i>Minister</i> , Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
<i>High Commissioner</i> , J. S. Macdonald.
NEW ZEALAND.
<i>High Commissioner</i> , W. A. Riddell.
NORWAY.
<i>Chargé d'Affairs</i> , T. A. Stone.
PERU.
<i>Ambassador</i> , Henry Laureys.
POLAND.
<i>Chargé d'Affairs</i> , T. A. Stone.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
<i>High Commissioner</i> , J. C. Macgillivray (acting)
U.S.S.R.
<i>Ambassador</i> , L. D. Wilgress.

UNITED KINGDOM.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
Secretary, Frederic Hudd (acting).
2nd Secs., J. W. Holmes; D. V. Le Pan.
3rd Secs., A. M. Bell; D. B. Hicks.

UNITED STATES.

Ambassador, Hon. L. B. Pearson, O.B.E., 1746 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.
Counsellor, Merchant M. Mahoney, C.B.E.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. V. Gurney, M.C.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. F. Homer Smith, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.V.R.
Commercial Counsellor, H. A. Scott.
1st Secretaries, Escott Reid; G. G. Morrow.
Commercial Attachés, W. F. Bull; G. R. Paterson.
Asst. Commercial Attachés, S. V. Allen.
3rd Secs., Paul Tremblay; A. E. Ritchie; H. H. Carter.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Chargé d'Affaires, T. A. Stone.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, Hon. Alfred Stirling, O.B.E.

NEW ZEALAND.

High Commissioner, Hon. David Wilson.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

High Commissioner, Hon. P. R. Viljoen.

EIRE.

High Commissioner, Hon. John J. Hearne.

UNITED KINGDOM.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., Earncliffe, Ottawa.
Deputy High Commissioners, S. L. Holmes, C.M.G., M.C.
Financial Adviser, R. Gordon Munro, M.C.
Economic Adviser, A. M. Wiseman.
Senior Secretary, J. J. S. Garner.
Asst. Secs., E. L. Sykes; G. R. Bell.

UNITED STATES.

Ambassador, H. E. Hon. Ray Atherton, 100 Wellington St., Ottawa.
Counsellor of Embassy, Lewis Clark.
Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Col. H. M. Bankhead.
Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt. Glenn; F. Howell, U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Col. Francis J. Graling.
Military Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Jay P. Thomas.
Agricultural Attaché, Dr. Clifford C. Taylor.
Commercial Attaché, Homer S. Fox.
Attachés, Paul H. Norgren; Russell B. Jordan.
Civil Air Attaché, George S. Roper.
2nd Secs., Robert English; John C. Shillock, Jr.; Edward A. Dow; Robert W. Rindcn.
Asst. Naval Attachés and Asst. Naval Attachés for Air, Lt.-Com. J. K. McFall; Lieut. Jason Paige, Jr.
Asst. Military Attachés, Maj. Walter A. Wood; Maj. Harry C. Archer.
Asst. Military Air Attaché, Maj. William P. Hastings.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, Oliver B. North.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, William Belton.

U.S.S.R.

Ambassador, H. E. G. N. Zaroubin, 285 Charlotte St., Ottawa.

CHINA

Ambassador, H. E. Dr. Lieu Shih Shun.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 16 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Alberta, 21 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov.-Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , Hon. James H. King (with Sessional indemnity \$4,000 and residence allowance \$3,000).....	\$6,000
<i>Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , L. Clare Moyer, D.S.O., K.C.....	7,500
<i>1st Clerk Assistant</i> , L. P. Gauthier, M.G.....	5,100
<i>2nd Clerk Assistant and Chief Translator</i> , L. de Montigny D. Es L.....	4,740
<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Andrew R. Thompson..... (and allowance \$600)	4,740
<i>Parliamentary Counsel and Law Clerk</i> , J. F. MacNeill, K.C.....	6,000

The House of Commons.

<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Hon. Gaspard Fautaux (with allowance \$3,000 and Sessional indemnity \$4,000).....	\$6,000
<i>Deputy Speaker</i> , W. Ross Macdonald (indemnity \$4,000, and allowance \$1,500).....	4,000
<i>Clerk</i> , A. Beauchesne, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., Litt.D., K.C., F.R.S.C.....	7,500
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Roy T. Graham, K.C.....	5,120
<i>2nd Clerk Assistant</i> , C. W. Boyce.....	4,620
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , Lt.-Col. W. J. Franklin, M.C..... (and allowance \$600)	4,500

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices

of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Thibaut	
Justices, Hon. P. Kerwin; Hon. A. B. Hudson; Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. I. C. Rand; Hon. R. L. Kellock; Hon. J. W. Estey	\$15,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, Paul Leduc, K.C.	12,000
	7,500

Exchequer Court of Canada.

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. I. T. Thorson, K.C.	
Puisne Judges, Hon. Eugene R. Angers; Hon. Gerald C. O'Connor	10,000
Registrar, H. R. L. Henry	9,000
	5,000

DEFENCE.

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES.

Sept. 3, 1939 and Dec. 31, 1944.

	1939	1944
Army	4,500	457,500
Women	16,500	16,500
Navy	1,700	87,100
Women	5,700	5,700
Air Force	4,000	179,400
Women	..	13,600
Total	10,200	759,800

CANADIAN WAR CASUALTIES.

Army.

Sept. 3, 1939—May 31, 1945.	
Killed and missing believed dead	21,806
Missing	351
P. of War (and interned)	6,469
Wounded	51,428
Total	80,054

Navy.

Sept. 3, 1939—May 31, 1945.	
Killed and died	1,911
Missing	10
P. of War	97
Wounded	318
Total	2,336

Air Force.

Sept. 3, 1939—May 31, 1945.	
Dead or presumed dead	14,247
Missing	2,505
P. of War	2,495
Seriously wounded	1,327
Total	20,564

Expeditionary Force in the War of 1914-18.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War of 1914-18 is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commander, His Majesty King George VI.
Commissioner, Brigadier S. T. Wood, C.M.G.
Deputy Commissioner, F. J. Mead.
Director of Criminal Investigation, Assistant Commissioner, V. A. M. Kemp.
Supply Officer, Assist. Commissioner E. G. Frere.
Adjutant Superintendent, D. C. Saul.
Departmental Secretary, G. T. Hann, M.B.E.
Chief Treasury Officer, J. Stevens, M.B.E.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There were (1943) about 23,000 public elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory in all Provinces), with 1,977,448 pupils. In addition there were 121,199 pupils in private elementary and secondary schools. There are special schools for Indians with about 17,000 pupils (1944). Higher education is conducted in 18 universities and 140 colleges with an enrolment, in 1942, of 102,182.

The percentage of illiterates over 10 years of age is very low.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1943.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Alberta	19,290	6,524	7,771
British Columbia	18,802	10,012	9,385
Manitoba	16,412	7,007	6,901
New Brunswick	13,090	4,917	3,985
Nova Scotia	15,394	6,477	6,105
Ontario	81,773	41,063	36,109
P.E.I.	2,171	912	653
Quebec	98,744	35,069	33,856
Saskatchewan	18,504	6,654	6,172
Total	283,580	118,635	110,937

Dominion Birth Rate (1943) 24.0; Death Rate 10.1; Marriage Rate 9.4.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS, 1941.

OTTAWA	154,951	Calgary	88,904
Montreal (a)	903,007	London	78,264
Toronto (b)	667,457	Halifax	70,488
Vancouver (c)	275,353	Verdun	67,349
Winnipeg (d)	221,960	Regina	58,245
Hamilton	166,337	Saint John	51,741
Quebec	150,757	Victoria	44,068
Windsor	105,311	Saskatoon	43,027
Edmonton	93,817		
ψ—Seaport. With suburbs (1941): (a) Montreal, 1,139,921; (b) Toronto, 900,491; (c) Vancouver, 351,491; (d) Winnipeg, 290,540.			

FINANCE.

The official Rate of Exchange of the Canadian Dollar in 1944 was \$4.45 = £1 sterling.

Year ended March 31.	Ordinary Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
1938	510,297,581	534,408,117
1939	498,016,706	553,063,097
1940	541,616,092	680,793,792
1941	859,754,928	1,249,621,446
1942	1,463,824,203	1,885,066,056
1943	2,182,798,758	4,387,124,117
1944*	2,570,094,424	5,322,253,505
1945*	2,300,097,373	5,245,611,924

* Estimate.

CONSOLIDATED FUND RECEIPTS.	Year ended March 31, 1943.	Year ended March 31, 1944.
From Taxes—	\$	\$
Customs	118,962,839	167,882,089
Excise	138,720,723	142,124,331
War Tax	1,795,039,893	2,111,032,508
Post Office	48,868,762	61,070,919
From various sources	81,206,541	87,984,577
Total Receipts	2,182,798,758	2,570,094,424

CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE.	Year ended March 31, 1943.	Year ended March 31, 1944.
Finance and Debt Interest	\$	\$
Pensions and Nat. Health	353,486,451	309,882,073
Public Works	53,778,703	54,841,363
Post Office	12,013,845	12,280,671
Other expenditure	44,741,987	48,486,009
	97,230,977	120,891,641
Total Expenditure	561,251,063	630,380,760

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1938	3,540,237,614	3,101,667,570
1939	3,710,610,593	3,152,559,314
1940	4,028,728,606	3,271,259,647
1941	5,018,928,937	3,648,691,449
1942	6,648,823,424	4,045,221,161
1943	9,228,252,012	6,182,849,101
1944	12,359,123,230	8,740,084,893

The Ninth Victory Loan of \$1,500,000,000 was over-subscribed by more than \$300,000,000 (Nov., 1945).

CANADIAN CROPS.

The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 62,732,550 acres in 1944 was \$1,288,058,000.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa has issued the final estimate of the production of the principal Canadian grain crops as follows (in thousands of bushels):—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
ALL CANADA			
Wheat	556,684	284,460	435,535
Oats	651,954	482,022	499,643
Barley	259,156	215,562	194,712
Rye	24,742	7,143	8,526
Linseed	14,992	17,911	9,668

Canada has shipped bulk supplies of eggs, bacon, ham, cheese and evaporated milk to Britain in addition to large cargoes of wheat and quantities of tinned fish and fruits; bacon and hams exported 1080 from 562,965,600 lb. in 1943 to 695,757,400 in 1944.

Live Stock.—In 1944 the live stock included 2,735,000 horses, 10,345,800 cattle, 3,725,500 sheep, 7,737,700 swine and 91,669,100 poultry.

In dairy produce the Dominion output of

creamery butter in 1944 was 298,251,925 lb. The factory cheese production totalled 178,229,872 lb.

Fur Farming.—There were 6,973 fur farms in the Dominion in 1943, 5,024 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, fisher, coyote,itch, chinchilla, beaver and musk rat. The total sale for live animals and pelts was \$9,846,005 in 1943.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1943 was \$85,594,544. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations and in fish-canning and curing establishments in 1943 was \$61,861,710, and the number of persons employed 77,358. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1943 was 523.

Lumbering.—The value of production, including (a) primary forest production, and (b) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp mills, was \$525,815,227 in 1943, as compared with \$490,079,260 in 1942. The principal items of production in 1943 were sawn lumber \$121,899,684, shingles \$10,020,804 and wood pulp \$194,434,202.

CANADIAN IMPORTS.

	1943.	1944.
From—	\$	\$
Empire Countries.	238,631,000	220,354,000
Foreign Countries.	1,496,446,000	1,538,544,000
Total	1,735,077,000	1,758,898,000
United Kingdom.	134,965,000	110,599,000
Ire	2,000	3,000
Portugal	557,000	1,308,000
Spain	908,000	3,024,000
Sweden	2,000	24,000
Switzerland	3,751,000	4,766,000
U.S.S.R.	3,000	16,000
Turkey	14,000	2,000
Brit. India	17,090,000	27,878,000
Ceylon	5,605,000	4,262,000
Brit. Malaya	8,000	—
Hong Kong	1,000	—
China	22,000	2,000
Japan	7,000	—
Philippines	—	—
Hawaii	3,000	1,000
Neth. E. Indies	123,000	22,000
Brit. E. Africa	1,174,000	1,080,000
Brit. S. Africa	3,770,000	5,551,000
Brit. W. Africa	2,065,000	4,161,000
Egypt	57,000	179,000
U.S.A.	1,423,672,000	1,447,226,000
Newfoundland	7,176,000	9,306,000
Brit. W. Indies	16,268,000	22,957,000
Neth. W. Indies	976,000	508,000
Brit. Guiana	8,255,000	7,225,000
Argentina	10,199,000	9,564,000
Brazil	4,800,000	7,224,000
Chile	596,000	723,000
Colombia	5,021,000	13,782,000
Cuba	8,552,000	4,229,000
Mexico	12,593,000	13,119,000
Peru	692,000	65,000
Uruguay	551,000	248,000
Venezuela	6,004,000	13,826,000
Australia	11,453,000	12,540,000
New Zealand	24,776,000	8,744,000
Fiji	2,301,000	3,628,000

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1943 numbered 27,652 with a total capital of \$6,317,166,727; the gross value of the products being \$8,732,860,999. These industries employed 1,241,068 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$1,987,292,384. Large quantities of blankets and clothing have been sent to Britain by the Canadian Red Cross, the Daughters of the Empire and the Maple Leaf Club.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1944 were as follows. Gold, 2,922,911 oz. fine (\$112,532,073); copper (\$65,257,172); nickel (\$69,204,152); lead (\$13,706,199); zinc (\$23,685,405); silver, 13,627,109 oz. fine (\$5,859,656); coal, 17,118,008 short tons. (\$71,214,303); natural gas, 45,956,800 M. cu. ft. (\$11,905,600); crude petroleum, 10,071,200 bbls. (\$26,250,306); asbestos (\$18,172,302); fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic dolomite, brucite, mica and sulphur. The total value of the mineral output in 1944 was \$485,923,948.

The principal imports in 1944 were machinery (\$119,000,000), coal (\$113,000,000), automobile parts (\$80,000,000), petroleum (\$72,000,000), electrical goods and apparatus (\$58,000,000), fresh fruits (\$50,000,000), raw cotton (\$41,000,000), unrefined sugar (\$29,000,000), books and printed matter (\$18,000,000), raw and unmanufactured wool (\$17,000,000), crude rubber (\$7,000,000).

The principal exports in 1944 were wheat (\$384,000,000), automobiles (\$246,000,000), meats (\$192,000,000), newsprint (\$157,000,000), automobile parts (\$139,000,000), wood-pulp (\$102,000,000), planks and boards (or sawn lumber) (\$90,000,000), wheat flour (\$90,000,000), fish (\$64,000,000), cheese (\$27,000,000), raw furs (\$26,000,000).

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

	1943.	1944.
To:—	\$	\$
Empire Countries.	1,401,662,000	1,620,451,000
Foreign Countries	1,569,814,000	1,819,502,000
Total	2,971,475,000	3,439,953,000
U.K.	1,032,647,000	1,235,030,000
Eire.	4,985,000	11,971,000
Brit. India.	134,576,000	174,794,000
Brit. E. Africa.	18,707,000	6,300,000
Brit. S. Africa.	35,611,000	23,597,000
S. Rhodesia.	1,386,000	1,187,000
Egypt.	188,664,000	108,290,000
U.S.A.	1,149,232,000	1,301,322,000
Newfoundland.	43,473,000	47,950,000
Bermuda.	2,011,000	2,472,000
Brit. Guiana.	5,740,000	5,739,000
Brit. W. Indies.	30,013,000	40,425,000
Argentina.	3,677,000	3,645,000
Brazil.	4,964,000	7,324,000
Mexico.	8,330,000	6,273,000
Australia.	46,686,000	43,513,000
New Zealand.	28,115,000	11,912,000
U.S.S.R.	57,660,000	103,264,000
Turkey.	14,452,000	7,064,000
Italy.	8,815,000	160,118,000
China.	—	14,901,000

Banking.—There were no chartered banks on June 30, 1945, with liabilities to the public of \$6,589,304,182; assets of \$6,894,947,095; deposits \$5,267,034,321. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1944, was \$28,296,208.

The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on, March 31, 1945, were \$122,574,607.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1943, was 42,346 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$3,356,600,167 (1943), earnings (1943) \$778,914,595, the working expenses (1943) \$560,597,204. There were also (1943) 1,507 (single track, 1,019) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of \$184,926,237, earnings \$80,027,414 and working expenses \$54,548,335. In 1943 the passengers carried numbered 37,175,840 (steam), 1,177,003,883 (electric and freight) 195,843,288 tons (steam), 3,751,785 tons (electric).

Name.	Total Miles operated.	Capital.
	1943.	1943.
Canadian National Railway System (In Canada) single track.	21,772	2,050,826,354
Canadian Pacific single track.	17,038	964,544,38*
Other Lines single track	4,659	341,229,432
Total (1943) miles		
Track including Sidings, &c., miles of road.	56,825	3,356,600,167

Investment in road and equipment of steam railways, 1942.

Canadian National.	\$1,757,774,759
Canadian Pacific.	907,256,291
Other Railways.	325,243,341

Total. \$2,990,274,391

The *Rainbow Bridge* across the Niagara Gorge, replacing that which collapsed in January, 1938, was opened Nov. 1, 1941.

Shipping.—War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for registered shipping. The total vessels in foreign service (sea-going and inland international) entered at Canadian ports in 1943 were: 22,901 (26,345,562 tons). The number of coasting vessels entered was 65,066, with a registered tonnage of 40,300,778.

Canals.—In 1944 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 22,691 of 22,733,401 tons, carrying 20,615,507 tons of freight. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,890 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

The *Welland Ship Canal* between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with a 25-foot channel, was opened for traffic in April, 1931.

Under the *St. Lawrence Seaway Agreement* (1941) with U.S.A. an *International Ocean Waterway* is to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$350,000,000, towards which U.S.A. contributes \$215,500,000, Province of Ontario \$89,250,000 and the Federal Government \$45,250,000.

Air.—In 1944 Canadian and other airlines carried 386,719 passengers, 10,612,867 lb. of freight (exclusive of mails) and 6,716,167 lb. of mails.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,170 post offices on March 31, 1945. The postal revenue was \$66,055,520 in fiscal year 1945. On March 31, 1945, there were 4,844 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 303,767 boxes. The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Domi-

* Including capital of leased lines, &c.

† Revised Jan. 1, 1937, under C.N.R. Capital Revision Act.

nion Government in 1943 was 8,670 miles, and that by the Canadian National System 22,534. Other lines reached 19,771 miles. At March 31, 1944, there were 2,928 radio stations, classified as 86 marine, 78 aeronautical, and 2,764 general, the latter including 743 ship stations, 52 public commercial stations and 15 private broadcasting stations. In addition there were 5 monitoring stations and 1,770,900 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes. The traffic handled by the coast station service for the twelve months ended March 31, 1944, amounted to 456,503 messages and 15,873,102 words.

Radio beacons are established for the purpose of enabling any ship or aircraft equipped with a direction finder to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radio beacon station. There are 38 radio beacons in operation—22 on the East Coast, 9 on the Great Lakes and 7 on the Pacific Coast.

On Dec. 31, 1943, there were 1,692,162 tele-

phones and 6,057,880 miles of telephone wire in use.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 101 miles west of Montreal and 217 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Federal Capital of Canada in 1858 and the first session of the Canadian Parliament met there in 1865. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, Department of National Revenue, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor-General, lies on the eastern boundary of the City, at the entrance of Rockcliffe Park. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal and has a large lumber trade and wooden manufactures. The population of the Federal Capital was 154,951 at the Census of 1941.

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population of 796,169, according to the Dominion Census of 1941.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 57 members, elected for five years, representing 49 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of 8 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John Campbell Bowen (1937)..... *\$9,000

Executive.

(November, 1944.)

<i>Premier and Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. Ernest Charles Manning.....	*\$8,000
<i>Minister of Health and Public Welfare</i> , Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D.....	6,000
<i>Minister of Public Works and of Railways and Telephones</i> , Hon. W. A. Fallow.....	6,000
<i>Minister of Municipal Affairs and of Trade and Industry</i> , Hon. C. E. Gerhart.....	6,000
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. A. J. Hooke....	6,000
<i>Attorney General</i> , Hon. Lucien Maynard....	6,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. D. B. MacMillan.....	6,000
<i>Minister of Lands and Mines</i> , Hon. N. E. Tanner.....	6,000
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Hon. R. E. Ansley....	6,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. S. E. Low.	

<i>Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly</i> , R. A. Anderson	3,500
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</i> , Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson.....	1,500

The Judiciary.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

<i>Appellate Division</i> , Hon. Horace Harvey, (C.J.).....	*\$10,000
<i>Judges</i> , Hons. Frank Ford; H. W. Lunney; A. F. Ewing; W. R. Howson; H. H. Parlee; C. J. Ford..... each	9,000
<i>Trial Division Judges</i> , Hons. T. M. Tweddle (C.L.), \$10,000; S. I. Shepherd; G. B. O'Connor; C. C. McLaurin; W. A. Macdonald.... each	9,000

* All Provincial Salaries are subject to a deduction equal to about 10% of salary.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1943, was 13,216,900 acres, 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, 129,000,000 of oats and 56,000,000 of barley being harvested in 1943. The live stock (1943) included 627,900 horses, 1,627,000 cattle, 900,000 sheep, 2,337,700 swine and 10,005,400 poultry.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at two points in the Province.

Finance.—Gross Bonded Debt, March 31, 1944, \$155,664,580; Net Bonded Debt, \$139,589,067. Net General Debt, \$117,436,180. Revenue (1943-44) \$29,786,000. Expenditure \$23,095,500.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1942 was \$178,103,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary and Edmonton.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Pop. (1941) 93,817. Other centres are Calgary (88,904), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (Census of 1941) of 817,861; the Census of 1931 gave 694,263, showing an increase in the decennial period of 123,598.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly (elected June 1, 1937) of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Lt.-Col. W. C.

Woodward (1942).....	\$9,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Capt. J. G. Cromack.....	3,370

Executive.

(Dec. 11, 1942.)

<i>Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. John Hart.....	\$9,000
<i>Provincial Secretary and Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. G. S. Pearson.....	7,500
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. R. L. Maitland, L.D.....	7,500
<i>Minister of Lands and Forests</i> , Hon. E. T. Kenney; Hon. John Hart (acting).....	7,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. K. C. MacDonald.....	7,500
<i>Minister of Mines and of Trade and Industry</i> , Hon. E. C. Carson.....	7,500
<i>Minister of Public Works and Railways</i> , Hon. Herbert Anscomb.....	7,500

Minister of Education, Hon. H. G. Perry... \$7,500
 Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Norman
 William Whittaker, K.C. 7,500

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British
 Columbia, Hon. David A. Macdonald... \$10,000
 Justices of Appeal, Hon. G. McG. Sloan,
 C. H. O'Halloran, and Sidney Smith, each 9,000
 Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Wen-
 dell F. Farris. 10,000
 Puisne Judges, Hon. H. B. Robertson, J. O.
 Wilson, J. N. Ellis, A. M. Manson, J. N.
 Coady and H. I. Bird. each 9,000
 District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. S. A.
 Smith. 1,000
 Agent-General in London, W. A. McAdam,
 British Columbia House, 1 Regent
 Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—The receipts of the provincial govern-
 ment in 1944-45 were estimated at \$34,600,000,
 and the expenditure at \$34,500,000. The Net
 Debt (Feb. 1, 1944) amounted to \$135,000,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1943 there were
 79,200 acres under wheat, 72,400 under oats, and
 18,800 under potatoes. Agricultural production
 was valued at \$76,096,000. Live stock in 1943
 included 62,170 horses, 376,000 cattle, 132,000
 sheep, 89,800 swine, and 3,626,700 poultry.

Production and Industry.—The principal manu-
 facturing centres are Vancouver, Victoria, New
 Westminster, and Prince Rupert. The net value
 of the principal industries was in 1942: forests
 \$97,482,665; agriculture \$52,582,000; mining
 \$64,378,171; fishing \$30,602,150; 2,249,000 cases
 (48 lb.) of salmon were packed in 1941 and
 1,806,000 cases in 1942. There are extensive coal
 measures, and a vast and compact area of merchant-
 able timber; the mines are still in the early stages
 of development. Only one-tenth of the available
 agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and
 there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited.
 There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and
 hematite iron. The climate is healthful and
 temperate. The principal exports are lumber,
 pulp, paper, non-ferrous metals, gold, silver, coal,
 fish and fruit. The *Alcan Highway* runs from Fort
 St. John, B.C. to the Yukon boundary and thence
 via Whitehorse and Dawson to Fairbanks in
 Alaska.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Popu-
 lation (1941) 44,068. Ψ Vancouver (founded in
 1886), the largest city in the Province, population
 (1941) 275,353, is the western terminus of the
 C.P.R., and possesses one of the finest natural
 harbours in the world. Other centres are New
 Westminster (21,967), Ψ Prince Rupert (6,714).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the
 Red River Settlement, is situated in about the
 centre of the continent, between 49°-60° N. lat.
 and 95°-101° W. long., with a total area of
 246,512 square miles and a population (1941
 Census) of 729,744, an increase since the 1931
 census of 29,605.

Government.—The Government is administered
 by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Execu-
 tive Council of 9 Ministers, who are members of
 the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in
 receipt of an annual sessional allowance of \$1,800.

Lieut.-Governor. His Honour Roland Fair-
 bairn McWilliams, K.C. (1942) \$9,000

Executive.

(Jan. 14, 1943.)

Premier and President of the Council, Minister
 of Dominion—Provincial Relations and
 Provincial Treasurer, Hon. S. S. Garson,
 K.C. \$7,050
 Mines and Natural Resources and Provincial
 Secretary, Hon. I. S. McDiarmid. 5,288
 Public Works, Hon. E. F. Willis. 5,288
 Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. D. L.
 Campbell. 5,288
 Education, Hon. J. C. Dryden. 5,288
 Attorney-General and Minister of Labour,
 Hon. J. O. McLennaghan, K.C. 5,288
 Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. Morton. 5,288
 Health and Public Welfare, Hon. I. Schultz,
 K.C. 5,288
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Sauveur Marcoux, A. R.
 Welsh and N. L. Turnbull.

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal:—
 Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. E. A.
 McPherson \$10,000
 Puisne Judges, Hon. R. M. Dennistoun,
 C.B.E., W. H. Trueman, S.E. Richards,
 H. A. Bergman. each 9,000

King's Bench:—
 Chief Justice, K.B.D., (vacant) 10,000
 Puisne Judges, Hon. A. K. Dysart, J. E.
 Adamson, W. J. Donovan, P. J. Mon-
 tague, and W. J. Major. each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincia
 government for the year ended April 30, 1944, were
 \$21,012,974, and the expenditures \$18,315,818.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in
 Manitoba is 140,622,720 acres, of which 7,351,300
 acres were under field crops in 1944. The soil is
 fertile and productive. The live stock (1944) in-
 cluded 298,800 horses, 992,500 cattle, 319,000 sheep,
 624,000 swine, 9,710,400 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manu-
 factured products in 1943 was \$301,342,000. The
 capital invested in the 1,300 manufacturing enter-
 prises amounted to \$176,000,000, and the hands
 employed 39,000, the chief industrial centres being
 Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La
 Prairie. There are approximately 5,000 miles of
 steam railway in the Province, not including
 industrial tracks, yards and sidings.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, popu-
 lation (1941) 221,960. Other centres are Brandon
 (17,383), St Boniface (28,157), Portage La Prairie
 (7,187).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is
 situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-
 69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985
 square miles, with a population in 1941 of 457,401,
 an increase since the last census of 49,182 persons.
 It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761,
 and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England,
 who were dispossessed of their property in conse-
 quence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered
 by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Execu-
 tive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48
 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour D. Law-
 rence MacLaren (1945) \$9,000

Executives.

(Aug. 30, 1945.)

Premier Attorney-General and Minister of
 Lands and Mines, Hon. John D. McNair. \$5,000

Minister of Industry and Reconstruction, Hon.

J. André Doucet	\$3,500
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and President of the Executive Council, Hon. J. J. Hayes-Doone	3,500
Agriculture, Hon. Austin C. Taylor	3,500
Health and Social Services, Hon. F. A. McGrand, M.D.	3,500
Education and Municipal and Federal Relations, Hon. C. H. Blakeny	3,500
Public Works, Hon. W. S. Anderson	3,500
Labour, Hon. S. E. Moores	3,500
Without Portfolio, Hon. J. Gaspard Boucher.	
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. H. O. Downey.	

*The Judicature.**Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.*

Chief Justice, K.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud ..	\$10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer ; Hon. W. H. Harrison	9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, K.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud ..	\$10,000
Judges, Hons. A. T. Le Blanc ; C. D. Richards ; J. H. A. L. Fairweather each	9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. W. A. L. Anglin	\$1,000
Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.	

Judge, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter	5,000
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Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1944 were \$12,601,236, and the ordinary expenditure \$12,609,133.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 984,500 were under field crops in 1943. The live stock (1943) included 47,500 horses, 220,800 cattle, 107,000 sheep, 94,400 pigs, and 1,597,600 poultry. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1942) \$7,088,302. In 1944, 5 the cheese factories in operation produced 867,808 lb., and the creameries 5,575,745 lb. of butter.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1942 was \$123,839,475, the principal manufacturing centre being Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1944, 347,032 tons), also silver lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON; population (1941), 10,062. Ψ Saint John (pop. 51,741) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (22,763).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1941, of 577,962, an increase since the 1931 Census of 65,116 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Henry Ernest Kendall, M.D. (1942) \$9,000

Executive.

(Sept. 8, 1945.)

Premier, Provincial Secretary, Provincial Treasurer and Acting Minister of Highways and Public Works, Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, P.C., K.C.	\$7,000
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, E.D., B.S.A.	6,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests and of Municipal Affairs, Hon. I. H. MacQuarrie, K.C.	6,000
Minister of Public Health, Minister of Public Welfare and Registrar-General, Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M.	6,000
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour, Hon. Lauchlin D. Currie, K.C.	6,000
Minister of Industry and Publicity, Hon. Harold Connolly	6,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. W. Comeau.	

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. G. E. Romkey	\$1,500
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*The Judicature.**Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph Andrew Chisholm	\$10,000
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Judges, Hons. R. H. Graham, W. F. Carroll, W. L. Hall, John Doull, M. B. Archibald (and a vacancy)	9,000
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Finance.—The revenue in 1943–44 was \$18,531,789 and the expenditure \$15,604,994; the funded debt (Nov. 30, 1944) was \$98,124,633.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Out of a land area of 13,275,520 acres the total area occupied by farms (1941) was 3,859,167 acres, or 29 per cent. Of this area (1941) 812,373 acres are improved land and 732,831 acres rough pasture land, making a total of 1,545,204 acres of cleared land. The balance (2,277,442) was composed mainly of woodland with a small proportion of barren land. Fruit is extensively cultivated, especially in the famed Annapolis Valley. The apple crop for 1944 was 1,750,000 barrels. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from \$1,000 to \$5,000. There is an Agricultural College, operated by the Provincial Government, at Truro, and two Experimental Farms operated by the Dominion Government, at Nappan and Kentville, as well as a Technical College at Halifax. In 1944 the live stock included 35,800 horses; 231,600 cattle; 66,200 swine; 161,300 sheep; 1,927,000 poultry, including hens, turkeys, geese and ducks.

Manufactures.—In 1943 the gross value of the manufactures was \$188,463,088. The capital invested was \$179,363,703, and 37,445 hands were employed, the principal industrial centres being Sydney, Halifax and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1944 was \$14,841,656 (landed value), and the number of persons employed was 17,956.

Minerals.—5,945,592 tons of coal were produced in 1944. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton. Total value of mine products (1943) \$30,154,332.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population (1941) 70,488, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney and Glace Bay (see

below), Dartmouth (10,847), Truro (10,272), New Glasgow (9,210), Amherst, Sydney Mines and Yarmouth.

CAPE BRITON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1941) 150,157. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 28,305), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay has a population of 25,147. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (1941) of 3,787,655, an increase since the 1931 Census of 355,972.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour A. Mathews, LL.D. (1939) \$10,000
Official Sec., Marjorie P. Johnson 1,400

Executive.

(Dec. 7, 1943.)

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. George A. Drew, K.C. \$11,995
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy 8,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Mines, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, K.C. 8,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Leslie E. Blackwell, K.C. 8,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. George H. Chalmers 8,000
Minister of Highways and of Public Works, Hon. George H. Doucett 8,000
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of Game and Fisheries, Hon. George H. Dunbar 8,000
Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Hon. Reginald P. Vivian, M.D. 8,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Wesley G. Thompson 8,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Charles Daley 8,000
Minister of Planning and Development, Hon. Dana H. Porter 8,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. William J. Stewart, C.B.E. \$2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. Robert S. Robertson \$10,000
Chief Justice of the High Court Division, (vacant) 10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. R. C. Fisher; Hon. William T. Henderson; Hon. R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. J. G. Gillanders; Hon. R. L. Kellock 9,000
High Court Judges, Hon. J. A. Hope; Hon. George F. McFarland; Hon. James C. Makins; Hon. Frederick D. Hogg; Hon. J. Kellar Mackay; Hon. Edgar R. E. Chevrier; Hon. Ainslie W. Greene; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. George A. Urquhart; Hon. C. P. Plaxton; Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. F. H. Barlow 9,000

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K., Maj. J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S.W.1 10,000

Finance.—The Net Ordinary Revenue of the Provincial Government for 1943-44 was \$118,051,335

and the Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$106,735,367. The Gross Public Debt was \$666,527,963 on March 31, 1944.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 232,500,480 acres. There are about 17,000,000 acres of cleared land, of which 8,822,500 acres are under field crops (1942). These consisted of wheat 799,000 acres; oats, 1,966,000 acres; barley, 353,000 acres; rye, 78,600 acres; mixed grains, 1,151,000 acres; hay and clover, 2,489,000 acres; and miscellaneous other field crops.

In 1942 there were—horses, 526,976; cattle, 2,639,212; sheep and lambs, 688,904; swine, 1,861,298; and poultry, 24,621,791.

Lumbering.—The value of production (including primary forest production and the value added to manufacture) in pulp and paper mills and sawmills, in 1942, was \$115,044,168.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures, in 1942, was \$3,187,306,404. In this year there were 542,958 employees, an invested capital of \$2,632,519,471, and an annual wage bill of \$840,784,000. The chief manufacturing centres in order of importance are Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Oshawa, London, Windsor, Kitchener and St. Catharines.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production—the output in 1943 being \$229,760,526. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, \$81,304,570; silver, \$1,200,035; nickel, \$71,626,014; and copper, \$32,349,189.

Hydro-Electric Power.—The chief sources of developed water-power are the Niagara river, 830,000 h.p.; the Atabiti river, 240,000 h.p.; the Nipigon river, 123,500 h.p.; and the Welland Canal, 115,000 h.p. The world's largest publicly-owned electrical undertaking is operated by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which serves about 80 per cent. of the population of the Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ TORONTO, population (1943) 674,285 ("Greater" Toronto, 916,268), with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Ψ Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (174,222); Ottawa, the Federal capital (163,920); London (81,158); Brantford (31,948); Ψ Kingston (30,126); Peterborough (25,350); Windsor, connected by tunnel beneath Detroit River with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (117,031); Fort William (30,585); Kitchener (35,657); Guelph (23,273); St. Catharines (30,275); Sault Ste. Marie (25,794); Oshawa (28,813); Sudbury (35,372).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1941) 95,047, an increase since the 1931 census of 7,009 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1759, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Judge A. Bernard (1945) \$7,000

Executive.

Premier, President of the Executive Council, Minister of Reconstruction and of Education, Hon. J. Walter Jones \$4,500

Attorney and Advocate-General, Hon. Frederic Alfred Large 3,000

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. William Hughes 3,000

Minister of Public Works and Highways, Hon. George H. Barbour 3,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. F. Alan Stewart 3,000

Without Portfolios, Hon. Horace Wright, John A. Campbell, Marin Gallant, T. William L. Provost.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell \$10,000

Assistant Judges, Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault; Hon. Mark R. McGuigan each 9,000

Finance.—The revenue 1943-44 was \$3,072,460 and the expenditure was \$3,048,820. The gross debt was \$9,123,600 on March 31, 1944.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1943 was estimated at \$14,753,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are (1942) 1,034 farms reporting fox, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock (1943) included 27,340 horses, 100,600 cattle, 56,000 sheep, 65,000 swine, and about 1,098,000 poultry. P.E.I. holds the world record for milk production, with a 4 yr. old cow giving 24,939 lb. of milk in 305 days.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, *CHARLOTTETOWN* (pop. 14,821), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (5,034), Souris (1,114), and Georgetown (769).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (1941) of 3,337,882, an increase since the 1931 Census of 457,222 persons.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 91 members elected for five years to represent the 91 electoral districts of the Province.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Sir Eugene Fiset (December 30, 1939) \$10,000

Executive.

(Appointed Aug. 30, 1944.)

Prime Minister, President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, Hon. Maurice Duplessis, K.C., LL.D. \$14,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Onésime Gagnon, K.C. 8,000

Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Thomas Chénier 8,000

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. J. S. Bourque 8,000

Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Hon. J. H. A. Paquette, M.D. 8,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Bona Dussault 8,000

Minister of Roads, Hon. Antonio Talbot, K.C. 8,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Romeo Lorrain 8,000

Minister of Mines, Hon. Jonathan Robinson, K.C. 8,000

Minister of Colonisation, Hon. Joseph D. Bégin 8,000

Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Camille Pouliot, M.D. 8,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. Antonio Barrette 8,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Paul Beaulieu, C.A. 8,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Laurent Barré 8,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Omer Côté 8,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. Antonio Elie; Hon. Tancrède Labbé; Hon. Marc Trudel, M.D.; Hon. Patrice Tardif; Hon. J. T. Larochelle; Hon. J. H. DeLisle.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Alphonse Raymond \$6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Alexandre Tache, K.C. 6,000

The Judiciary.

King's Bench (Montreal).—

Chief Justice, Hon. Séverin Lévesque \$10,000

*Puisne Judges (Montreal).—*Hons. Paul St. Germain; J. C. Walsh; J. L. St. Jacques; E. W. M. McDougall; G. Barclay; B. Bissonnette; E. Stuart McDougall each 9,000

*Puisne Judges (Quebec).—*Hons. Aime Marchand; A. Galipeault; J. A. Prevost; J. N. Francoeur each 9,000

Superior Court.—

*Chief Justice (Quebec).—*Hon. Albert Seigney 10,000

Acting Chief Justice (Montreal), Hon. William Langley Bond 10,000

*Puisne Judges (Montreal).—*Hons. L. P. Demers; C. A. Duclos; L. J. M. Loranger; E. F. Survever; P. Cousineau; A. Trahan; L. Boyer; J. Archambault; J. I. Denis; L. Cousineau; F. J. Curran; C. G. MacKinnon; A. Forest; A. Durand; J. T. Rhéaume; J. W. Lazure; A. Décar; E. Salvas; C. A. Bertrand; P. F. Casgrain; O. S. Tyndale each 9,000

*Puisne Judges (Quebec).—*Hons. G. F. Gibsons; W. Laliberté; N. Belleau; R. Langlais; L. Cannon; A. Savard; G. Pratte; J. O. L. Boulanger; P. E. Côté each 9,000

*Puisne Judges (Sherbrooke).—*Hons. C. D. White; Dalma Landry each 9,000

*Puisne Judges (Trois Rivières).—*Hons. H. A. Fortier; W. Girouard each 9,000

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1943-44 was \$93,036,713 and the expenditure \$91,751,553. The bonded debt (March 31, 1944) was \$386,781,099 and the net funded debt \$328,292,569.

Production and Industry.—The total area under cultivation in 1944 was 6,802,900 acres, the value of the field crops being \$150,753,000; 4,192,000 acres are under hay and clover. The gross value of manufactured products in 1943 was \$2,852,191,853 from 9,372 industrial establishments, employing 437,247 hands with wages bill \$658,323,620.

the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, and Lachine. Forest lands cover 364,370 sq. miles, of which 207,300 sq. miles are productive; 75,300 sq. miles are under license to cut timber and 26,600 sq. miles are freehold forests. In 1943 1,900,005 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$117,928,840. Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 30 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. In 1944 there were 344,500 horses, 2,030,000 cattle, 637,300 sheep, 1,001,000 swine, and 12,557,200 poultry. In 1943 the production of factory cheese was 50,555,610 lb. (valued at \$10,269,359), and butter 85,532,153 lb. (valued at \$28,830,653).

The mineral production was valued at \$90,844,295 in 1944, including gold 740,744 fine oz. (\$28,518,644). A valuable deposit of molybdenum was discovered in 1942 at Préssac in N.W. Quebec Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUÉBEC (population, 150,757), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and MONTRÉAL (population, 903,007), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Verdun (67,349), Hull (32,947), Sherbrooke (35,965), Trois Rivières (42,007).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1941 being 895,992, a decrease of 25,793 persons since the Census of 1931. It was formerly part of the North-West Territories, of which Assiniboia East, part of Assiniboia West, Saskatchewan and eastern Athabasca were formed into the Province of Saskatchewan on Sept. 1, 1905.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 55 members. There is an Executive Council of 12 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour, R. J. M. Parker...... \$9,000

Executive Council.

(Appointed June 16, 1944.)

Premier, President of Council, and Ministry of
Public Health, Hon. T. C. Douglas...... \$6,500
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. M. Fines...... 5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Corman...... 5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. J. H. Brocklebank
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Social
Welfare, Hon. O. W. Valieu...... 5,000
Natural Resources and Industrial Develop-
ment, Hon. J. L. Phelps...... 5,000
Highways and Transportation and Public
Works, Hon. I. T. Douglas...... 5,000
Education, Hon. W. S. Lloyd...... 5,000
Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, Hon. J. H.
Sturdy...... 5,000
Agriculture, Co-operation and Co-operative
Development, Hon. L. F. McIntosh...... 5,000
Telephones and Telegraphs, Hon. C. C.
Williams...... 5,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
Tom Johnstone.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. M. Martin...... \$10,000
Judges of Appeal, Hons. P. E. Mackenzie,
H. Y. MacDonald, P. H. Gordon, T. C.
Davis..... each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown..... 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. V. Bigelow, G. E.
Taylor, A. Doiran, D. MacLean, P. M.
Anderson, D. A. McNiven...... each 9,000

Finance.—The revenue for the year ended April 30, 1945, was \$34,116,570, and the expenditure \$31,900,544. The net public debt (Jan. 1, 1945) was \$188,435,876.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is normally the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1944 the wheat yield totalled 250,000,000 bushels. The total value of all field crops was \$444,281,000. Live-stock on farms in 1944 included 819,500 horses, 1,885,700 cattle, 530,900 sheep, 1,599,400 swine and 20,703,100 poultry.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1942 as reported from 966 establishments was \$45,013,677, and the value of the manufactured products \$120,256,733, the principal industrial centres being Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1941) 58,245. Other large centres are Saskatoon (43,027), Moose Jaw (20,753), Prince Albert (12,508), Weyburn (6,179), Swift Current (5,594), Yorkton (5,577) and North Battleford (4,745).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was created a separate Territory in June 1898. It is governed by a Controller and a Territorial Council of three elected members and the Territory also forms an electoral district for the Dominion Parliament. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1941 was 4,914, an increase of 684 since the census of 1931. Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year 1944 was \$916,993; the silver output during the same period was \$13,788.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Dawson. Pop. (1941), 1,043.

Controller, George A. Jeckell.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Reconstituted Sept. 1, 1905.)

Area 1,309,682 square miles; population (1941), 12,028, an increase of 2,712 since the 1931 Census; seat of Government, Ottawa.

The North-West Territories (subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin) are governed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and 5 Councillors appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

The chief industries of the Northwest Territories are mining and the fur trade. Gold, silver, lead, copper, tungsten, radium and petroleum are among the minerals found. Yellowknife, on the north shore of Great Slave Lake, is the centre of an extensive gold-producing region, where some important finds were made in 1944-45. Radium concentrates are produced from pitchblende at a mine on Great Bear Lake. Oil is obtained in quantity at Norman Wells in the lower Mackenzie Basin, where an extensive oilfield was delineated in 1943-44. The value of gold production in the Territories in 1944 was \$799,838; silver, \$8,882; copper, \$1,428; petroleum, \$632,587. Fur produced 1942-43 was valued at \$3,165,107.

Newfoundland

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census for 1935.
Newfoundland	42,750	238,670	259,259	284,872
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,949	3,774	4,716
Total.....	162,750	242,619	263,033	289,588

Estimated population (1943) 309,000.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births.	Immigrants	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1910	7,937	10,093	18,030	3,547	13,117	16,664	2,331
1911	8,288	8,381	16,669	3,784	8,820	12,604	2,684
1912	8,791	6,178	14,969	3,802	5,971	9,773	3,269
1913	8,861	5,843	14,704	3,581	8,388	11,969	2,729

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolls (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen is believed to have been the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortreal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

In 1933 the financial difficulties into which Newfoundland had fallen compelled recourse to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for assistance.

A Royal Commission visited the Island and recommended that, in consideration of certain measures of financial aid, responsible Government should be suspended temporarily and the administration of affairs vested in a form of Commission until such time as the Island again became self-supporting.

These recommendations were approved by the Newfoundland Parliament (Dec. 2, 1933), and the Commission took office on Feb. 16, 1934.

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

(apptd. Governor of Newfoundland 1936, term extended 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 to Jan. 1946), *Chairman*; Hon. Sir J. C. Puddister, *Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare, Vice-Chairman* (Newfoundland); Hon. W. H. Flinn, C.M.G., O.B.E.; *Commissioner for Natural Resources* (U.K.); Hon. H. A. Winter, K.C., *Commissioner for Justice and Defence* (Nfld.); Hon. J. S. Neill, C.M.G.; *Commissioner for Public Utilities* (U.K.); Hon. Albert J. Walsh, K.C., *Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education* (Nfld.); Hon. I. Wild, O.B.E., *Commissioner for Finance* (U.K.); *Secretary*, W. J. Carew, C.B.E.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Edward Emerson \$9,000
Asst. Judge, Hon. B. E. S. Dunfield; Hon. Cyril J. Fox 8,000
Registrar, Hon. J. A. Winter, C.M.G., K.C.

DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War of 1914–18, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces. In the War of 1939–45 6,999 men joined the fighting forces in addition to 1,000 enlisted in other Dominion Contingents, and 3,602 who served in the Forestry Unit in Gt. Britain.

Facilities for the Establishment, use and protection of naval and air bases on the Avalon Peninsula, and on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland were granted to the Government of the United States of America in September, 1940.

EDUCATION

The schools, while denominational, are public schools. They are mainly supported by the Government, assisted by the religious denominations. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1943-44 by 67,641 pupils. The Memorial University College, a Junior College and Teacher Training Institution, had an enrolment of 297 in 1944-45. Adult education is carried on with a staff of 13 itinerant teachers. The Government grants in 1945-46 amount to \$3,200,000.

RELIGION

Religion.	1931.	1935.
Roman Catholics.....	86,576	93,920
Church of England.....	84,665	92,722
United Churches.....	74,205	75,088
Presbyterians.....	1,876	1,460
Salvation Army.....	13,023	18,049
Various.....	2,688	8,277

FINANCE

Revenue, expenditure (including U.K. grants and Colonial Development Fund Loans):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1939-40....	12,551,000	16,573,000
1941-42....	23,314,000	16,100,000
1943-44....	28,600,000	23,000,000
1944-45....	33,310,000	26,300,000

Public Debt.—The public debt of Newfoundland amounted to \$95,270,000 on March 31, 1945.

Loans to Gt. Britain.—Newfoundland has lent Gt. Britain \$12,300,000 free of interest, towards the cost of the war, in addition to the free gift of \$500,000 to purchase aircraft for the Newfoundland squadron.

£=Newfoundland Dollar, Exchange Rate (1944-45) \$4.43 to £4.47=£1.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14....	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1940-41....	33,850,000	41,250,000	75,100,000
1941-42....	64,500,000	39,400,000	103,900,000
1943-44....	62,500,000	44,400,000	106,900,000

Chiefly distributed in 1943-44 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	\$2,000,000	\$11,580,000
United States.....	18,110,000	14,002,690
Canada.....	41,483,200	8,516,000

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, lead, zinc, copper concentrates, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1943-44 was upwards of \$18,000,000; of newsprint \$11,000,000 and products of the mines \$8,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coastline of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of

nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts.

Diamond drilling at Baie Verte has indicated the presence of gold bearing ore of good grade. The estimated value of agricultural products (including livestock) in 1944 was \$11,780,000. Iron ore produced in 1943 totalled 542,804 long tons, and in 1944, 464,371 long tons. Shipments of iron ore for year ended March 31st, 1943, totalled 697,418 long tons, valued at \$1,777,965, and for year ending March 31st 1944, 791,688 long tons, valued at \$2,019,695. Lead, zinc and copper concentrates mined and milled in 1943 totalled 177,307 short tons valued at \$4,792,000 and in 1944, 159,157 short tons, valued at \$3,976,000. Fluorspar mined in 1943, totalled 99,112 tons valued at \$1,900,000 and in 1944, 47,801 tons valued at \$1,100,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were 705 miles of railway open in 1943 and 56 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *via* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista and all the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 20 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegrams.—There were 517 post offices in 1944 (170 of which were also telegraph offices), dealing with 14,200,000 letters and postcards, 9,100,000 newspapers and books, and 540,200 parcels. Combined postal and telegraph revenue totalled \$1,641,317 in 1944-45.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1943, the Merchant Navy of Newfoundland consisted of 1,578 sailing vessels of 65,083 tons, 63 steam vessels of 23,500 tons, and 745 motor vessels of 28,600 tons. In 1943-44 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,415,000 tons, of which 1,488,000 tons were British.

TOWNS

The CAPITAL, Ψ ST. JOHN'S (population 1943, with suburbs, 82,543), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Corner Brook (8,000), Grand Falls (4,244), Ψ Harbour Grace (2,215), Ψ Bonavista (4,022), Carbonear (3,367), and Twillingate (3,203).

TRADE COMMISSIONER

Trade Commissioner in London, D. James Davies, C.B.E., F.I.C., F.G.S., F.C.S. Office, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

LABRADOR

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 120,000 square miles. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries and a large stand of merchantable timber. Deposits of iron ore have been found. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. CAPITAL, Ψ Battle Harbour (pop. 250); Ψ Rigolet is also a small seaport.

Facilities for the establishment of a protective outpost were granted to the United States Government in 1921.

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals.	Area (English) Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1921.	Census June 30, 1933.	Increase 1921-1933.	Estimated, June 30, 1944.
New South Wales (Sydney).....	309,433	2,100,371	2,600,847	500,476	2,870,956
Queensland (Brisbane).....	670,500	755,972	947,534	191,562	1,065,414
South Australia (Adelaide).....	380,070	495,160	580,949	85,789	621,998
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,215	213,780	227,599	13,819	245,434
Victoria (Melbourne).....	87,884	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981	1,997,804
Western Australia (Perth).....	975,920	332,732	438,852	106,120	485,407
<i>Territories.</i>					
Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	2,572	8,947	6,375	14,445
Northern Territory (Darwin)....	523,620	3,867	4,850	983	5,179
Total.....	2,974,581	5,435,734	6,629,839	1,194,105	7,306,637

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aborigines, who are estimated at 47,600. Reginald Saunders (24), a lawyer, was gazetted Lieutenant in Nov. 1944, the first Australian Aborigine to receive an Army Commission.

Increase of the People

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Net Increase.	Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	63,101	62,411
1942	136,708	12,266	148,974	75,191	6,100	81,291	67,683	86,060
1943	149,295	6,125	155,420	74,486	4,854	79,340	76,080	67,673
1944	153,344	7,479	160,821	69,596	9,680	79,276	81,565	68,201

‡ Excludes deaths of Defence personnel.

The oldest living Australian is Mrs. Mary Ann Crow, of Hobart, Tasmania, who was born Feb. 2, 1836.

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1933

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Inter-censal Increase.	Net Immigration during Period
	Males.	Females	Total.		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,109	1891-1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ... 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 ... 207,571
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921-1933 ... 222,931

Races and Religions

Races.	1921.	1933.	Religions.	1921.	1933
European	5,387,143	6,579,993	Church of England	2,372,995	2,565,118
Chinese, incl. half-caste	20,826	14,349	Roman Catholics...	1,134,002	1,161,455
Japanese do.	2,928	2,466	Presbyterians	636,974	713,229
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	3,956	3,448	Methodists.....	637,629	684,022
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	55,000	Other Christians ...	491,041	603,914
Do. half-caste	11,536	20,620	Jews	21,615	23,553
Other Races	9,345	8,953	Other	146,478	187,548

† Including 848,948 who did not state their religion.

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciuszko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than

GOVERNMENT.

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of nineteen Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, light-houses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also controls such matters as old-age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., born March 31, 1900; assumed office 1945. £10,000*

Official Secretary, Rear-Admiral L. S. Bracegirdle, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chief of Staff, Brigadier D. S. Schreiber, M.V.O.

Comptroller, Commander A. W. P. Robertson, R.N.

Aides-de-Camp, Major M. B. C. Hawkins, M.B.E., 10th Royal Hussars; Captain A. A. A. D. Ramsay, Grenadier Guards.

Captain of the Governor-General's Flight and Extra A.D.C., Wing Commander D. R. Donaldson, R.A.A.F.

Ladies in Waiting, The Viscountess Clive; Junior Commander Eileen Phipps, A.T.S.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Sworn-in, July 13, 1945)

The Cabinet Fund divided among Ministers amounts to £22,750.

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley.
Minister for Defence, Hon. J. A. Beasley (*High Commissioner Designate in London*).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Army, Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde.

Minister for Post War Reconstruction, Hon. J. Dedman.

Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., K.C.

Minister for Supply and Shipping, Senator Hon. W. P. Ashley.

Minister for the Interior, Hon. H. V. Johnson.

Minister for the Navy and for Munitions and Aircraft Production, Hon. N. J. O. Makin.

Minister for Labour and National Service, Hon. E. J. Holloway.

Minister for Trade and Customs, Senator Hon. R. V. Keane.

Minister for Social Services and Health, Senator Hon. J. M. Fraser.

Minister for Air and for Civil Aviation, Hon. A. S. Drakeford.

Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Hon. W. J. Scully.

Postmaster-General, Senator. Hon. D. Cameron.

Vice-Pres. of the Executive Council, Senator Hon. J. S. Collings.

Minister for Repatriation, Hon. C. W. Frost.

Minister for Works and Housing and Minister for Home Security, Hon. H. P. Lazzarini.

Minister for Immigration and Minister for Information, Hon. A. A. Calwell.

Minister for Transport and External Territories, Hon. E. J. Ward.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

BRAZIL.

Minister, L. R. Macgregor, C.B.E. (Rio de Janeiro).

CANADA.

High Commissioner, A. T. Stirling, O.B.E. (Ottawa).

CHINA.

Chargé d'Affaires, F. K. Officer, O.B.E., M.C. (Chungking).

FRANCE.

Minister, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E. (Paris).

INDIA.

High Commissioner, Lieut.-General Sir Iven Gifford Mackay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (New Delhi).

NETHERLANDS.

Minister, The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C. (London). See below.

NEW ZEALAND.

High Commissioner, Hon. T. G. D'Alton (Wellington).

UNITED KINGDOM.

High Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

High Commissioner Designate, Hon. J. A. Beasley.

Deputy High Commissioner, J. S. Duncan, C.B.E.

Official Secretary, V. C. Duffy, M.V.O.

UNITED STATES.

Minister, Hon. Sir Frederic W. Eggleston (Washington, D.C.).

U.S.S.R.

Minister, Hon. J. I. Maloney (Moscow).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis.

CHILE.

Chargé d'Affaires, Señor M. E. Hubner.

CHINA.

Minister, Cheng Ye-Tung.

FRANCE.

Minister, Monsieur Pierre Auge.

INDIA.

High Commissioner, Sir Raghunath P. Paranjpye.

NETHERLANDS.

Minister, Baron F. C. van Aerssen Beyeren van Voshol.

NEW ZEALAND.

High Commissioner, Hon. J. G. Barclay.

UNITED KINGDOM.

High Commissioner, W. C. Hankinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (acting).

UNITED STATES.

Chargé d'Affaires, John R. Minter.

U.S.S.R.

Minister, Monsieur N. M. Lifanov.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Canada, R. R. Ellen (acting).

United States, J. U. Garside (acting).

India, H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.

Egypt, Mr. J. Payne.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The first woman Senator (Miss Dorothy Tangney) was returned in 1943. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1942, numbered 74. The first woman Member of the House of Representatives (Dame Enid Lyons, G.B.E.) was returned in 1943. Members of both Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with free railway passes.

President of the Senate, Hon. Gordon Brown.

Clerk of the Senate, J. E. Edwards, £1,350

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. J. S.

Rosevear.

Clerk of the House, F. C. Green, M.C., £1,350

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir John Greig

Latham, G.C.M.G., £3,500

Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir George Edward

Rich, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Hayden

Erskine Starke, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir

Owen Dixon, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Edward

Aloysius McTiernan; Hon. Dudley

Williams, M.C., each 3,000

Principal Registrar, J. G. Hardman.

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Chief Judge, Hon. H. B. Piper	£3,000
Judges, Their Honors E. A. Drake-Brockman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.; T. O'Mara; W. R. Kelly; A. W. Foster	each 2,500
Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Judge, Hon. J. S. Clyne	2,500

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN
CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. J. S. Clyne.

DEFENCE.

Up to Sept. 30, 1944, more than 904,000 men had been sworn in to the three Fighting Services, two in every three of the male population between 18 and 40. Of this total nearly 75 per cent. had volunteered to fight anywhere in the world with A.I.F., R.A.A.F., and R.A.N. In addition, 62,000 women were enlisted in the Women's Services. Out of the total population of 5,000,000 men and women between 14 and 65 nearly 70 per cent. were in the Fighting Forces or engaged in war industries. 16 awards of the Victoria Cross (out of a total of 167) have been made to Australians.

Navy

The Australian Fleet consists of the cruisers *Australia*, *Shropshire* and *Hobart*, together with 3 Landing Ships (Infantry), 11 destroyers, 6 frigates, 2 sloops, 53 corvettes, 63 Fairmiles and 167 auxiliary vessels. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character. Its total numerical strength on July 31, 1945, was 36,176 men and 2,682 women including Nurses.

Army

The rapid expansion since Sept., 1939, of the land forces enabled Australia to send to the Middle East and to Great Britain several contingents of trained troops, and the A.I.F. (Australian Imperial Force) has figured largely in the fighting in Africa and the Middle East and in the Pacific Islands.

Air

At the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 the R.A.A.F. in the South-West Pacific area consisted of 50 squadrons and ancillary units. In addition, two permanent squadrons and 15 Empire Air Training Scheme squadrons were serving overseas, as well as E.A.T.S. aircrew in R.A.F. units. The total strength of the R.A.A.F. was 170,000 (including W.A.A.A.F.).

Commonwealth War Expenditure in the year ended June 30, 1945, was £A.459,996,000 as compared with £A.544,416,000 for the financial year 1943/44. Revenue provided £A.193,956,000, the balance coming from loans raised in Australia and Treasury balances.

For the six years ended June 30, 1945, the cost of the war to Australia amounted to £A.2,111,000,000, of which 34 per cent. was provided from taxation.

Australian casualties in the War, to May 31, 1945:—

Killed	21,415
Wounded or injured	37,477
Missing	6,519
Prisoners-of-war in enemy hands	19,202
Prisoners-of-war escaped or repatriated	7,598
Total	92,211

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue. £A	Expenditure. £A
1941-42	210,041,000	422,846,000
1942-43	294,459,000	697,476,000
1943-44	342,188,000	719,551,000
1944-45	376,854,000	642,845,000

The above particulars do not include the Interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned. Expenditure from loan fund is included under "Expenditure."

DEBT.

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on June 30, 1944, was £A1,476,098,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £A890,760,000, the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1944), to £2,366,858,000.

The Debt per head of population at June 30, 1944, was £324, the annual interest payable amounting to £9 12s. per head.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE

State, &c.	1943-44.		
	Rev.	Exp.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).
	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.
N.S.W.	72,471	70,961	+ 1,510
Victoria.	35,544	34,924	+ 620
Queensland.	28,968	28,854	+ 114
S. Australia.	15,545	15,599	+ 16
W. Australia.	13,589	13,551	+ 38
Tasmania.	3,499	3,469	+ 30
Total, Six States.	169,616	167,288	+ 2,328
Commonwealth.	342,188	342,188	..
Grand Total (a)	467,156	464,828	+ 2,328

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals are exclusive of payments by Commonwealth to the States on account of Uniform Income and Entertainments Taxation, interest on States' debts and disabilities grants and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax.

Banking.—The Australian liabilities and the Australian assets of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks, are shown below.

Quarter ended.	Cheque Paying Banks	
	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
June, 1939.	£414,765,632	£479,310,562
June, 1943.	749,473,000	807,134,000
June, 1944.	913,811,000	911,673,000
June, 1945.	1,041,310,000	1,014,851,000

Date.	Savings Banks Amount on Deposit.	
	Amount.	Per Head.
June 30.		
1939.	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
1943.	357,095,000	49 10 4
1944.	471,530,000	64 10 8
1945.	566,964,000	77 11 9

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

(Commonwealth)

The estimated values of products:—

	1941-42.	1942-43.
Agriculture.....	£A61,806,000	£A76,788,000
Pastoral.....	85,358,000	101,014,000
Dairying, &c.....	41,249,000	53,722,000
Forests & Fisheries	16,870,000	16,498,000
Mining.....	33,410,000	30,767,000
Manufacturing... ..	316,438,000	352,001,000
	£A551,131,000	£A630,790,000

PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

Years.	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels).	Butter (million lb.)
1937-38	1,025	187	430
1938-39	984	155	456
1939-40	1,128	210	475
1940-41	1,147	83	432
1941-42	1,167	167	375
1942-43	1,148	156	384
1943-44	1,172	110	346

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,100 acres. In 1943-44 the principal crops were:—

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat.....	7,860,469	109,558,721
Oats.....	1,413,677	17,694,041
Barley.....	463,764	7,589,497
Maize.....	282,681	7,432,618
Hay.....	2,039,925	2,714,533
Sugar-cane.....	336,440	3,667,981

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Sheep.....	122,694	125,189	124,615	123,174	105,415
Cattle.....	13,256	13,561	14,005	14,184	14,133
Horses.....	1,666	1,611	1,518	1,449	1,359
Pigs.....	1,798	1,477	1,563	1,747	1,630

In 1943-44 Australia produced 1,172,411,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated £A72,000,000; 345,990,000 lb. of butter; 79,980,000 lb. of cheese; and 102,419,000 lb. of bacon and hams.

Canning Industry.—The canning industry has been developed to keep pace with increased production of pre-war crops and output of relatively new crops as shown below, the figures representing cases of 24 cans of 30 oz. weight each:—

Item.	Pre-War.	1943-44	1944-45.
Sweet corn.....	5,000	23,257	103,966
Beans.....	5,000	136,372	292,932
Peas.....	50,000	207,855	357,863
Tomatoes.....	40,000	158,312	165,830
Tomato juice.....	—	497,107	484,844
Other vegetables.....	—	1,593,175	1,858,063

Mines and Minerals.—In 1944 656,866 fine oz. of gold were produced valued at £A6,901,370. Other minerals (1943) were silver and lead, £A335,382; copper, £A104,574; tin, £A38,795; coal, £A2,679,792; value of all minerals produced in 1943, £A3,740,866. The production of lead and zinc is the largest, after that of U.S.A. and the output of copper and tin has been greatly increased since the outbreak of present war.

Manufactures.—In 1943-44 there were in Australia 27,674 industrial establishments, employing

766,498 hands; wages paid amounted to £A216,873,819; value of plant and machinery, £A181,064,000; land and buildings £A177,146,605; of materials used, £A498,924,854; value added by manufacture, £A366,235,487; and total value of final output, £A891,739,216.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Years.	Imports. £stg.	Exports. £A.
1937-38.....	113,975,060	157,580,120
1938-39.....	102,156,352	140,496,312
1939-40.....	115,675,505	148,749,558
1940-41.....	108,650,056	134,737,577
1941-42.....	149,355,797	159,328,498
1942-43.....	212,106,701	125,552,435
1943-44.....	210,028,920	146,671,884

*Merchandise only, excluding coin and bullion.

Country.	Imports (a) from	Exports (b) to
	1943-44.	
United Kingdom.....	£56,671,474	£40,669,959
Canada.....	9,218,193	3,681,437
Ceylon.....	3,821,148	6,668,796
India.....	20,750,970	10,147,967
Malaya (British).....	981	..
New Zealand.....	2,292,302	7,819,894
South African Union..	714,936	1,052,160
Belgium.....	6	..
China.....	40,478	..
Egypt.....	362,283	5,593,986
France.....	601	..
Germany.....	1,515	..
Italy.....	12,836	1,489,021
Japan.....	65	..
Netherlands.....	620	..
Do. East Indies.....	56,123	28,516
Norway.....	..	..
Sweden.....	3,459	..
Switzerland.....	226,004	7
U.S.A.....	104,018,333	30,934,335
U.S.S.R.....	4,697	141,464

	Imports. (£ sterling.)
Fish Preserved in Tins.....	486,102
Tea.....	3,287,509
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.....	4,263,600
Whisky.....	101,328
Trimmings and Ornaments.....	326,985
Piece Goods:—	
Canvas and Duck.....	2,991,791
Cotton and Linen.....	11,918,808
Silk, or containing Silk.....	4,838,385
Woolen, or containing Wool.....	305,906
Jute, &c.....	2,515,019
Carpets and Carpeting.....	1,929
Floorcloths and Linoleums.....	7,044
Bags and Sacks.....	3,040,705
Yarns—Wool, Silk, &c.....	2,186,914
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c.....	719,101
Hides and Skins.....	369,994
Electrical Machinery and Appliances.....	4,850,715
Motor Cycles, &c.....	448,320
Tools of Trade.....	1,346,838
Jewellery, &c.....	515,187
Glass and Glassware.....	222,689
Plated Ware and Cutlery.....	491,920
Paints and Varnishes.....	439,849
Paper, Printing.....	887,642
Stationery, Books, &c.....	1,632,242
Seeds.....	1,191,578
Fertilizers.....	889,388

(a) British currency values.

(b) Australian currency values.

TRADE WITH U.K. 1938, 1944, and 1945.
£'000.

Trade.	Six months ended June 30.		
	1938. £'000.	1944. £'000.	1945. £'000.
Imports from U.K.	19,472	16,818	17,823
Exports to U.K.	35,921	26,128	26,851

Exports.	1943-44. (£A.)	
	1943-44.	1944-45.
Wool.	45,767,418	
Biscuits.	927,959	
Butter.	6,900,415	
Eggs.	376,493	
Meat.	13,063,393	
Milk and Cream.	1,447,979	
Cheese.	1,953,958	
Fruits (Fresh).	315,329	
Fruits (Dried).	3,294,553	
Fruits (Preserved).	530,343	
Wheat.	8,264,235	
Flour.	6,699,299	
Barley.	205,790	
Hides and Skins.	6,752,327	
Soap.	341,487	
Timber.	272,035	
Sugar.	1,523,786	
Jams and Jellies.	557,161	
Wine.	422,932	
Tobacco.	532,145	
Pearlshell.	489	

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Federal or State railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1944:—

State.	Miles.	Gross Receipts.
New South Wales.	6,128	£35,301,192
Victoria.	4,748	15,881,888
Queensland.	6,566	16,430,271
South Australia.	2,547	5,979,234
Western Australia.	4,381	4,386,523
Tasmania.	642	871,081
Commonwealth.		
Trans-Australian.	1,108	1,022,415
Central Australia.	771	1,577,240
Northern Territory.	317	847,792
Capital Territory.	5	11,757
Total.	27,213	82,309,393

The *Trans-Australian* (Government) Railway, 4 ft. 8½ ins. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W.A. with Port Augusta, S.A. (1,051 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,372 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1943-44 were £82,309,393, working expenses £66,577,779, and net earnings £15,731,614, the cost of construction and equipment being £325,038,638. In 1943-44 passenger journeys numbered 532,639,716, and 41,965,716 tons of goods and live stock were carried. Sydney and Melbourne suburban systems are electrified.

Tramways.—There are 565 miles of tramways in Australia, all of which are of electric traction. Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress. The several Governments control 392 miles; municipal autho-

rities, 164 miles; and the remaining 9 miles are operated by private companies and individuals.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1943-44 were: entered 1,094; (4,483,528 tons); cleared, 1,286 (5,203,251 tons). Of the vessels entered, 541 of 1,945,647 tons were under the British flag and 553 of 2,537,881 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1943-44 was: Sydney 3,695 vessels of 5,953,187 tons, Melbourne 1,649 (3,279,105), Brisbane 1,495 (3,936,306), Adelaide 2,475 (1,634,543), Fremantle 762 (3,153,332), and Hobart 454 (1,121,384). At December 31, 1943, there were 1,994 vessels of a total net tonnage of 334,570 on the shipping registers of the several States.

The corvette *Punjab* (the first naval vessel built in Australia for the Royal Indian Navy) was launched in October, 1941, at Sydney dockyard.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1944, there were 8,177 post offices dealing with 907,767,900 postal packets, 170,043,900 newspapers, and 18,945,000 parcels. 33,357,117 telegrams were despatched and 2,462,194 cablegrams received and despatched, while 38,442,486 words were transmitted and received overseas via beam wireless. At June 30, 1944, there were 6,350 telephone exchanges, with 557,072 lines and 799,729 instruments.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1944, there were 820,220 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 493,391 cars, 52,560 motor cycles, and 274,269 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1943-44 was £5,957,628. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1944, there were 206 licensed public aerodromes and 353 recognized landing grounds in the various States and Territories. The regular mileage flown weekly in 1943-44 in contract and other regular air services was 186,615 miles.

CAPITAL.—CANNBERRA, the Capital of the Commonwealth, is 202 miles by rail from Sydney, N.S.W., and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at *Jervis Bay* for a Naval College. The total net expenditure on the Australian Capital Territory is over £13,000,000. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and Present) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices and the nucleus of a University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (4½ miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. At June 30, 1944, the population of the Australian Capital Territory was estimated at 14,445.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 12°-138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin.

At the census of 1933 the population of the Northern Territory was—males 3,376, females 1,434, total 4,860 (Rural 3,219, Urban 1,566, Migratory 75); the population as at Dec. 31, 1943, was 10,837 (exclusive of full blooded aboriginals). Most tropical products can be grown, and the potentialities for pig raising and bacon curing are excellent. The staple industry is pastoral; cattle

(a) Australian currency values.

raising north of 20° S. lat. and cattle, horse, and sheep raising south of 20° S. lat. Until railways are constructed, however, little, if any, improvement is expected in the pastoral industry in that part north of 20° S. lat., owing to the distance between the eastern and southern Australian markets. The position south of 20° S. lat. is more hopeful, as a result of the extension of the railway from the Adelaide (South Australia) market to Alice Springs. The whole of the Territory is capable, under proper conditions, of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and the Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources; mineral production is increasing, particularly in regard to gold, tin concentrates and mica, the latter of the finest quality. The increased price of gold has stimulated the search for that metal and has resulted in the discovery of two previously unknown goldfields in Central Australia. Other minerals being produced are wolfram and tantalite. The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum (315 miles), and Alice Springs is now connected by rail with Adelaide.

ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and possesses a splendid climate.

Administrator of Northern Territory (Darwin),

Hon. Charles Lydiard Aubrey Abbott... £1,700
Government Secretary, L. H. A. Giles..... 1,066
Judge, Supreme Court, T. A. Wells..... 1,200

PAPUA

(Part of Papua was in hostile Japanese occupation from July 22, 1942—Jan. 24, 1943.)

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 50' E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Laughlin Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members, 8 of whom, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population (June 30, 1941) was 3,070. The official estimate of the native population is 337,000. On Dec. 31, 1940, 63,609 acres were under crops (44,583 coco-nuts, 28,262 rubber, 85 kapok, 595 various cultures and 84 coffee). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. Lake Kutubu, 12 miles long and 2 miles wide, was explored in 1937. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

A telephone line connecting Port Moresby with the north coast of Papua was laid over the Owen Stanley range in 22 days (June, 1943) by Australian and U.S. signallers. Later in the same year it was relaid with cable designed to withstand falling trees and other accidents. The line will take three conversations and twelve teleprinter messages simultaneously.

The original line was built with the aid of 250 native porters who carried the cable, weighing 110 lb. to the mile, over a precipitous mountain trail close to the route taken by Australian forces when they drove the Japanese before them over the Range.

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Revenue.....	£177,918	£189,518
Expenditure.....	177,932	189,000
Imports.....	826,412	539,152
Exports.....	510,672	492,775

GOVERNMENT.

Civil Administration in the Territory of Papua was suspended on Feb. 11, 1942, and military control commenced on Feb. 12, 1942. Civil Administration again commenced to function in October, 1945.

At the time of the suspension in 1942, the principal administrative officers were:—

<i>Administrator</i> , Hon. H. L. Murray, C.B.E.	£1,500
<i>Government Secretary & Commissioner for Native Affairs</i> , H. W. Champion.....	1,000
<i>Judge</i> , R. T. Gore.....	1,200
<i>Crown Law Officer</i> , E. B. Bignold.....	950
<i>Treasurer</i> , S. Smith.....	£732 to 828
<i>Chief Medical Officer</i> , F. J. Williams, M.D.	

£828 to 1,000
Director of Public Works, A. P. Lyons... £708 to 804
Commissioner for Lands & Director of Agriculture and Mines, E. R. Oldham... £708 to 804

CAPITAL, ψ Port Moresby. Pop. (1937) 3,000. Other centres are ψ Samarai, ψ Kukumadai and ψ Daru.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit, by sea, from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air, 29-30 hours.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration to the Australian Government which established its administration in the mandated area on May 9, 1921.

The mandated territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten, and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Salamaua, Wau, Madang, and Wewak. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (Duke of York, Viav, Umboi, Siasi, Watom, Lolobatu, Sakar, dependencies of New Britain; and Lavongai, Tabar, Lihir, Djaul, Tanga, Feni, Nuguria, Mussau and Emirau, dependencies of New Ireland), and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands, including Nissan, Kilinailau, Taku or Morilock, and Nukumanu or Tasman islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. The estimated non-indigenous population, as at June 30, 1941, was 6,329 (Asiatic population 2,228). The native population was enumerated (June 30, 1941) at 684,284 including 34,087 working under indenture. The territory thus has a population exceeding 690,000.

Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the total of 684,284, as no reliable estimate can be made.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1939-40 there were 110,546 hectares under crops (coco-nuts, 108,889); coffee, cocoa and kapok are also grown and tropical fruits are abundant, yams, sago and bananas being the staple articles of food for the natives. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the Morobe District and to a lesser degree in other parts of the Territory.

ΨRabaul, the former seat of Administration, in the island of New Britain, was damaged by volcanic eruptions ("Mother and Daughter") May 29, 1937; ΨSimpson Harbour is one of the many seaports in the island. Lac, on the mainland, was the seat of administration until evacuated after Japanese attacks in Jan. 1942. On September 18, 1943, Lac was re-occupied by Australian forces. The chief town of the Bismarck Archipelago is Kavieng in New Ireland, ΨNusa being the principal harbour; of the Solomon Islands included in the Mandate ΨKietia, on the E. coast of Bougainville, which island has also ports of entry at ΨRawa and ΨTinputz. Buka has a harbour at ΨCarola Hafen. Kietia was occupied by Japanese troops Jan. 23, 1942. U.S. troops have since established themselves in the Solomon Islands.

Civil Administration in the Territory of New Guinea was suspended on Feb. 11, 1942, and military control commenced pursuant to the National Security (Emergency Control) Regulations. The Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act, 1945, provides for the restoration of civil administration in such portions of the Territory of New Guinea as from time to time cease to be areas to which the aforesaid Regulations apply. In the first instance Civil Administration was restored in that portion of the Territory that lies south of the Markham River.

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Revenue	£496,690	£423,750
Expenditure	501,000	431,792
Public Debt.	16,000	15,193
Imports	1,268,100	962,129
Exports	3,681,120	3,253,984

The net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1940-41 was 429,715 tons.

Seat of Administration, Lac, on the mainland of North-Eastern New Guinea.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population on June 30, 1944, was 733. Chief town, Kingston.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal,

K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

Official Sec., J. McWhinney.

President Advisory Council, G. H. N. Buffett.

NAURU ISLAND

(Occupied by Japanese Aug., 1942, to Sept., 1945.)

This island, situated in 166 degrees East Longitude and 26 miles south of the Equator, was dis-

covered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1941) of 2,672, of whom 68 were Europeans. The Administrator has all the powers of government, administrative, legislative and judicial. The expenses of the administration are met from local revenue. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, these having been purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Gt. Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000 (exports 1940, 808,400 tons). The revenue in 1941 was £12,023, expenditure £23,951. Imports (1941) £106,978, Exports £69,375.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Appointed by Australia, Oct. 1, 1938).

ANTARCTICA

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand.

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) The *Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The *Ross Dependency* includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) The *Falkland Islands Dependencies* (see also p. 815) include all islands and territories between 20° W. longitude and 50° W. longitude situated south of 50° S. latitude; and all islands and territories between 50° W. longitude and 80° W. longitude situated south of 58° S. latitude.

The Dependencies fall naturally into three groups:

- (a) *South Georgia, with South Orkney and South Sandwich Islands.*
- (b) *South Shetland Island and Graham Land.*
- (c) *Coats Land and territory adjacent to the South Pole.*

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry. So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

States of the Commonwealth of Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Federal Territory which lies within its borders)—i.e., more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1944 was: Males, 1,443,652; Females, 1,447,942. Total, 2,895,594.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1939	48,003	26,815	25,471
1942	52,647	20,219	34,533
1943	57,265	28,870	26,302
1944	59,613	26,652	26,426

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1944:—Births, 20.76; Deaths, 9.28; Marriages, 9.20. Deaths under 1-year per 1,000 births, 30.7.

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1933, number 1,143,493; Roman Catholic 556,106, Presbyterian 257,522, Methodist 203,042, Congregational (Independent) 20,274, Baptist 29,981, Salvation Army 9,610, and Hebrew 10,305. The religion of 297,034 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, which runs from north to south and divides it from the inland plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 58°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 63°; in the Central-western slopes 57° to 64°, south-western slopes 60° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement

a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, Captain the Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., assumed office April 8, 1937; term extended to Jan. 8, 1946 . . . £5,000 Official Secretary, L. A. Robb, C.M.G.

Private Secretary (vacant).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Frederick Richard Jordan, K.C.M.G. (1938).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides:

The Ministry:

(June 22, 1944.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. William John McKell, M.L.A. £2,445

Deputy Premier, Colonial Secretary, Minister for Mines and Minister for National Emergency Services, Hon. John Marcus Baddeley, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, LL.B., M.L.C. £3,375

Attorney-General, Hon. Clarence Edward Martin, M.E., LL.B., M.L.A. £2,095

Secretary for Lands, Hon. John Moran Tully, M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Hon. Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Edgar Hugh Graham, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government, Hon. John Joseph Cahill, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Hon. Maurice O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation, Hon. William Fraser Dunn, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour, Industry and Social Welfare, Hon. Hamilton Knight, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing, Hon. James McGirr, M.L.A.

Assistant Ministers, Hon. William Edward Dickson, M.L.C.; Hon. Clive Ralfe Evatt, K.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

* Salaries, amounting in the aggregate to £17,505 per annum, are payable to the remaining members of the Ministry.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON.

Wellington House, 125 Strand, W.C.2.

Acting Official Secretary (in Charge), A. W. Sutton.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Member—

ship is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members. Each member of the *Legislative Assembly* receives £875 per annum; members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with an official postage stamp allowance of £30 p.a. The *Women's Legal Status Act*, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the *Legislative Assembly*. Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in May, 1944, there were 833,300 men and 899,406 women electors, making a total of 1,732,706 enrolled; in contested electorates 1,310,272 voted.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Professor Hon. Sir J. B. Peden, K.C.M.G., K.C.	£1,200
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , <i>Legislative Council</i> , Hon. E. H. Farrar	700
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , W. K. Charlton	994
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. D. Clyne	1,675
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly</i> , G. Booth	1,115
<i>Clerk of Assembly</i> , W. R. McCourt, C.M.G.	1,281
<i>Librarian</i> , H. L. McLoskey, M.A., LL.B.	930
<i>Principal Shorthand Writer</i> , H. I. Doherty	983
<i>Leader of Opposition</i> , Hon. R. W. D. Weaver (including salary as M.L.A.)	1,125

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir Frederick Richard Jordan, K.C.M.G.	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. C. G. W. Davidson; Hon. K. W. Street; Hon. A. V. Maxwell; Hon. H. S. Nicholas; Hon. W. F. L. Owen; Hon. E. D. Roper; Hon. R. S. Bonney; Hon. H. G. Edwards; Hon. L. J. Heiron	2,600

Industrial Commission

<i>President</i> , His Honour Mr. Justice Taylor	2,600
<i>Members</i> , His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor; His Honour Mr. Justice Webb; His Honour Mr. Justice Ferguson; His Honour Mr. Justice De Baun; His Honour Mr. Justice Kinsella	2,600
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judge</i> , Hon. Mr. Justice Roper	2,600
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , A. H. O'Connor	1,500
<i>Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman</i> , His Honour Judge Perdriau	1,500

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and

free at all State schools. The total enrolment in December Term, 1943, in 2,781 State schools was 355,754, and the average daily attendance during the year was 285,873. In addition to the State schools there were in 1944, 722 private colleges and schools, with 122,755 scholars, 562 being Roman Catholic schools with 3,805 teachers and 93,473 scholars; there were also many business and shorthand schools, and schools at private Charitable Institutions. The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges, was incorporated in 1850, and had 3,248 students (2,032 male and 1,216 female) in 1943. The State expenditure on Education (excluding Technical) was £5,374,576 in the year 1943. The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 34,940, in 1943. Students attending the State Agricultural College and Farm Schools numbered 881.

FINANCE.

(Governmental.)

year ended June 30th.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1939	51,709,735	54,163,064
1942	65,865,678	64,824,193
1943	71,533,928	69,989,318
1944	72,470,527	70,960,476

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1944, was £351,971,024, of which an amount of £153,413,776 was repayable in London (interest £5,749,196), £11,669,064 was repayable in New York (interest £563,990) and £186,888,244 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £6,095,633.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1944) 14 trading banks. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1944, amounted to £162,867,300, representing £56 5s. per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance Societies* in 1939 was £169,522,000 Ordinary, and £42,105,000 Industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 212,136, and the funds at June 30, 1938, were £4,876,924. Members of *Trade Unions* at Dec. 31, 1938, numbered 341,981, the funds of 206 Unions being £540,439.

Co-operative Societies.—There were 704 registered societies in existence at June 30, 1944. During the year ending June 30, 1940, the sales of 129 rural societies amounted to £128,371,770, and the turnover of 43 trading societies amounted to £2,832,160. Starr Bowkett and Permanent Building Societies advanced £645,378 to members. There has been a rapid growth of building societies of another type which secure loans for members as they require them to build or purchase a home. The member takes up a certain number of shares and pays subscription at a certain rate until he obtains an advance. Then the rate of his contributions is increased. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations met the society is wound up. The number of these societies on the register was 10 in June, 1936; at September 30, 1940, there were 170 in active operation with funds available for mem-

bers. The membership of these was 20,672, and loans amounting to £10,688,125 had been advanced.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 1,783 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1944, the net tonnage being 4,662,457. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 3,695 vessels of 5,953,187 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes five large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are a floating dock and four patent slips.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1945, there were 298,312 registered motor vehicles, including 18,068 motor cycles and 82,957 vans and lorries, and 10,811 trailers and tractors.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 121 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1944, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,128, net earnings in the year 1943-44 being £3,945,848.

Aviation.—Flying in Australia is subject to control of Commonwealth Government, which has surveyed routes and established landing places and afforded assistance to private organisations for the encouragement of civil aviation. In New South Wales at June 30, 1944, there were 68 registered aircraft and 166 licensed pilots. Air-mail services are maintained between the Australian capital cities, and New Zealand and other overseas countries.

Roads and Bridges.—The Main Roads Administration is controlled by a Commissioner in a department of the Ministry of Transport. The department co-operates with local governing bodies in the construction and maintenance of the main avenues of traffic throughout the State. There are 126,069 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales. The total expenditure by the State Government and the Main Roads Department on roads, bridges, &c., other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1938-39 was £6,276,676 (including loan money). The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 172½ ft. The total cost of the bridge (at June 30, 1944) was £9,761,878. Tolls are charged in respect of traffic (except pedestrian) across the bridge.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1943, there were 2,503 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1942-43 included 338,867,000 letters and registered articles and 72,013,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 8,235,000 letters and 3,063,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 7,178,000 letters and 8,235,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 9,968,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia, and 553,000 cablegrams were despatched, and 614,000 received. The telephone line connections numbered 205,668. In June, 1944, there were 8 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 34 stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 560,000.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30.	Overseas Imports. £ stg.	Overseas Exports. £A.
1939	46,347,953	95,908,480
1940	54,892,782	70,393,747
1943	86,354,484	54,263,325
1944	101,867,536	54,088,883

The chief exports are wool, butter, wheat, flour, fruits, timber, meat, hides and skins, tallow, leather and minerals.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 5,045,000 acres were under cultivation during the year ended March 31, 1945.

The total area under wheat was 3,174,258 acres, of which 2,844,804 acres were harvested for grain, and 279,120 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 17,133,870 bushels of grain and 182,760 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1944-45 were 2,437,317 bushels of maize, 1,755,674 bushels of oats, 1,177,333 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 80,587 tons of potatoes, and 3,107 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 200,050 tons was crushed; while 950,795 cases of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were nearly 16,000 acres of vineyards, of which 15,130 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1944, was 68,316,964 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c., from the Crown was 113,728,537 acres, and the balance, 15,991,619 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Live Stock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1942, there were 436,443 horses, 3,144,701 cattle, 46,662,000 sheep and lambs, 523,917 pigs. In 1940-41, 537,410,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 92,356,898 lb. butter, 5,525,431 lb. cheese, and 31,164,255 lb. bacon and ham.

Values of Industries.—The estimated value of agricultural production in 1943-44 was £29,315,000 dairying and farm-yard produce, £23,346,000 pastoral production £44,136,000, forests, fishing and trapping £7,039,000, mines and quarries £15,776,000—total primary £119,612,000; manufacturing £162,726,010—total £282,338,010.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres, of which State forests cover 5,260,000 acres and 1,350,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin and iron. The total value of minerals won in each of the years 1939 to 1943 was £13,049,956, £13,673,524, £16,718,429, £18,147,818 and £18,406,385 respectively. These values are exclusive of Portland cement, £1,061,895 in 1943, lime £36,521, and coke, £2,400,993. The principal items in 1943 were coal £20,290,095, silver lead, zinc (metal concentrates and ore) £4,534,409, and gold £666,491, Australian currency. The value of the mining plant and machinery was £7,954,122. The mining industry gave employment to 21,764 miners during the year.

Factories.—In 1943-44 there were 10,755 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 323,032, the amount of £93,518,000 being paid in salaries and wages. The value of output of the factories was £399,138,000; materials used, £236,411,680; the production, i.e., value added to raw materials, was £162,726,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, and spun cast-iron pipes. The production (1943-44) of pig-iron was 1,192,803 tons, and of ingot steel 1,523,489 tons.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,400 sq. miles in the sparsely-populated western division the State is divided into 152 municipalities and 137 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. Municipalities and shires may combine to form county councils, of which there are 13, for the provision of special services of joint benefit, such as electricity and water. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is mainly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1943 was £195,210,000 in municipalities, including the cities of Sydney and Newcastle, and £148,024,000 in shires.

The total revenue of the local governing bodies in 1939 was £17,637,427, including grants from the State Government £3,745,948. Expenditure chargeable to revenue was £16,881,967 and loan expenditure £3,271,663.

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which approximately one half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.; the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. A fifth graving dock at Sydney, and one of the largest in the world, was opened March 23, 1945, by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester and was named "Cook" after the circumnavigator of the world. It is 1,777 ft. overall in length, 145 ft. wide and has a depth over the sill of 48 ft. at high water, the approximate cost was £A7,000,000. The city and suburbs contain approximately 246 square miles, with a population of 1,398,170 (Dec. 31, 1943). In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals. The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 34,392

acres, Kuring-gai Chase 35,373 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres. Other towns are the Ψ City of Greater Newcastle, population 127,660; Broken Hill, 26,470; Lithgow, 21,390; Wollongong, 18,670; Goulburn, 15,600; Cessnock, 13,860; Lismore, 13,300; Wagga Wagga, 14,160; Maitland, E. & W., 12,350; Albury, 13,080; Bathurst, 12,040; Tamworth, 11,670; Grafton and South Grafton, 10,540; Orange, 12,190; Dubbo, 9,100; Katoomba, 9,190; Liverpool, 7,960; Armidale, 7,270; Parkes, 6,800; Casino, 5,800; and Inverell, 6,140.

The normal time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney by sea is approximately 32 days.

An air service for transportation of passengers and mails thrice weekly between England and Australia provides for a journey of 10 days.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 150° 4' 26" E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1943, 143. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'-29° S. and long. 138°-153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1933, the population numbered 947,534 persons (497,217 males and 450,317 females). On Dec. 31, 1944, the estimated population was 1,071,767 (552,702 males, 519,065 females).

The total number of aborigines (June 30, 1941) was 8,977 full blood and 6,451 half-caste, exclusive of 3,675 Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1942	21,166	9,622	11,722
1943	23,234	10,576	9,979
1944	24,520	9,385	11,325

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1933 there were 331,972 Church of England, 185,889 Roman Catholics, 106,813 Presbyterians, 87,909 Methodists, 18,890 Lutherans, 14,991 Baptists, 8,669 Congregationalists, 56,539 other Christians, and 1,041 Hebrew.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central range and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1944 was 68° 7', the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 101° 8' and 39° 1'; mean barometer, 30.04. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1944 was 27.85 inches, and there were 100 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., first appointed June 13, 1932, for 5 years; term extended 1937, 1942, in Jan. 1944 (to June 13, 1945), and in Dec. 1944 to June 13, 1946. £3,000
Official Sec., Lt.-Col. A. V. Stark, O.B.E. 420
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. J. Strachan. 300
Lieut.-Governor, (vacant).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier (apptd. Sept. 10, 1942) and Chief Secretary, Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper. £2,000
Treasurer, Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon. 1,500
Secretary for Health and Home Affairs, Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley. 1,500
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Henry Adam Bruce. 1,500
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. Arthur Jones. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. David A. Gledson. 1,500
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. James Lacombe. 1,500
Minister for Transport, Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh. 1,500
Secretary for Labour and Employment and Mines, Hon. Vincent Clair Gair. 1,500
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. Thomas Lewis Williams. 1,500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, L. H. Pike, A.C.I.S., I.R., Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, R. B. McAllister.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 62 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £850 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly elected April 15, 1944, was composed of Labour Party 37, Country Party 11, Queensland People's Party 8, Independents 6.

Speaker, Hon. S. J. Brassington. £1,500
Chairman of Committees, J. H. Mann. 1,100
Clerk of the Parliament, T. Dickson. 950

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with

a President and two Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir William F. Webb. £2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, N. W. Macrossan. 2 250
Puisne Judges, E. A. Douglas; F. T. Brennan; R. J. Douglas; R. S. B. Philip; A. J. Mansfield. each 2,250

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1940 there were 1,687 State schools, including 68 Provisional and 17 High schools in operation, with 4,644 teachers and an average daily attendance of 128,816 children; 219 private and 8 grammar schools. A State-aided University was established during 1910. State expenditure on education in 1940-41 was £2,188,565.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt (Gross).
	£	£	£
1942...	23,662,947	23,599,175	131,171,642
1943...	29,284,072	29,182,050	128,568,475
1944...	29,968,146	28,854,422	129,179,066
1945...	26,447,274	25,878,059	131,433,410

Banking.—Assets of Joint Stock Banks (excluding the Commonwealth Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1943, £45,112,614. The deposits at the same date amounted to £60,351,125. Depositors' balances in Queensland branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at June 30, 1943, £45,197,149, averaged £43 3s. 7d. to each inhabitant. There were 587,221 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1942-43 was £67,232,000 (agriculture £20,376,000, dairying £12,731,000, pastoral £25,681,000, poultry and bee-keeping £1,081,000, mining £4,282,000, forestry £2,708,000, fisheries £302,000, manufacturing (net) £30,000,000).

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 21,403,936 acres, and 6,421,943 acres more are in process of alienation.

The total area under crop in 1943-44 was 1,755,800 of which 281,310 were under wheat (yielding 5,088,500 bushels), 172,720 under maize (4,511,760 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are cotton, tobacco (notably in Mareeba and Dimbulba areas), oranges, pineapples, grapes, bananas, mangoes, papaws, peaches, plums, and various English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1944, included 6,525,000 cattle, 23,260,000 sheep, 387,000 horses, and 448,000 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,440,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 6,279,202 acres. An area of 537,000 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The output in 1943 included gold, £657,000; coal, £1,825,000; lead, £129,000; copper, £1,111,000; tin, £167,000 silver, £102,000.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1939-40.....	£A10,966,825	£A32,105,326
1940-41.....	7,939,455	25,247,387
1941-42.....	8,851,154	21,296,900
1942-43.....	9,454,549	18,623,507
1943-44.....	16,118,805	17,889,204

The chief overseas exports are meat, wool, butter and sugar.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨBRISBANE, population 384,270 at Dec. 31, 1941, is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The new Town Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. There are two Cathedrals, a University, a Museum, Botanic Gardens, &c. The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council provided over by a Lord Mayor.

ΨThe main ports, in their order along the coast, are Brisbane, Maryborough (14,629), Bundaberg (14,500), Gladstone, Rockhampton (34,000), Mackay (12,000), Bowen, Townsville (36,664), Cairns (15,000), Port Douglas, Cooktown, and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (25,703), Gympie (8,000), and Southport (7,850), in the south-east; Toowoomba (32,126), and Warwick (7,000), on the Darling Downs; Mount Morgan (5,000), near Rockhampton; and Charters Towers (8,600), and Mount Isa (3,139) inland from Townsville.

Thursday Island, the smallest of the Prince of Wales group, in long. 142° E. and lat. 11° S., has an area of 900 acres. It lies in Torres Straits, about 30 miles N.W. of Cape York and some 1,400 miles by sea from Brisbane. The island had a population of 1,047 at the 1933 census and is the headquarters of the pearlshell and beche-de-mer fisheries.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 10 days; by sea (approximate), 32 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1943 the population numbered 617,846 (308,776 males and 309,070 females). The number of full-blooded aboriginals is estimated at 2,700.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1940	10,117	5,708	6,950
1941	10,965	6,288	6,855
1942	11,278	6,712	8,129
1943	13,145	6,482	6,263

Birth rate (1943) 21.5, death rate 10.6, marriage rate 10.23 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality 36.14 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1933, the persons belonging to the

principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 164,531; Methodists, 127,978; Congregationalists, 13,836; Baptists, 19,081; Lutherans, 26,027; Roman Catholics, 62,466; Presbyterians, 25,060; and Churches of Christ, 15,262.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The north-western portion is partly desert, while the northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

The construction of a pipe line, 235 miles long, from Morgan, on the Murray, to Whyalla, on Spencer's Gulf, was completed in 1944. This provides water for large industries at Whyalla, and will augment the supplies for farming and industrial districts *en route*. The estimated cost is £3,122,000, and total capacity 1,200,000,000 gallons annually for Whyalla, and 900,000,000 for intervening northern districts.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 100 years' record, is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Willoughby Norrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1944) £5,000
Private Sec., Capt. C. R. J. Duncan, A.D.C., Comm. R. C. Warden, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.; Capt. J. Richardson; Capt. M. Farebrother.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(March 29, 1941.)

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Immigration, Hon. Thomas Playford.

Attorney-General and Minister of Education, Industry and Employment, Hon. Charles Lemphriere Abbott.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Health, Hon. Alexander L. McEwin, M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. R. J. Rudall, M.L.C.

Minister of Public Works and of Railways, Marine and Local Government, Hon. Malcolm McIntosh.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. George Frederick Jenkins.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, Sir Charles F. G. McCann, South Australia House, Marble Arch, W.1.....£1,600
Secretary, L. King.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 122,314 in 1944, those for the Assembly numbering 401,747.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter Duncan 800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Robert Dove Nicholls 800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir John Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G., LL.B. £2,500
Judges, Hon. F. W. Richards, LL.D.; Hon. G. S. Reed, K.C.; Hon. H. Mayo, LL.B. (and a vacancy) 2,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free, except that from Jan. 1, 1934, fees may be charged for secondary education of children over 14 years. In 1941 there were 1,005 State schools, with 79,011 scholars; State expenditure in 1941 was £1,145,273, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 178, with 16,923 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with (1939) 1,153 undergraduates, and 1,474 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 9 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE. (For years ended June 30)

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1940	12,755,648	12,918,376	110,709,323
1942	15,002,000	13,712,000	109,779,724
1943	15,192,521	14,959,553	108,430,000
1944	15,545,000	15,529,000	108,305,340

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 400 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £50,120,000 in June quarter, 1944. The savings banks on June 30, 1944, had deposits amounting to £48,600,000. Approximately 90 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts, and 65 per cent. have insurance policies averaging £140 per policy.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The value of production 1942-43 was crops £15,814,000, pastoral £8,460,000, mines and quarries £3,400,000, dairying £3,820,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £3,000,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243 million acres) 11 million acres have been sold; 5 million have been alienated by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 110 million acres are held under pastoral leases and 20 million under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 7,600,000 acres—under wheat, 1943/4, 1,600,000 acres, hay 320,000, oats 225,000, barley 260,000. Wheat harvest 1943-44, 20,700,000 bushels; barley, 5,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 61,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of 15,000,000 gallons of wine. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1944).—There were 10,400,000 sheep, 415,000 cattle, 154,000 horses, 186,000 pigs. Wool production (1943-44), 115,000,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, gypsum, salt, copper, gold opals, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £3,400,000 (1943).

Manufactures.—In 1943 there were 2,134 factories, employing 72,751 hands, the gross value of the output being £67,600,000, and the wages paid £19,734,000. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £35,330,000.

Transport, &c.—There were (1944) 3,861 miles of railway in South Australia, 150 miles of electric tramways, 52,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The railway mileage includes the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalbarrie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are 920 post offices in the State.

Wireless (1944).—Broadcasting stations 9, Listeners licences 156,000.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£stg.	£A
1938-39	5,849,190	14,822,330
1941-42	7,462,235	14,812,300
1942-43	6,858,900	9,423,400
1943-44	4,781,000	15,585,000

The principal exports are breadstuffs, pastoral and dairying products, fruits, wine and minerals.

TOWNS.

ψADFLAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1943), 360,000, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (3,300), Kadina (3,650), Wallaroo (3,000), ψPort Pirie (12,500), ψWhyalla (7,700), and ψPort Augusta (3,450) at the head of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,000), Gawler (5,000), and Peterborough (3,600) on the line from Adelaide to the north. Mt. Gambier (6,600), Naracoorte (2,500) and Millicent (2,300) in the south-east, and ψPort Lincoln (3,150) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (4,350) and Renmark (4,350), and Berri (2,150) on the River Murray.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 9 days by air.

TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1944, the estimated population numbered 245,434 (123,892 males and 121,542 females).

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1939	5,004	2,426	2,264
1942	5,305	2,430	2,431
1943	5,597	2,527	2,202
1944	5,200	2,494	1,935

The birth rate in 1944 was 21.19, death rate 10.16, marriage rate 8.7 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1944) 38.3 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1933 there were 105,228 members of the Church of England, 33,189 Roman Catholics, 26,470 Methodists, 13,194 Presbyterians, 3,963 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,666 Bap. tists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54.4°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 61.5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 46.9°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of

eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Admiral Sir (Thomas) Hugh Binney, K.C.B., D.S.O., *apptd.* Aug. 5, 1945, for 5 years.
Official Sec., E. J. Stopp, M.B.E.
A.D.C. (vacant).

Lieutenant-Governor (vacant).

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn-in Dec. 18, 1939.)

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. R. Cosgrove.
Treasurer, Hon. E. Dwyer-Gray.

Attorney-General, Hon. James McDonald, M.L.C.

Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Madden.

Lands and Works, Hon. E. Brooker.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Transport, Hon. C. E. Culley.

Honorary Ministers, Hon. H. T. Lane (Mines); Hon. W. P. Taylor (Forests); Hon. E. R. Howroyd (Health).

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Sir Claude James.
Address, Australia House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation); and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for five years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. C. J. Eady.
Clerk of the Council, C. H. D. Chepmell.

Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. J. Dwyer, *ψC.*

Clerk of the House, Charles K. Murphy.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Morris.....£1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. I. Clark; Wilfred Hutchins.....each 1,500

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 373 State primary schools in 1942.

with 29,654 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (7 high schools with an average attendance of 1,743), and by private endowment. The *University of Tasmania* at Hobart, established 1890, had 388 students in 1943; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Queenstown, Rosebery, and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1938-39	£3,614,764	£3,640,748	£26,366,990
1940-41	2,921,573	3,103,204	28,165,858
1941-42	3,358,707	3,357,122	28,757,388
1942-43	3,290,324	3,399,804	28,699,117
1943-44	3,498,740	3,468,595	30,083,802

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1943, the banks of issue had total deposits £14,411,207; the savings bank deposits, March 31, 1945, were £16,267,000 or £66 5s. 7d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1942-43 was £18,548,000—agriculture and pastoral £6,711,000, manufactures £8,075,000, mines and quarries £2,540,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1942-43, 299,448 acres under crops. The principal crops are apples and other fruit, potatoes, hay, followed by hops, peas, oats, green forage and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1943) 244,681 cattle, 2,227,000 sheep, 49,251 pigs, and 27,077 horses. The wool production (1942-43) was 17,256,000 lb. (£1,370,500).

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair (Tarraleah) in the centre of the State, and at Tarraleah. The network now extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas 1,562,000 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for saw-milling, logging, &c., 290,000 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1941-42 was 137,102,998 super feet, including 12,190,998 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1943 being £A2,419,733.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit, preserving woollen mills, carbide, cement, and confectionery; the net value of production in 1942-43 was £8,075,000, the capital invested in the 992 establishments being £13,060,525.

CAPITAL. Ψ HOBART, which celebrated its centenary Aug. 21, 1942. Population (Dec. 31, 1943), 54,215 (with suburbs, Glenorchy and Moonah, Kingston, Brown's River Road, Bellerive and Lindisfarne), 70,838.

Other towns are Ψ Launceston (pop. 35,785), Ψ Devonport (5,300), Ulverstone (3,000), Burnie (3,700), and Queenstown (4,000).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 13 days by air.

VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at June 30, 1944, was 1,997,804 (987,347 males and 1,010,457 females).

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1941	34,168	20,522	20,897
1942	35,927	21,973	23,636
1943	39,117	21,327	28,356

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1943:—Births, 19.75; Deaths, 10.77; Marriages, 9.27. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 35.76.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1933 numbered 626,172, "Protestants" 25,231. Presbyterians 276,699, Methodists 193,096, Baptists 31,427, Church of Christ 26,274, Independents 12,458, and Roman Catholics 325,526. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 235,556.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is 997 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature, recorded at the Melbourne Observatory, over a period of 88 years, ended in 1943, was 58.5° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 141, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.62 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency Major-General Sir Winston Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., born 1877, assumed office July 17, 1939, for 5 years; term extended to July 16, 1946... £5,000
 Private Sec., Lt.-Col. E. J. de C. Boys, M.C.
 Official Sec., C. W. Kinsman, O.B.E., J.P.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn-in, Oct. 2, 1945.)

Premier, Treasurer and Attorney-General, Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C., M.L.A.
 Chief Secretary, Hon. T. K. Maltby, M.L.A.
 Minister of Health and Housing, Hon. W. C. Haworth, M.L.A.
 Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Cumming, M.L.A.
 Minister of Water Supply and Decentralization, Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.
 Minister of Education and of Labour, Hon. L. H. Hollins, M.L.A.
 Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. W. H. Everard, M.L.A.
 Minister of Transport and Mines, Hon. J. H. Disney, M.L.C.
 Minister of Public Works, Hon. L. H. McBrien, M.L.A.
 Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Michaels, M.L.A.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Victoria, The Hon. N. A. Martin, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council of 24 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the Legislative Assembly of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors (June 30, 1945) for the Council number 481,812, and those for the Assembly, 1,276,781.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Clifden Eager, K.C. £750
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Brigadier Hon. Sir George Knox, C.M.G., V.D. 1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, His Honour Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund F. Herring, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944) £3,000
 Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir J. R. Macfarlan, C. J. Lowe, C. J. Gavan Duffy, F. R. B. Martin, N. O'Bryan, W. K. Fullagar each 2,500
 Secretary to the Law Department, G. F. Knight, J.P. 1,180
 Chief Clerk of Supreme Court and Master-in-Equity, E. S. Vance 1,200
 Taxing Master for the Supreme Court, E. H. Trebilco 800
 Crown Prosecutors, W. St. G. Sproule, K.C., £1,220; R. M. Nolan, M. L. Cussen, L. P. Little each 920
 Crown Solicitor, F. G. Menzies 1,500

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being

221,219 children on the registers of the 2,585 primary schools and 42,104 on the registers of the 154 secondary schools in 1939, the average attendance being 70 per cent. in the primary and about 84 per cent. in the secondary schools. At registered schools which are not under State control, 75,398 pupils were in attendance at the 514 schools in 1939. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with five affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman and the University Women's College).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1938-39	28,354,711	29,141,953	179,698,118
1941-42	30,121,570	30,110,750	177,716,484
1942-43	37,244,562	36,490,231	175,934,652
1943-44	36,247,814	35,807,503	174,762,413

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1943) 13 banks (including Commonwealth Bank) with total assets £380,585,000 and liabilities £283,672,000. The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1943, amounted to £97,517,000; in addition, deposit in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £23,731,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The total value of production in 1941-42 was £188,606,000—agricultural £125,795,000, pastoral £38,498,000, dairying £15,567,000, poultry and bee keeping £5,100,000, trapping £2,200,000, forestry £2,000,000, mining and quarries £3,000,000, manufactures £111,000,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 5,500,000 acres under cultivation in 1942-43, 2,145,000 were wheat crops and 428,000 oats, and 789,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1942-43 1,400,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in 1945 16,457,100 sheep, 1,903,110 cattle, 296,232 pigs, and 253,782 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1941-42 was 212,920,000 lb., valued at £12,600,000. In Jan. 1944, disastrous bush fires in the western districts destroyed 750 homesteads and nearly 1,000,000 sheep. The cost of repairing the damage was estimated (Feb., 1944) at £45,000,000.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria, which had declined to 24,119 oz. in 1930, has steadily increased since the year 1931; the amount produced in 1942 was 102,000 oz. (£1,060,000). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), kaolin, tin, gypsum and bauxite.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, and poultry are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (9,215 factories, &c., employing 212,461 hands in 1939-40) are mainly for home consumption. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal overseas imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, tea, timber, petroleum spirit, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

OVTREAS TRADE.

Year.	IMPORTS. (British Currency.)	EXPORTS. (Australian Currency.)
	£	£A
1939-40	42,583,675	39,819,191
1940-41	46,231,225	45,347,563
1941-42	59,781,018	42,622,353
1942-43	110,433,044	34,549,851
1943-44	90,252,312	36,546,893

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal sec, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 125,926 acres and contained on Dec. 31, 1943, an estimated population of 1,170,000. Other cities are Ψ Geelong, 41,180; Ballarat, 39,470; Bendigo, 30,800; Ψ Warrnambool, 9,300; Mildura, 7,500. The chief towns are Wonthaggi, 6,350; Hamilton, 6,100; Shepparton, 6,250; Maryborough, 5,900; Colac, 5,600; Horsham, 5,600; Castlemaine, 5,750; Ararat, 5,050; Wangaratta, 5,400; Stawell, 4,930; Echuca, 4,480 and Sale, 5,000.

Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles. Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days by sea, 10 days by air. On Oct. 17, 1945, Royal Mail SS. *Andes* (26,000 tons) tied up at Port Melbourne in 23 days, 6 hours, from Liverpool.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1933, the population was 438,852 (233,937 males, 204,915 females), and on Dec. 31, 1943, 481,479 (250,851 males and 230,622 females).

The estimated number of full-blooded aboriginals on June 30, 1941, was 21,700.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1940	9,121	4,486	5,234
1941	10,118	4,769	5,074
1942	9,901	5,076	5,441
1943	10,481	4,587	4,528

Religions.—Census of 1933—188,457 Church of England, 74,354 Roman Catholics, 44,521 Methodists, and 32,694 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,044 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collic, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey.

In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale of Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1939 was 45.70 inches, the average for the past 64 years 30.90. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia (vacant).
Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (July, 1933).
Private Sec., Comdr. B. L. Vinden, R.D., R.N.R.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Sworn in August 3, 1945.)
Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Frank Joseph Scott Wise, M.L.A. £1,700
Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Industrial Development, Hon. Albert Redvers George Hawke, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Lands and Labour, Hon. Alexander Hugh Panton, M.L.A. 1,500
Chief Secretary and Minister for Police, Hon. William Henry Kitson, M.L.C. 1,500
Minister for Justice and Health, Hon. Emil Nulsen, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for the North-West and Minister for Forests, Hon. Aubrey Augustus Michael Coverley, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Education, Agriculture and Social Services, Hon. John Trezise Tonkin, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Mines, Railways and Transport, Hon. William Mortimer Marshall, M.L.A. 1,500
Honorary Minister, Hon. Edmund Harry Gray, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Western Australia, Hon. Michael Francis Troy. Offices, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2. £2,000
Secretary, C. C. Hillary. 830

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a Legislative Assembly of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir John Waters Kirwan. £1,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. B. Sleeman. 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts, Children's courts and an Arbitration court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. A. Northmore,
K.C.M.G., LL.B. £2,300
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. P. Dwyer, A. A.
Wolff. each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and 809 primary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education, with 54,404 pupils in 1941. In addition the Government has established a Teachers Training College, Technical Schools, Schools of Mines, a College and a School of Agriculture, and several Secondary Schools (in the capital and the more important country centres), and subsidises a University. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue), during the year ended June 30, 1942, was £918,225, including a grant of £42,962 to the University of Western Australia.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1941	11,432,068	11,420,957	97,791,724
1942	11,940,149	11,938,381	97,359,245
1943	12,394,502	12,428,312	96,988,206
1944	13,580,176	13,551,154	96,478,295
1945	13,584,870	13,583,200	..

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1944, with average deposits £36,725,000. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks on June 30, 1944, was £25,179,100.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1942-43 was: agricultural £7,687,000, pastoral £8,172,500, dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £3,832,000, forestry and fisheries £1,766,000, mining £19,500,000.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,567,000 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1944-45 crop being estimated at 13,000,000 bushels. On March 31, 1944, the live stock included 871,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 164,000 pigs, and 107,000 horses. In 1940-41 there were 9,000 acres of vineyards, and 21,500 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1942 was 97,635,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1943, a total of 1,800 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 25,813.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during the 12 months ended June, 1943, is computed to have been 128,878,000 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The production of gold in the State for 1943 was 546,600 fine oz. (£A5,710,670). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1943, is 49,283,132 fine oz. (£A266,386,140). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite and gypsum exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1944, there were 4,381 miles of government railway; 277 miles of private lines; and 450 miles of Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie—Port Augusta). On Dec. 31, 1942, there were on the state register 347 vessels of 13,814 tons, of which 75 were steamers (6,129 tons) and 272 sailing vessels (7,685 tons).

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£Stg.	£A.
1934-35	14,226,405	16,879,168
1935-36	16,111,631	18,891,679
1936-37	18,028,359	20,991,133
1937-38	19,334,013	23,100,537
1938-39	18,048,238	22,990,333
1939-40	19,237,022	24,576,754
1940-41	18,018,476	24,839,479
1941-42	17,612,479	25,351,484

The principal exports of local products in 1941-42 were wheat (£A2,010,540), wheat flour (£A842,600), wool (£A4,823,880), gold bullion (£A10,387,000), timber (£A700,000), hides and skins (£A300,000), beef (£A163,000), mutton and lamb (£A220,000), butter (£A217,000) and fresh fruit (£A123,000).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨPERTH. Population on Dec. 31, 1941, of Metropolitan area, including the part of Fremantle, 230,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are ΨFremantle (including suburbs, 28,169), Kalgoorlie (11,000), Boulder (7,165), ΨBunbury (6,180), Northam (5,000), ΨAlbany (5,000), and ΨGeraldton (5,400).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 26 days (ordinary), 10 days (Air), Via America (air) 14 to 18 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1921.	Census of 1926.	Census of 1936.
North Island (including Maoris).....	44,281	791,918	892,679	1,018,036
South Island (including Maoris).....	58,092	478,693	514,265	554,455
Stewart Island (including Maoris)...	670	598	633	617
Chatham Islands (including Maoris)	372	455	562	702
Total New Zealand proper	103,415	1,271,664	1,408,139	1,573,810
Auckland Islands	234			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	24	...	...	...
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands.....	1			
Three Kings Islands	3	...	...	...
Kermadec Islands	13	...	...	2
Cook Islands	84			
Other Islands annexed in 1901	115	13,209	13,877	16,350
Tokelau Islands	4	...	1,033	1,170
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,133	36,343	40,229	55,946

Population, March 31, 1945 (New Zealand proper, including Maoris) 1,679,972 (males 814,470, females 865,502; Cook Islands (exclusive Niue) 13,365 at April 1, 1940; Niue 4,281 at Jan. 1, 1940; Tokelau Islands, 1,379 in October, 1944; Western Samoa, 66,761 at March 31, 1945; and of the Kermadec Islands, 15 at April, 1945.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Net Increase.	Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.		
1939	28,833	39,564	68,397	14,158	32,647	46,805	21,592	17,115
1942	33,574	3,310	36,884	16,385	2,580	18,965	17,919	12,219
1943	30,311	3,376	33,687	15,447	3,081	18,528	15,159	11,579
1944	33,599	6,591	40,190	15,363	5,223	20,586	19,664	13,125

Birth rate (1944) 21.59; death rate 9.78; marriage rate 8.43; infant mortality 30.12 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Maoris.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Inter-censal Increase.	Net Passenger Arrivals during five corresponding March years.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1891	331,744	292,711	624,455	47,931	-10,562
1896	370,288	330,806	701,094	76,639	+16,482
1901	404,799	365,505	770,304	69,210	+12,092
1906	469,698	416,297	885,995	115,691	+47,708
1911	530,433	475,152	1,005,585	119,590	+37,382
1916	550,262	545,966	1,096,228	90,643	+36,726
1921	621,136	593,541	1,214,677	118,449	+19,524
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	129,792	+46,059
1936	756,226	735,258	1,491,484	147,015	+ 6,268

Races and Religions.

Races.	1926.	1936.	Religions.	1926.	1936.
Europeans	1,338,167	1,484,528	Church of England	41.21	40.28
Maoris*	52,061	67,312	Presbyterians	24.60	24.66
Half-caste	11,609	15,014	Methodists	9.02	8.11
Chinese	3,274	2,899	Roman Catholics	12.89	13.09
Other race aliens	2,928	4,057	Baptists .....	...	1.66

* Includes three-quarter castes, 1926, 6,632; 1936, 11,397.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 30' and 47° 20' South latitude and 166° East longitude and 170° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,525 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 50° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rain days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except on the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited, and thoroughly explored, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. From 1792 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organised colonisation on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M., born 1886; assumed office Feb. 1941.
(Salary £5,000, and allowances £2,500) £7,500

Governor-General Designate (Feb. 1946-1951), Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, T.C., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., born 1890.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Labour Ministry.

(Sworn in, Feb. 22, 1944.)

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and of Island Territories, Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P.C.

Minister of Finance, Customs, Stamp Duties, in Charge of Land and Income Tax, Public Service Superannuation and Census and Statistics Departments, Hon. Walter Nash.

Minister of Supply of Industry and of Commerce, and in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, Hon. D. G. Sullivan.

Minister of Education and of Justice, Native Minister and Attorney-General, Hon. H. G. R. Mason.

Minister of Works and of Railways, Hon. R. Semple.
Minister of Internal Affairs and of Social Security and Registrar-General, Hon. W. E. Parry.

Minister of Labour and of Mines, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs and of Immigration, Hon. P. C. Webb.

Minister of Defence, Hon. F. Jones.

Minister of Transport and Marine, Hon. James O'Brien.

Minister of Health, Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer.

Minister of Agriculture and of Marketing, Hon. B. Roberts.

Minister of National Service and Industrial Manpower, Hon. A. McLagan, M.L.C.

Minister of Rehabilitation and of Lands, Major Hon. C. F. Skinner.

Member of Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. E. T. Tirikatene.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £1,800 per annum and is provided with residence; other Ministers, £1,170 per annum, plus £200 house allowance where no Government residence is provided.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, W. J. Jordan, New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C.2
Official Secretary, R. M. Campbell.....

MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Minister, Hon. C. A. Berendsen, C.M.G. (1944).

MINISTER AT MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Minister, C. W. Boswell (1944).

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA

High Commissioner, Hon. D. Wilson, M.L.C.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, J. G. Barclay.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN N.Z. OF

H.M. GOVERNMENT IN U.K.

High Commissioner, Sir C. Patrick Duff, K.C.B., C.V.O.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor-General (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years, with eligibility for reappointment), consisting (July, 1945) of 34 members; and of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. Members of the Legislative Council receive £375 per annum, and of the House £750 per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deduction for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Mark Fagan (plus free sessional quarters) .. £800
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. F. W. Schramm (plus sessional allowance of £100 per annum and free sessional quarters) .. £1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Myers, P.C., G.C.M.G. £2,250
 Puisne Judges, Hons. A. W. Blair, D. S. Smith, R. Kennedy, H. F. Johnston, A. Fair, J. B. Callan, E. H. Northcroft, G. P. Finlay, H. H. Cornish each 2,000
Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. F. W. Ongley 2,000
Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hons. A. Tyndall, C.M.G., W. J. Hunter 2,000

In 1943, 15,027 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, and 37,768 criminal charges were dealt with. In the Supreme Court, 233 civil cases were tried, while 1653 criminal cases were dealt with, 1098 of which were committed from the lower courts for sentence. Under the Crimes Amendment Act, passed September 21, 1942, the death penalty for murder was abolished.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1944, the strength of the Police Force was 1,634 of all ranks, including 386 temporary constables, equivalent to 1 for every 2,006 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1943-44, 9s. 5½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road, electric power, and harbour boards.

For boroughs, town districts, counties, and road districts any adult may enrol as an elector under a residential qualification, while any adult whose name appears on the valuation roll as the occupier of any rateable property is also entitled to enrolment. Enrolment is compulsory in boroughs and town districts. Only ratepayers may vote on financial matters, and in counties and road districts ratepayers are entitled to one, two or three votes according to the rateable value of the property.

Revenue of local bodies, 1942-43...	£21,847,499
Receipts not revenue, 1942-43.....	2,640,252
Expenditure, 1942-43.....	23,228,434
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1943...	55,328,901

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General E. Puttick, C.B., D.S.O.

The New Zealand Army Defence Forces consist of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, and the Cadets.

Up to Jan. 31, 1945, a total of 114,940 of all ranks had embarked for overseas service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. Up to May 31, 1945, His Majesty the King had approved of 1,206 honours and awards, including 5 Victoria Crosses to members of the N.Z.E.F., and an additional 1,488 were mentioned in despatches.

Army expenditure in 1944-45 amounted to £50,969,177. The total gross Army expenditure during the six years ended in 1944-45 was £292,821,399.

Navy.

Chief of the Naval Staff and First Naval Member, Commodore G. H. Faulkner, D.S.C., R.N.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provided for the establishment of the force which has since become the Royal New Zealand Navy. The strength and establishment of the Royal New Zealand Navy has been greatly expanded since the outbreak of war and a number of small vessels have been built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000 of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm.

Naval expenditure in 1944-45 amounted to £6,639,081, and total expenditure 1939-40 to 1944-45 £31,172,126.

Air.

Chief of the Air Staff and Air Officer Commanding N.Z. Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal L. M. Isitt, C.B.E., N.Z.A.F.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was mobilised in September, 1939, and since then its organization has been linked up with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand Units, including Bomber Squadrons, Fighter Squadrons,

and Torpedo Bomber Squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and considerable numbers of New Zealand personnel served with other R.A.F. Units in many theatres. Approximately 10,000 of the R.N.Z.A.F. (mostly air crew) went to the European theatre and over 20,000 to the Pacific area.

Air Force expenditure in 1944-45 was £33,283,104. Total expenditure from 1939-40 to 1944-45 was £113,095,764.

New Zealand casualties to May 31, 1945:—

Killed and died of wounds.....	9,844
Wounded.....	19,253
Prisoners of War.....	8,485
Missing.....	2,207

FINANCE.

*CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Year ended March 31.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1939	36,582,046	35,772,678
1941	40,438,000	38,712,000
1942	41,241,000	39,569,000
1943	42,361,000	38,206,000
1944	48,828,000	46,596,000
1945	54,248,000	53,033,000

The above figures refer to the Ordinary Revenue Account of the Consolidated Fund. Particulars of the Social Security Fund and the War Expenses Account are also given.

SOCIAL SECURITY FUND.

Year ended March 31.	Receipts.*	Payments.
	£	£
1941	13,968,000	12,624,000
1942	14,688,000	13,531,000
1943	16,014,000	15,951,000
1944	17,492,000	17,634,000
1945	18,776,000	19,332,000

* Includes transfers from Consolidated Fund: £3,200,000 in 1940-41, £3,600,000 in 1941-42, £3,800,000 in 1942-43, £4,100,000 in 1943-44, and £4,500,000 in 1944-45.

WAR EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Year ended March 31.	Receipts.†	Payments.
	£	£
1941	34,542,000	30,867,000
1942	60,905,000	59,707,000
1943	147,953,000	143,939,000
1944	162,540,000	163,162,000
1945	138,982,000	130,009,000

† Includes transfers from Consolidated Fund: £3,226,000 in 1941-42, £3,172,000 in 1942-43, £11,700,000 in 1943-44, and £6,200,000 in 1944-45.

The gross Public Debt amounted on March 31, 1945, to £(N.Z.)603,238,412. On March 31, 1940, it was £(N.Z.)362,373,354.

* Financial year ends March 31; railway and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure are excluded throughout, although Post and Telegraph profits are included in revenue.

Banking.—There are six trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. At March 26, 1945, total assets amounted to £144,085,434; liabilities, £125,175,246; and the value of notes in circulation at March 26, 1945, amounted to £34,185,820. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1944-45, 1,482,258 depositors, having £136,266,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £21,127,124 to their credit at March 31, 1945.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (Dec., 1943) 2,090 public primary schools, with 204,060 scholars; there are also 302 registered private primary schools, with 29,328 scholars, and 156 village schools for the Maoris with 10,194 scholars, of whom 9,975 were Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 46 colleges and grammar schools, and in 21 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 98 secondary depts. of district high schools, and 62 endowed and private secondary schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees and consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are affiliated to the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 5,953 students in 1943.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1943-44 was £5,221,389.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,657 acres, and, apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 42,978,309 acres of this were in occupation in 1944, this acreage representing 86,137 holdings under wheat, oats and other crops, but mainly devoted to pasture. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the North Island), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine, and wool-packs. The cultivation of linen-flax has been undertaken since the outbreak of war at the request of the government of the United Kingdom.

Live Stock.—The cattle at January, 31, 1944, numbered 4,439,258; pigs, 573,362; horses, 225,823; and sheep (April 30), 33,200,298.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1942-43) 6,127 factories in operation, employing 114,590 persons. Value of output for year, £165,936,284.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1943 being 2,787,868 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in some districts, the value of gold produced in 1943 being £1,528,851. Iron ore, in the form of ironsand, occurs in great abundance in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Onekaka, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£ N.Z.).

(Excluding specie.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1939...	£49,387,183	£58,049,316	£107,436,499
1940...	42,997,669	73,741,133	122,738,802
1941...	49,167,010	67,479,413	116,646,423
1942...	53,856,012	81,284,637	135,140,649
1943...	95,148,017	71,862,598	167,010,615
1944...	86,686,531	77,786,946	164,473,477

Railways.—In March, 1944, there were 3,504 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; together with an excellent system of road service cars. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1943-44, including season-ticket holders, was 38,611,267, while goods railed amounted to 9,026,626 tons. Railway operating revenue and expenditure were £3,464,979 and £11,365,917, while total revenue and expenditure were £15,325,306 and £12,757,336.

Shipping.—During 1943 the vessels entered inwards numbered 481 (tonnage 2,064,494), and those entered outwards 472 (tonnage 2,046,278), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1941) 285,817,000 letters and postcards, 237,321,000 newspapers, 237,321,000 packets and, 10,952,250 parcels. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

Civil Aviation.—In 1944-45 (internally) passengers carried numbered 52,424, mail 313,013 lb., freight 272,251 lb., and (overseas) 5,803 passengers, 142,812 lb. mail, and 84,189 lb. freight.

CAPITAL, Ψ WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the principal towns as at April 1, 1941, was as follows:—Ψ Auckland, 223,700; Ψ Wellington, 160,500; Ψ Christchurch, 135,500; Ψ Dunedin, 82,200; Ψ Invercargill, 26,400; Ψ Wanganui, 26,000; Palmerston North, 25,500; Hamilton, 20,900; Ψ Napier, 19,400; Ψ New Plymouth, 19,400; Ψ Timaru, 19,200; Hastings, 19,000; Ψ Gisborne, 16,200; Ψ Nelson, 13,800.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

In addition to the islands forming part of the Dominion proper:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). **Auckland Islands**, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good Ψ harbours, but are uninhabited. **Campbell Island** (uninhabited). **Antipodes Group** (49° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. **Bounty Islands** 47° (4° 43' S. lat. 179° 6' 30" E. long.) uninhabited. **Snares Islands** (uninhabited). **Solander Island** (uninhabited).

The following islands have been annexed:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 32° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes

Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. At April 1, 1945, there were 15 persons on Sunday Islands.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (5,054), Aitutaki (1,719), Mangaia (1,459), Atiu (1,086), Mauke (652), Mitiroa (265), Manuae (8), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (90), Penrhyn or Tongareva (467), Manihiki (487), Rakahanga (290), Pukapuka or Danger (651), Suvarrow (uninhabited), Nassau (18), Niue or Savage (4,104). The population figures were as at the Census of 1936, the total for the Group being 16,350. The chief exports are citrus fruits, bananas, tomatoes, copra, and native handicrafts. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand. The exports (1944) were valued at £N.Z. 126,830 and the imports at £N.Z. 155,230 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z. 23,251 and N.Z. 30,054 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a native population of 4,818, and a population other than native of 236. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Island Councils of Native Arikis (chiefs), but ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1944-45, exclusive of a subsidy of £27,000 from the New Zealand Government, was £40,228, and the expenditure, £67,770. Revenue of the Niue administration, exclusive of New Zealand Government subsidy of £10,000, was £12,096, and expenditure, £18,900.

Ross Dependency (1923).

Tokelau or Union Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,297 in 1941), transferred in 1926.

The Mandated Territories are—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which, with its small adjacent islands, Apolima, Manono, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele, Nuula and Nu'usafe'e is 430 square miles. Estimated population as at April 1, 1945, 66,761 of whom 62,803 were Samoans. The remaining islands of the Samoan group belong to the U.S.A. All the islands are mountainous, the highest peak rising to 6,094 feet. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Ψ Apia and Ψ Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations. Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa, bananas and rubber are the chief products of the islands. Revenue 1944-45, £281,033. Expenditure £225,879. The exports were valued in 1944 at £391,317, and the imports, 1944, £460,764.

Nauru Island is administered by the U.K., Australia and New Zealand under a mandate.

The Union of South Africa

Provinces.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1936.		Total.
		European.	Non-European.	
Cape of Good Hope	277,113*	791,574	2,738,326	3,529,900
Natal	35,284	190,549	1,755,919	1,946,468
Transvaal	110,450	820,756	2,520,714	3,341,470
Orange Free State	49,647	200,978	571,082	772,060
South West Africa.....	317,725	30,677	287,745†	318,422†
Total.....	790,219	2,034,534	7,873,786†	9,908,320†

The estimated population on June 30, 1944, was 11,068,000 (Europeans 2,230,000, non-Europeans 8,768,000. The increase in the European population of the Union (1931-36) was 9.6 per cent. Increases in the Provinces, Cape, Natal and Transvaal, were as follows—5.6 per cent., 7.4 per cent., and 17.9 per cent. respectively. In the Orange Free State there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

* Includes Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles), which is administered by the Territory of S.-W. Africa, but is an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope Province.

† Amended figures.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

European.				NON-EUROPEAN (a).			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births (a).	Deaths (a).	Marriages (b)
1939	53,517	19,901	22,943	1939	69,716	52,505	26,298
1941	54,569	20,733	22,690	1941	75,856	58,333	29,262
1942	56,143	20,856	23,095	1942	74,003	62,354	29,796
1943	58,765	21,593	24,491	1943	76,729	64,230	29,755

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. (a) Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. (b) Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50'–22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waalberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooeg Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensberg* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1488 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. In 1497–8, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels until about 1511, and subsequently also by those of England and the Netherlands, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1824 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then

a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1838 and 1840 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War 1914-1918, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners. The former debts of the Colonies now constituting the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses,

Governor-General HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. MAJOR GIDEON BRAND VAN ZYL, P.C., born

1873, appointed Oct. 29, 1945; assumed office, Jan. 1, 1946 £10,000

Officer administering the Government (until Jan. 1, 1946), Rt. Hon. N. J. de Wet, P.C., appointed Sept. 11, 1943.

Secretary and Comptroller, J. H. Davis.

Assistant Secretary, F. Fleck.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. K. Vorster.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor General presides.

(As reformed, Nov. 9, 1945.)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Defence, Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. I. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., K.C., ...	£3,500
Minister of Finance and Education, Rt. Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A., D.Sc.	2,500
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. J. G. N. Strauss.	2,500
Minister of Transport, Hon. F. C. Sturrock, M.L.Mech.E.	2,500
Minister of the Interior, of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. C. F. Clarkson.	2,500
Minister of Labour, Hon. Colin F. Steyn, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Mines, Col. the Hon. F. C. Stallard, K.C., D.S.O., M.C.	2,500
Minister of Lands and Irrigation, Hon. A. M. Conroy.	2,500
Minister of Social Welfare and of Justice, Hon. H. G. Lawrence, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Native Affairs, Major the Hon. P. V. G. van der Byl, M.A., M.A.	2,500
Minister of Reconstruction, Hon. S. F. Waterston.	2,500
Minister of Public Health and Housing, Hon. Henry Gluckman, M.D.	2,500

On Jan. 28, 1940, the opposition Parties, led by General Hertzog and Dr. Malan, united under the title of Re-united National Party or People's Party (*Ereunigde Nasionale of Volksparty*).

DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Europe.

London.—High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa (South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2), G. Heaton Nicholls (22 xl. 44).
 Senior Trade Commissioner, A. P. van der Post.
 Stockholm.—E.E. & M.P., L. Egelund.
 Secretary of Legation, Dr. A. H. H. Mertsch.
 Lisbon.—E.E. & M.P., Lt.-Col. F. F. Pienaar, O.B.E.
 Secretary of Legation, R. Kirsten.
 Gottenburg.—Consul-General, G. Carlsson.
 To the Governments of the Netherlands and of Belgium and Greece.—(vacant).

Canada and U.S.A.

Ottawa.—High Commissioner, Dr. P. R. Viljoen.
 Washington.—E.E. & M.P., H. T. Andrews.
 New York.—Consul, R. Webster.
 Vancouver.—Trade Commissioner, Col. R. D. Williams.

South America.

Buenos Aires.—Consul-General, A. Zoutendyk.
 Rio de Janeiro.—Consul-General, F. du Plessis.
 Monte Video.—Consul, J. G. Morton.

East Africa.

Nairobi.—Commissioner, T. H. Eustace.
 Lourenço Marques.—Consul-General, E. F. Horn.

West Africa.

Leopoldville.—Consul-General, W. C. W. Par-
minter.

Elizabethville.—Consul, J. K. Uys.

India.

Bombay.—Trade Commissioner, A. H. Handford.

Madagascar.

Antananarivo.—Consul-General, P. D. G. Gain.

Egypt.

Cairo.—Consul, B. Jarvic.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

High Commissioner in South Africa for the Govern-
ment of the United Kingdom and High Commis-
sioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and
Swaziland, Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G.
(1944).

High Commissioner for India in South Africa, Ramras
Madhavras Deshmukh (1944).

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. Eight are
nominated by the Governor-General in Council,
32 are elected, eight for each Province, (4 are
elected by the native population under the pro-
visions of The Representation of Natives Act No. 12,
of 1936). Election for members is carried out
according to the system of proportional repre-
sentation with the single transferable vote, by the
Members of the House of Assembly and of the
Provincial Council for each Province sitting
together and presided over by the Administrator
of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected
Senators are filled in the same manner, but only
for the period which the Senator in whose place
the new Senator is elected would have held his
seat. The first election of Senators under the
Representation of Natives Act was held in 1937
and the members so elected held their seats for
5 years. Originally, under Section 24 of the South
Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for
a period of ten years, but this provision was
amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated
Senators are now required to vacate their seats on
the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of
Government. Of the eight nominated Senators,
four are elected on the ground of their thorough
acquaintance, by reason of their official experience
or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes
of the coloured races.

The House of Assembly consists of 150 elected
members, 56 of whom represent the Cape of Good
Hope, 16 Natal, 64 Transvaal, and 14 the Orange
Free State. Under the Representation of Natives
Act, 1936, Cape native voters are entitled to elect
three members of the House of Assembly, who
hold their seats for 5 years notwithstanding any
dissolution of the House of Assembly. Members
of both Houses must be British subjects of Euro-
pean descent. Female franchise was introduced
under the provisions of Act No. 18 of 1930.

The General Election of July 7, 1943, returned :—
United Party (Smuts) 89, Labour 9, Dominion 7,
Independents 2. Total Pro-war Party 110.
Opposition (Nationalist Party) 43.

President of the Senate, Hon. P. A. Myburgh £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly (vacant)..... 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provisional Council in each Province has
power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects
specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as
may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by
a Provincial Council are subjected to the vote of

the Governor-General in Council. Members of
the Provincial Council are elected on the same
system as Members of Parliament, but the restric-
tion as to European descent does not apply. Pro-
vincial administration is in the case of each
Province vested in an Administrator, with an
Executive Committee of four members. The
Provincial Council in each case consists of the
same number of elected members as there are
electoral divisions of such Province for the House
of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as
in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State),
when the number is 25. Under the Representa-
tion of Natives Act, 1936, Cape native voters are
entitled to elect two members of the Provincial
Council, who hold their seats notwithstanding any
dissolution of the Council. Each Council exists
for a period of five years. Direct taxation is per-
mitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is
authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administration of the Provinces.

Cape	(Vacant) £2,500
Natal.....	The Hon. D. Mitchell 2,000
Transvaal.....	Gen. the Hon. J. J. Pienaar. 2,500
Orange Free State.....	Dr. the Hon. S. P. Barnard..... 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape	J. D. de Villiers £1,800
Natal.....	W. Austin Cooke, K.C. 1,450
Transvaal.....	H. J. Pentz 1,800
Orange Free State.....	L. J. van Zyl 1,450

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, Rt. Hon. E. F. Watermeyer, P.C.	£3,500
Judges of Appeal, Hon. B. A. Tindall; Hon. A. v. d. S. Centlivres; Hon. R. Feetham and Hon. L. Greenberg.	each 3,250

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. H. S. Van Zyl.	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. G. G. Sutton; Hon. P. S. T. Jones; Hon. R. P. B. Davis; Hon. J. E. de Villiers and Hon. H. A. Fagan.....	each 2,750

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. C. W. H. Lansdown	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Gutsche; Hon. W. Pittman; Hon. P. C. Gane.....	each 2,750

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. W. E. Bok.....	2,750
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Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. C. E. Barry.....	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. I. Grindley-Ferris; Hon. G. J. Maritz; Hon. S. Solomon; Hon. J. M. Murray; Hon. O. D. Schreiner; Hon. P. Millin; Hon. W. H. Ramsbottom; Hon. A. C. Malan and Hon. L. Blackwell.....	each 2,750

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. A. A. R. Hathorn...	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. E. Carlisle; Hon. E. A. Selke; and Hon. F. M. Broome each	2,750

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. P. U. Fischer.....	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. P. van den Heever; Hon. E. M. de Beer.....	2,750

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. F. A. Shephstone.....	1,500
Judges, Hon. W. E. Thrash; Hon. J. R. Brokensha; Hon. R. B. Chapman.....	1,400

DEFENCE.

The South African Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended in 1922 and 1932, provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The personnel of the South African Fighting Forces in 1939-1945 amounted in all to over 250,000 all ranks, including 38,000 in the South African Air Force and 4,000 in the South African Naval Forces, while Women's Services and Non-European Services accounted for 15,000 and 90,000 respectively.

South African Forces played a considerable part in the East African, Abyssinian and Libyan campaigns and were well represented in the operations against the enemy on the Continent of Europe.

The total casualties from Sept. 3, 1939, to May 8, 1945, were:—

Land Forces.

Killed.....	6,656
Wounded.....	12,466
Prisoner-of-War.....	14,304
Missing.....	32

Total..... 33,458

Sea Force.

Killed.....	293
Wounded.....	28
Prisoner-of-War.....	29

Total..... 350

Air Force.

Killed.....	2,019
Wounded.....	867
Prisoner-of-War.....	277
Missing.....	451

Total..... 3,614

Grand Total.

Killed.....	8,968
Wounded.....	13,361
Prisoner-of-War.....	14,610
Missing.....	483

37,422

EDUCATION.

The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education under the Minister is concerned with 5 Universities (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand, Pretoria and the University of South Africa); technical colleges at Capetown, Durban, Witwatersrand, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein; industrial trade, housecraft and commercial schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The average number of internal students at universities and university colleges for the calendar year 1942 was 9,704. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1942-43 was £1,532,600.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State schools and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of State and State-aided Schools in the Union on June 4, 1941.—For European scholars, 3,622; for Non-European scholars, 5,229; total, 8,851.

Number of Scholars and Teachers on June 4, 1941.—European scholars, 388,925; Non-European scholars, 678,161; total, 1,067,086. Total number of Teachers, 33,574.

State Expenditure on Education in 1940-41, excluding expenditure on Capital Account: Cape, £4,468,753; Natal, £1,103,475; Transvaal, £3,738,532; Orange Free State, £1,076,675.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. de V. Malan, B.A., Ph.D.

Director of Education, Natal, F. D. Hugo, B.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, H. H. G. Krefst, B.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, S. H. Pellissier, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1936-37.....	43,087,430	30,796,084
1937-38.....	43,610,741	32,628,944
1938-39.....	44,075,726	35,094,971
1939-40.....	45,496,846	37,518,777
1940-41.....	63,471,055	56,188,133
1941-42.....	81,556,647	66,738,873
1942-43.....	88,155,000	88,450,620
1943-44*.....	99,991,000	103,471,600

* Estimates.

War Expenditure in 1943-44 was estimated at £100,000,000, of which one-half is included above and one-half is chargeable to loan account.

DEBT.

The Gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1943, was £430,035,597; Net Public Debt, £429,858,263.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) As from April 1, 1935, a special grant of £125,000 per annum to the Province of Natal, and £275,000 per annum to the Orange Free State Province is being made.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for five years ended March 31, 1942, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue Collections.	Subsidies. (Education, etc.).	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure, excluding National Roads.
	£	£	£	£
1937-38	8,232,618	6,319,157	17,187,517	15,848,311
1938-39	8,456,721	6,491,191	19,055,738	15,956,824
1939-40	8,670,353	6,774,080	19,602,218	16,539,398
1940-41	9,210,214	6,863,318	17,242,925	16,743,016
1941-42	10,374,732	6,921,418	18,660,104	17,525,091

Banking Statistics.

South African Reserve Bank, March 31, 1944:—

Capital and Reserve.....	£2,000,000
Notes Issued.....	51,169,000
Deposits and current accounts.....	142,316,000
Gold Coin and Bullion.....	88,575,000
Bills Discounted.....	22,531,000

Commercial Banks, March 31, 1943:—

Deposits.....	197,702,000
Cash Reserves.....	96,352,000
Advances and Discounts.....	36,365,000

Under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was set up at Pretoria, with Capital and Reserve of £2,000,000. On March 31, 1942, the Deposits and Current Accounts amounted to £74,382,000. The 8 Commercial Banks had Deposits and Current Accounts amounting to £253,460,000 at the same date.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Total Area of Farms.		No. of Occupied Farms & Holdings.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.		
Capo of Good Hope	130,086	131,007	38,794	39,290
Natal.....	11,168	11,032	10,346	10,662
Transvaal	40,935	40,822	32,680	33,109
O.F.S. ...	30,486	30,820	23,880	24,475

Production of Crops.

Crop.	1937-38.		1938-39.	
	lb.		lb.	
Wheat.....	625,996,000	1,017,742,000		
Barley.....	56,899,000	74,758,000		
Oats.....	187,946,000	235,326,000		
Mealies.....	2,972,668,000	4,732,070,000		

The Live Stock (1943) included 13,070,000 cattle, 37,890,000 sheep and 6,151,200 goats, and (1937) 777,600 horses, 136,640 mules, 863,120 asses, and 40,300 ostriches.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries was most marked during the three years preceding 1931, the scarcity of overseas supplies and consequent increase in prices serving as a very effective measure of protection under which new industries sprang up, and existing industries largely extended their operations. In 1941-42 there were 9,989 factories employing 413,492 hands (149,113 Europeans). The value of gross production was £272,875,860 (including £136,041,000 as added value of manufacture). The wages paid amounted to £62,896,000. The principal groups (with value of output) were:—Metals, engineering, etc. (£32,757,000); food, drink, etc. (£23,227,000); heat, light and power (£11,217,000); textiles (£9,764,000); chemicals, etc. (£9,447,000); books, printing, etc. (£6,995,000).

Mines and Minerals.—The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1940 was £129,544,849, including gold premium. Gold mining still continues to be the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1940 was:—

Gold.....	£117,990,619	Silver.....	£129,554
Diamonds.....	1,620,467	Asbestos.....	497,061
Coal.....	5,325,932	Osmiridium.....	75,347
Copper.....	629,296	Corundum.....	35,670
Tin.....	137,024	Platinum.....	397,081

The gold output in 1943 was valued at £103,036,180, compared with £113,670,967 in 1942.

The number of natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and contractors at Aug. 31, 1943, was 317,949 (295,397 in gold mines and 22,552 in coal mines).

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1936-1940 (excluding all specie and gold earmarked) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1936*	86,304,084	114,534,116	200,838,200
1937*	103,383,626	125,415,610	228,799,236
1938*	95,886,917	105,899,105	*201,786,022
1939	91,341,200	134,196,200	—
1940	105,000,000	137,000,000	—

Principal Imports.

ITEM.	1939.	1940.
	£	£
Machinery:—		
Agricultural.....	1,354,000	1,140,000
Mining.....	1,602,000	1,173,000
Electrical.....	4,211,000	3,666,000
Engines.....	2,499,000	2,063,000
Foodstuffs.....	4,841,000	5,375,000
Motor Cars.....	3,014,000	1,326,000
Ditto Parts, &c.....	2,850,000	2,749,000
Motor Spirit.....	2,682,000	3,042,000
Cotton Goods.....	3,991,000	5,304,000
Textile Manufs.....	2,163,000	3,116,000
Woollen, &c.....	1,924,000	2,094,000
Haberdashery, &c.....	1,356,000	1,420,000
Furniture.....	1,221,000	1,300,000

* Including the premium on gold bullion and specie to the value of £30,577 in 1936, £35,420 in 1937 and £106,630 in 1938 for imports, and £32,608,025 in 1936, £32,812,230 in 1937, and £29,501,652 in 1938 for exports.

† Exclusive of gold bullion.

Principal Exports of S.A. Produce.

ARTICLES.	1939.	1940.
	£	£
Gold.....	7,256,300	—
Wool.....	1,840,600	2,736,000
Sugar.....	1,738,000	1,820,000
Hides and Skins.....	1,667,900	1,384,000
Citrus Fruit.....	1,064,000	892,000
Diamonds (uncut).....	858,000	1,439,000
Diamonds (cut, &c.).....	1,500,000	2,036,000
Coal.....	691,000	547,000
Bark.....	435,000	422,000
Butter.....	400,000	276,000
Grapes.....	380,000	387,000
Angora Hair.....	347,000	261,000
Wine.....	336,000	408,000
Fish.....	—	—

TRADE WITH U.K. 1939.

(Class I: Food, drink and tobacco. II: Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. III: Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.)

Class.	From U.K.	To U.K.
I.....	£1,556,595	£9,803,227
II.....	269,392	5,051,163
III.....	33,972,284	662,693
Total....	£36,791,482	£15,900,622

The distribution of the external trade was as under:—

Country.	To S.A. 1940. £	From S.A. 1940. £
U.K.....	38,994,000	13,746,000
Other British Countries ..	19,139,000	4,875,000
U.S.A.....	25,943,000	2,952,000
Belgium.....	1,195,003	281,000
France.....	870,000	383,000
Japan.....	4,772,000	282,000
Netherlands.....	536,000	166,000
Sweden.....	1,095,000	50,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Railway history in South Africa began in the year 1859, when construction was commenced by private enterprise of a line from Cape Town to Wellington, and in the same year of a short two-mile section between Durban and Point (Durban Harbour). The Point-Durban line was opened to public traffic in 1860, and the Cape line to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was completed in 1864. Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and on Jan. 1, 1877, Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased activity at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban. Bloemfontein was connected with the Cape in 1890, two years later a line to Germiston established contact with the system already in operation in the Transvaal, and in 1895 the Natal-Transvaal lines were linked up.

The total open mileage of Government owned lines at the end of March, 1944, was 13,251 miles (comprising Cape 5,251, Orange Free State 1,633, Transvaal 3,393, Natal 1,511, and South-West Africa 1,467), of which 12,400 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 851 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital

expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1944, amounted to £178,031,600. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1944, were £44,053,410. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £28,807,800. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,300 miles, all 3' 6" gauge. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland. This railway was extended to Blantyre and subsequently to Chipoka on Lake Nyasa.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1944, there were 3,475 post and 3,433 telegraph offices open in the Union.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 1,403,287 with £56,753,850 standing to their credit. The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £8,799,370. The combined cash expenditure totalled £5,201,380.

Internal Air Mail Services have been temporarily suspended.

External Air Mail Services.—Normally, an air service for the carriage of mails operates twice weekly in each direction by flying-boat between London and Durban, via Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, Greece, Italy and France. The service north of Cairo has been temporarily suspended but a twice weekly service in each direction between Durban and Cairo is in operation, and connexion is made with the services to India and Australia. The air mail service beyond Calcutta to Australia has been suspended. In March, 1942, an air mail service to the United States was introduced and in the same year a fortnightly service from the Union to the Belgian Congo was inaugurated.

Airgraph Service.—In May, 1942, an airgraph service was introduced to the U.K. and Eire, with subsequent extensions to Canada and Newfoundland. 1,744,100 airgraphs were despatched in 1942. In Sept., 1942, the service was made reciprocal and 404,700 airgraphs reached the Union from U.K. in 1942. The service was further augmented in August, 1943, by extension to Australia and N.Z., New Hebrides, Tonga and Fiji; this service is also reciprocal.

Shipping.—In 1940, 2,921 vessels (12,909,750 tons) entered from and 2,960 vessels (12,998,860 tons) cleared for foreign countries at the ports of the Union of South Africa. The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Simonstown (Cape); Durban (Natal); Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa).

South-West Africa.

(*Suidwes-Afrika*.)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Colonel P. I. Hoogenhout.

Secretary, Dr. P. R. Botha.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30'–18° 20' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollamo, Bird, Mercury, Ichabod, Sea Dog, Penguins, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Island).

The estimated area of the country is 317,725 square miles, and the population (census of 1936)

is 357,787, of whom 30,677 are Europeans (of the European population 9,634 are German-speaking). The native population in the Territory proper is 110,556 and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 142,248, of whom 119,226 are estimated to be in Ovamboland. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the north, and is known as the Namib. Towards the east from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers, in the north, and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Anghrables Falls*, twice the height of Niagara; these are situated about 25 miles east of the eastern boundary, in the Cape Province.

The native races are:—In the south, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdarmas, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the north, Ovambos. To the north and east there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokofeld (the north-western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hereros and Ovattimbos. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated some of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government, but Native Affairs and any matters specially affecting natives are permanently reserved to the Union Government. The territory is divided into 19 Districts ruled over by Magistrates or Native Affairs Officials

as the representatives of the Government. The territory of *Walvis Bay*, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South-West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration and connected with Union lines (De Aar to South-West Africa Border 343 miles). South-West Territory lines 1,486 miles, of which 353 are 2' 0" gauge, the balance being 3' 6" gauge; and privately owned lines 74 miles.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. (Urban white population, 1936, 4,812.) Other inland towns are Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1936, 1,043). Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Karasburg, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Swakopmund, Warmbad, Maltahoche, Aus, Mariental, Tsumeb and Usakos. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1936, 523) and Ψ Luderitz (Urban white population, 1936, 846).

* The period of three years has expired and a resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly on April 27, 1932, asking the Governor-General in terms of the Constitution Act to declare the full competency of the Assembly to make Ordinances in respect of these subject-matters. This has, however, not yet (October, 1944) been done.

ALL AFRICA HIGHWAY SYSTEM.

The All Africa Highway System from Cape Town to Algiers is complementary to the Cape to Cairo Railway envisaged by Cecil Rhodes and to the subsequent scheme for a Cape to Cairo Road.

On Feb. 22, 1936, the *National Road Board* of the Union of South Africa submitted a five-year scheme of works under the provisions of Sect. 15 of the National Roads Act, 1935, providing for the construction, reconstruction, or repair and maintenance at the sole cost and charge of the National Road Fund of 5,400 miles of roads recommended for declaration as national roads. Standards of construction have been adopted to ensure that all work shall be permanent and shall provide as far as possible for safe, rapid, economical and all-weather transport.

The minimum legal servitude width for national roads throughout the Union is 100 Cape feet, except in Natal, where it is 100 English feet, and all national roads are bituminous surfaced. Special attention is given to the elimination of railway crossings, provision of road patrol depots, planting of trees where advisable, and systematic and effective maintenance.

An important development of the system was announced in December, 1944, in connexion with a grant to the Nigerian Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940. The Colonial Office announced that 48,275 miles of road are included in the scheme, which is designed not only for local needs but for linking Nigeria with the All Africa Highway system from the Cape to Algiers.

A free grant of £1,820,000 is made by the government of the United Kingdom as an initial contribution to the cost of the scheme, which is estimated to require nearly £10,000,000, of which the Nigerian Government will contribute £4,600,000 to £5,000,000. The scheme will aid the economic development of Nigeria and will bring additional revenue from petrol and motor vehicle licences.

It is intended to construct three types of road, trunk roads A and B and feeder roads, the latter providing connexions throughout Nigeria with the All Africa Highway and with all British and Foreign territories in West Africa.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is N.E. to S.W., 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area of Population.*

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1926.	Eur. Pop. (European only.)	1936.
The Colony.....	260,615	690,741	773,950	
Transkei.....	16,554	16,058	17,624	
Cape Province	277,169	706,799	791,574	

In 1941 the European population numbered 825,670 (males 413,136, females 412,534).

Of the non-European population in 1936, 10,508 were Asiatics, 2,045,570 were Bantu, and 682,248 were of mixed and other races. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

	European.		Non-European.†	
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			ages.	ages.
1939	19,094	7,813	7,769	46,203
1942	19,422	8,540	7,911	45,039
1943	20,109	8,311	8,246	45,407
				31,729
				13,890

Religions.—European only (1936 census).

Dutch Churches 459,754	Roman Catholics 33,401
Anglican..... 139,839	Baptists..... 11,149
Presbyterian..... 24,745	Other Christian. 21,893
Congregational. 5,003	Jews..... 28,164
Methodists..... 50,726	Other and Un-
Lutherans..... 10,930	specified..... 6,570

Education.—The Province is divided into 111 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, a portion of the members being elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local authorities. Aided Schools, which are mostly Non-European Church Schools, are controlled by local Committees or by Managers appointed by the Churches concerned. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 15 being free.

State and Aided Schools, June, 1942, 1,747 European and 2,927 non-European. There were 155,621 European pupils and 343,582 non-European. Total number of teachers, 15,389 (6,987 in European schools and 8,402 in non-European schools).

Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. The Provincial expenditure in 1943-4 was £3,695,276 on European and £1,728,270 on Non-European education.

Finance.—Revenue 1941-42 (including Union subsidy), £6,874,129; total expenditure, £6,679,666.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 58 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members

in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 138 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 95 Divisional Councils and 89 Village Management Boards and 22 Local Boards.

Administrator (vacant) £2,500
Executive Committee, G. M. H. Barrell, J. R. Finch, B. Muller, J. J. Negen.
Prov. Sec., J. D. de Villiers.
Superintendent-General of Education, W. de V. Malan, B.A., Ph.D.

CAPE TOWN. Total population (1936), 344,223; European 173,412 and Non-European 170,811 (Census figures). European (1942), 156,728.

Cape Town, a seaport, the legislative capital of the Union of South Africa, seat of the Cape Provincial Council, and the Mother City of South Africa, consists of a central portion and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in an amphitheatre, which extends down to Table Bay towards the north-east and is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain, which rises to a height of almost 3,582 feet, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east, and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. This part of the town is built on the slopes at the foot of these mountains and extending down to the shores of Table Bay.

The City has two cathedrals (C. of E. and R.C.) and a university, which is situated on a magnificent site on the Groote Schuur estate, Rondebosch. Its educational institutions and places of interest include the South African Museum, an art gallery, a notable library containing rare MSS. first editions, &c., and the municipal botanical gardens. Several fine old buildings of the Dutch period still remain, most important being the Castle, begun in 1666, and to-day the oldest building existing in South Africa; the Koopmans de Wet Museum, an old Dutch house, dating from early in the 18th century, contains fine specimens of old Dutch furniture and antiques, whilst in the Old Town House, there is on exhibition a representative collection of valuable old Dutch and Flemish paintings.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail seven days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, Wingfield Airport, six miles from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

OTHER TOWNS WITH EUROPEAN POPULATION, 1942.

Port Elizabeth, 53,013; East London, 22,928; Kimberley, 15,844 (1936); Uitenhage, 9,437; Paarl, 8,823; Grahamstown, 8,198; Mossel Bay, 7,250; Queenstown, 6,723; Oudtshoorn, 6,512; King William's Town, 5,840; Worcester, 5,631; George, 5,159.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1941 the European population was 218,139 (males 108,283, females 109,856).

* Including Walvis Bay.

† Partial Registration.

Europeans.		Non-Europeans	
Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
ages.	ages.	ages.	ages.
1939 4,056	1,969	2,108	11,633
1942 4,445	2,132	2,054	13,609
1943 4,802	2,385	2,411	15,027
			10,656
			6,171

§ Partial registration.

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. Under Provincial control in 1943 there were 341 primary and 44 secondary schools for Europeans, 881 native schools, and 130 schools for Asiatics. The expenditure in 1943-4 was £936,814 for European, and £591,416 on Native, Asiatic and coloured Education.

Finance.—Revenue 1941-42 (including Union Government subsidy), £2,567,703; expenditure £2,405,720.

Administration.—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator. Hon. Douglas Mitchell. . . . £2,000
Executive Committee. W. M. Power; H. Hosking; L. Whiteley.

Provincial Secretary. W. Austin Cooke, K.C.
Director of Education. R. A. Banks, M.A.
Sec., Education Department. C. M. Booyens, M.A.
Provincial Roads Engineer. J. McLennan.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (European and coloured); 49,539 in 1936. Europeans (1941), 27,863.

ψDurban or Port Natal (pop., 1944, 285,800; Europeans, 108,099) possesses the principal harbour on the south-east coast. The entrance is safe and the average low-water depth at the entrance, L.W.O.S.T., is 371 feet.

Durban is 6,835 miles by sea from Southampton, transit (under normal conditions) by sea to Cape-town, thence by rail, 16 days; by air, 5 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. In 1939, Chief Mshiyazi Zulu (son of Dinizulu and grandson of Cetewayo), Regent of the Usutu tribe, was proclaimed Paramount Chief of all the Zulu peoples. The *Amanguland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts territory* (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles

lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females, and the census of 1936, a total of 3,347,470 (males 1,846,576, females 1,494,894).

In 1941 the European population numbered 949,835 (males 487,727, females 462,108).

European.		Non-European.	
Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
ages.	ages.	ages.	ages.
1939 25,795	8,321	11,230	9,306
1942 27,615	8,442	11,395	14,970
1943 28,937	9,104	11,098	17,658
			6,450
			18,641
			6,632

§ Partial registration.

Religion.—The religious statistics are:—

	Europeans	Others
Churches.	(1936).	(1936).
Dutch Churches	426,725	71,143
Anglican	125,853	149,693
Presbyterian	38,000	17,461
Methodists	61,709	199,763
Roman Catholics	40,446	59,599
Lutherans	8,118	206,931
Other Christians	57,075	503,018
Jews	53,024	—
Other and Unspecified	8,906	1,313,106

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. On June 6, 1942, there were 760 primary and 50 secondary schools for Europeans with 159,117 pupils and 6,355 teachers; and 989 schools for natives and Indians with 161,969 pupils. The expenditure on education in 1942-43 was £4,538,700.

Finance.—Revenue 1941-42 (including Union Government subsidy), £7,432,996; expenditure, £6,672,661. The Transvaal is the principal gold producing Province of the Union, the output (1944) being 12,277,230 oz., valued at £103,128,720.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 57 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator. General The Hon. J. J. Pienaar. £2,500
Executive Committee. W. B. Barnard; J. M. van H. Brink; E. Goodman; J. Duthie.

Provincial Secretary. H. F. Pentz.
Asst. do., S. A. Lombard.
Director of Education. H. H. G. Kreft, B.A.
Sec. of the Education Dept., J. C. Pauw, M.A.

PRETORIA, pop. (1941) Europeans 112,778, and non-Europeans 51,686 (1936). This city, the Administrative Capital of the Union, is set amidst beautiful surroundings and wide, shady streets, charming residences and magnificent commercial and Government buildings, including the renowned Union Buildings in their impressive setting on Mornings Kop. Ideal for residential purposes, the city is also the centre of the country's steel industry and offers unequalled opportunity for industrial development.

Pretoria is situated 35 miles to the north of Johannesburg, the centre of the Witwatersrand Goldfields. Johannesburg had a population of 592,600 in 1940; Europeans (1941), 281,706. Other centres are Germiston (33,000), Benoni (21,100), Springs (18,500), Krugersdorp (18,000),

Brakpan (17,500), Boksburg (16,000), Potchefstroom (11,000), Roodepoort-Maraiburg (11,000).

Distance from Southampton, 6,996 miles; transit (under normal conditions) by sea and rail *via* Cape Town, 15 days; by air to Durban, 5 days; thence by rail, 1½ hours.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 33 districts. The population at the last three censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Others.	Total.
1926	202,985	—	—
1931	205,375	—	—
1936	200,978	571,082	772,060

In 1941 the European population was 198,537 (males 100,145, females 98,392).

	European.		Non-European.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Marri-Births.	Deaths.
		ages.		ages.
1939	4,644	1,769	1,836	2,574
1942	4,661	1,742	1,735	2,633
1943	4,857	1,793	1,736	2,637

§ Partial Registration.

Religion.—Europeans only (1936):—

Dutch Churches	164,126	Roman Catholics	2,374
Anglican	10,624	Other Christian	7,008
Presbyterian	2,802	Jews	4,811
Methodists	7,692	Other and	—
Lutheran	726	Unspecified	815

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. On June 2, 1944, there were 460 schools for Europeans with 40,487 pupils and 1,892 teachers; and 469 schools for non-Europeans with 53,754 pupils and 1,360 teachers. The expenditure in 1943-44 was £1,022,185 for European and £176,859 for non-European education.

Finance.—Revenue 1941-42 (including Union Government subsidy), £1,785,276; expenditure, £1,767,044.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator. Dr. The Hon. S. P. Barnard. £2,000
Executive Committee. W. J. Pretorius; D. W. Shoeman; S. I. Senekal; Z. A. Thuyismos.
Provincial Secretary. L. J. van Zyl.
Director of Education. S. H. Pellissier, B.A.
Secretary, Education Department. J. F. Enslin.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 64,233 persons, 30,291 Europeans and 33,942 non-Europeans in 1936; (1942) Europeans, 26,848. The city is an important railway centre, is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union. Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £270,000) was completed in 1937. Bloemfontein is distant from Southampton, 6,729 miles; transit (under normal conditions) by sea and rail *via* Cape Town, 15 days.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE MAJOR COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1943.

(Deaths and rates of deaths calculated on Civilians only.)

Country.	Area (square miles).	Population.	Per sq. mile.	Births (and rate per 1,000 pop.)	Marriages (and persons married per 1,000 pop.)	(a) Deaths (and rates per 1,000 pop.)	Deaths under 1 year (and rates per 1,000 live births).
England and Wales	58,344	42,143,000	722	683,212 (16.3)	295,414 (14.2)	501,464 (12.1)	33,083 (49.0)
Scotland	29,796	4,653,000	156	94,686 (18.4)	38,270 (15.2)	66,732 (13.3)	6,174 (65.0)
Northern Ireland	5,210	1,309,000	251	31,321 (24.2)	10,155 (15.6)	17,437 (13.4)	2,464 (78.0)
Brit. India (1942)	865,446	296,000,000	342	8,714,555 (30.0)	...	6,336,313 (22.0)	1,416,640 (163.0)
Burma (1939)	262,000	17,000,000	65	427,738 (32.3)	...	303,616 (22.9)	87,194 (204.0)
Canada	3,695,000	11,812,000	3.3	283,035 (24.0)	110,930 (18.8)	118,491 (10.0)	15,203 (54.0)
Australia	2,974,581	7,226,000	2.4	149,295 (20.7)	67,673 (18.8)	74,486 (10.3)	*5,400 (36.0)
New Zealand (b)	102,374	1,552,000	15	34,751 (21.2)	11,579 (15.0)	17,122 (10.5)	957 (39.0)
Un. of South Africa (c)	472,494	2,265,000	22.3	59,344 (26.2)	24,491 (21.6)	22,024 (9.7)	*2,670 (48.0)

(a) Civilian deaths only.

(b) Not including Maoris.

(c) Whites only.

* 1942 figures.

PRICE OF WHEAT BREAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(October 1943)

Country.	Price per kilogramme.	Pence per 4 lb. loaf.	Country.	Price per kilogramme.	Pence per 4 lb. loaf.
Gt. Britain	4.9d.	9d.	Germany (1941)	0.32 RM	12.5d.
Australia	4.73d.	8.7d.	Hungary (1940)	0.4 pengő	10.37d.
Canada	7.95d.	14.6d.	Mexico	0.63 peso	11.6d.
Eire	7.16d.	13.54d.	Netherlands (1940)	0.2 florin	10.37d.
New Zealand	4.43d.	8.1d.	Portugal	2.00 escudos	7.77d.
Union S. Africa	6.5d.	11.9d.	Roumania (1941)	13.00 lei	11.23d.
Argentina	0.30 peso	7.3d.	Sweden (1941)	1.00 krona	26.0d.
Brazil	2.0 cruzeras	11.4d.	Switzerland	0.55 Swiss francs	12.02d.
Bulgaria (1940)	5.0 leva	6.48d.	Turkey	20 piastres	24.9d.
Chile (1941)	1.8 peso	10.0d.	U.S.A.	19.2 cents	21.2d.
China (Shanghai) (1941)	1.76 Chinese \$	20.52d.	Uruguay (1941)	0.12 peso	7.4d.
Denmark	1.27 kroner	27.06d.	Yugoslavia (1940)	4.58 dinars	9.9d.
France	3.70 francs	8.79d.			

Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, Burma, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, and The Union of South Africa* are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN.

(*Aden Colony and Protectorate.*)

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. The total area of the Colony is 75 square miles with a population (according to the census of 1931) of 46,638. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat Ali.

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court, from which appeals lie to the High Court at Bombay, in certain cases.

Perim—a small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles and a population of 1,700 was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island.

The *Kuria Muria Islands*, to the east of the Aden Protectorate, have been a British possession since 1854, when they were ceded to the Crown by the Imam of Muscat.

Kamuran—The island of Kamuran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1925, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

Civil Administrator, Major D. Thompson, O.B.E.

THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1924) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier

as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area of the Aden Protectorate is about 112,000 square miles, and the population (of which no census has ever been taken) is estimated to be about 600,000.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 19 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government: His Highness the Sultan of Lahaj (Sir 'Abdul Karim Fadhi, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.), is the premier chief of the Protectorate.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balhaf, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Soqatra resides on the island of Soqatra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE.

	1942-43	1943-44
Revenue	Rs. 61,73,048	Rs. 1,17,13,398
Expenditure	Rs. 43,29,048	Rs. 48,87,732
Rs. = Indian Rupees. Exchange Rate (1939)		
1933 to 1943	Rs. = £1.	

TRADE.

	1939.
Total imports	Rs. 6,85,67,000
Total exports	Rs. 3,90,96,000
Imports from U.K. (1943)	£263,000
The chief imports are fuel oil, cottons, coal, and provisions; chief exports are salt, coffee, gums, hides and skins.	

CAPITAL, *ψ* Steamer Point, Aden.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Reginald Stuart Champion, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1944). (*and Duty Allowance* £750) £2,250
Chief Secretary, A. L. Kirkbride, O.B.E. 1,550
Judge of Supreme Court, G. B. W. Rudd. 1,350
Chief Secretary, G. A. Joy, C.M.G. 1,350
Asst. Ch. Sec., C. H. Newland. 1,100
Chairman of the Port Trust, F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.

<i>Chairman of the Township Authority</i> (Aden), A. Muchmore, O.B.E.	
<i>Do.</i> (Sheikh Ohman), W. L. Osborne.	
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , A. Muchmore, O.B.E. (+£200 <i>allowance</i>)	1,200
<i>Attorney-General</i> , M. J. P. Hogan	1,200
<i>Resident Adviser and British Agent</i> , Mukalla, C. H. J. Sheppard, O.B.E. (+£200 <i>allowance</i>)	1,350
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	1,200
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , A. E. Sigrist	
<i>Director of Education</i> , J. P. Attenborough, M.A.	£1,000 to 1,100
<i>British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate</i> , Major B. W. Seager, O.B.E.	1,200
<i>Agricultural Adviser</i> , B. J. Hartley, O.B.E.	1,350
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , W. L. Osborne	1,000
<i>Architectural Adviser</i> , P. Winter	1,100
	1,500

ASCENSION.

(See ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS AND BARBADOS.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.

<i>H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland</i> , Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G. (1944)	£6,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , C. E. W. Henderson	
<i>Administrative Secretary</i> , H. E. Priestman, C.M.G.	1,650
<i>Asst. do.</i> , A. G. T. Chaplin	£750 to 920
<i>Auditor</i> , R. E. Goodman, C.B.E.	1,100
<i>Judge of the High Courts of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner</i> , Sir Walter Hugard, K.C.	1,500

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by the Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by the Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census figures (1936) showed 559,273 natives, 1,434 whites, 1,263 coloured and 341 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. Excellent grain can be grown, and cattle, horses, sheep and goats thrive on the good pasturage. The Basuto pony is well known for his hardy qualities; from the goats and sheep the mohair and wool are of the finest quality. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa" and contains amongst its natural wonders the *Maleitanyane Falls* (630 feet).

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The District Commissioners adjudicate on cases between Europeans and natives. The final court of appeal in the Territory is the High Court, appeal from which lies direct to the Privy Council. Sisoa Griffiths, great-great-grandson of Moshesh, was

installed as Paramount Chief in 1940; he died (Dec. 26, 1940), and will be succeeded by his infant son Belegu (born 1937) for whom Mantsebo, widow of Sesofo Griffiths, was appointed Regent in Jan. 1941. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, post office, licences and wool export duty. There are post offices, Government stations, and numerous agencies at various trading centres. There are 600 Government and aided native schools, with a total roll of 69,000 in 1944; there are also 7 European schools and 322 unaided elementary mission schools, with a total roll of 15,000. The expenditure on education in 1943-44 was £87,970.

	1942-43.	1943-44
Revenue	£468,577	£546,992
Expenditure	385,854	419,949
Public Debt	nil.	nil.

	1942.	1943.
Total Imports	£1,033,330	£1,118,800
Total exports	460,000	465,000

The chief articles of export are wool, mohair, wheat, cattle and hides, the imports being chiefly blankets, ploughs, clothing, groceries, hardware and maize.

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 3,383 (329 whites).
Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. N.

Arden Clarke, C.M.G. £1,650

Deputy Resident Commissioner and

Government Secretary, T. B. Kennan,

O.B.E., M.C. 1,100

1st Assistant Sec., R. P. K. Murray 880

Financial Secretary, W. H. Russell, O.B.E. 1,000

District Commissioners:—

Leribe, L. S. Balfe 900

Teyateyaneng, R. F. Thompson 780

Maseru, H. J. D. Elliot 810

Mafeteng, E. G. Dutton, O.B.E. 920

Mohale's Hoek, D. M. Wilson 720

Quthing, G. E. Pott 680

Qacha's Nek, F. G. Muirhead 640

Judicial Commissioner, W. G. S. Driver

(acting) 750

Deputy Director of Medical Services,

K. H. Dyke 1,000

Director of Agriculture, W. G. Leckie, O.B.E. 1,000

Director of Education, D. S. Miller 1,000

Director of Public Works, J. K. Gerrard, 1,000

Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Maj.

H. A. Smith 900

Principal Veterinary Officer, G. T.

Henderson, O.B.E. 850

Supt. Leper Settlement, Dr. R. Nixon 840

Controller of Stores, H. L. Acuti 600

Senior Agricultural Officer, L. F. Wachter,

M.B.E. 800

Agent for the High Commission Terri-

tories, E. C. Butler 880

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles;

transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipsel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was re-transferred to S.-W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929, and is now administered by the Union government. The population at the Census of May, 1936, was 265,756, of whom 1,899 were Whites, 66 Indians, 3,727 Coloured and 260,664 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kafir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and except in drought years, sufficient for the needs of the people are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 896,902 on June 30, 1944. The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Tshekedi, Regent during the minority of Seretse (Bamangwato), of Molefi (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamatlote), and of Moremi (Batawana).

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications and schemes for combating soil erosion, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries, roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaborone and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaborone, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye.

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Revenue	£304,764	£361,133
Total expenditure	260,298	293,490
Public debt	nil.	nil.
<i>Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. A. D. Forsyth-Thompson, C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>		
(and allowance £550)	£1,350	
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner, and Government Secretary, G. E. Nettleton, C.B.E.</i>		1,100
<i>1st Assistant Secretary, R. B. M. Sullivan</i>		600
<i>Financial Secretary, Master of High Court, Registrar of Deeds, Collector of Income Tax and Chief Mining Commissioner, A. W. Walters, O.B.E.</i>		1,000
<i>Deputy Director of Medical Services, D. J. M. MacKenzie, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B.</i>		1,000
<i>Director of Education, H. Jowitt, C.M.G.</i>		1,000
<i>Director of Public Works, W. G. Brind, O.B.E., D.F.O.</i>		1,000
<i>Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, R. Parish, B.Sc.</i>		1,000
<i>Principal Veterinary Officer, W. Hay, M.R.C.V.S.</i>		850
<i>Principal Agricultural Officer, F. H. Basman.</i>		850
<i>Deputy Commandant of Police, Maj. R. K. F. Hurdall, O.B.E.</i>		900

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Ncwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (Census of 1936) 155,715 of whom 153,170 were native Ama-Swazi Bantus

(or Swazis), 2,740 Europeans, and 705 coloured. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet: the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 45 inches, the mean temperature being 64° Fahr. (50°-78°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching is carried on by several companies. There were about 473,900 head of cattle and about 132,000 native sheep and goats in the Territory at the end of 1944. In the winter season about 200,000 additional sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal.

The agricultural products are maize (the staple product), tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, tung-nuts, avocado pears, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes. Cotton growing from jassid-resistant seed is becoming important. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, copper and asbestos; asbestos is being produced at the Havelock mine in large quantities and the tin production of the Territory is also of considerable importance. The chief exports in 1942 were cattle, hides and skins, asbestos, tin and tobacco.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); Goedegun to Huti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollel (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Revenue	£256,022	£232,108
Expenditure	196,478	256,182
Public debt	nil.	nil.

Resident Commissioner, E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. J. Armstrong, O.B.E. 1,000

Financial Secretary, (vacant) 650
First Assistant Secretary, W. W. Usher. 750

District Commissioners, R. Armstrong, Esq. & B. A. Marwick 810
 Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stegi and Goedegun. There are schools for Europeans at various centres.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, with a population (1940) of 32,086 (White, 12,319, Coloured, 19,767). They derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527, but were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members. The franchise was extended to women in 1944.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or ordinary wells, and the inhabitants are normally dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks, but a new system of horizontal wells has recently been successfully installed. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to Canada. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians. Shipping entered and cleared 1939, 5,009,220 tons.

Facilities for the establishment and use of naval and air bases on the east coast of Bermuda and on the Great Bay, were granted in Sept., 1940, to the Government of the United States of America, and in 1944 a training base for ships of the Royal Canadian Navy was established.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton. Population (1939), 2,978.

	1943.	1944.
Public revenue.....	£774,839	£801,571
Public expenditure ... (a)	651,648	747,885
Public debt, Dec. 31... (b)	875,000	875,000
Total Imports.....	2,581,756	2,465,678
Total Exports.....	158,553	108,287
Imports from U.K.....	309,344	199,862
Exports to U.K.....	16,254	19,850

Notes (a) includes £10,000 contribution to H.M. Government; (b) £800,000 re-loaned free of interest to H.M. Government.

<i>Governor & Commander-in-Chief</i> (vacant) (1945)	£5,000
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. William Addis	1,250
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. J. T. Gilbert, O.B.E.....	1,100
<i>Colonial Treasurer</i> , Hon. R. A. Kelly, C.M.G.....	1,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke Francis, K.C.....	1,250
<i>Assistant Judge</i> , Hon. R. C. H. Hallett, D.O.L.....	fees.
<i>Director of Works</i> , C. H. Smith, A.M.I.C.E.....	1,000

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,826,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1522. About 204,000 sq. miles are included within "Netherlands Indies." Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) 50,000

sq. miles form the State of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the State of North Borneo, both under British protection.

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of the State of North Borneo is governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company and occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 29,347 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population (1931) was 270,223, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

CAPITAL, Ψ Sandakan. Population (1931), 13,826.

The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company.
Court of Directors.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-President, Sir Douglas O. Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Other Directors, Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone;

Capt. A. G. Cowie; Sir Andrew McPadyean; R. V. Buxton, D.S.O.

Office.

Lloyds Bank (New) Building, High St., Rickmansworth, Herts.

Secretary and Chief Accountant, E. J. Phillips.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1943, was estimated at 364,697, of whom 159,249 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 9,304 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana, including *Kukenam Fall*, with a drop of 2,000 feet; on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaieteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipoke River, a tributary of the Kuribong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80° 3', its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96° , but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90° . In the interior the mean temperature is higher— 82° 6', its extremes ranging from 66° to 103° . The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being

averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Much of the country is jungle, the cultivated portion (about 160,000 acres, of which 70,000 are under sugar-cane and 50,000 in rice) is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

There are about 8,669 aboriginal Indians living in their primitive state in the remote part of the Colony; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

Prior to 1928 the Constitution of the Colony consisted of the Court of Policy and Combined Court, but in 1928 the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Commission (consisting of Sir K. Roy Wilson, M.P., and H. Snell, M.P.—afterwards Lord Snell) with wide terms of reference, to consider the economic condition of the Colony. One of their recommendations was that the Constitution should be altered so as to provide that the Governor should have power to carry into effect all measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. The British Government accepted the Commission's recommendation and the British Guiana Order in Council passed in 1928 (Amended in 1935), provided for the constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which had been in existence since 1831. The composition of the Legislative Council was altered by an Order in Council 1943, and it now consists of the Governor as President, 3 Official Members and 21 Unofficial Members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 5,300 miles of post-office telephone wire, 1,430 of which are contained in 13 miles of aerial cable; in addition, there are 22 miles of submarine cable and 317 of telegraph lines, with 60 post-offices and postal agencies, 1 short-wave broadcasting station, and 12 wireless stations (open to public or official correspondence), including one operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., and one by Pan American Airways. There are 95 miles of railway.

Facilities for the establishment of a defensive base on the Demerara River, 25 miles from the sea and within 50 miles of Georgetown, were granted to the Government of the United States of America by the *Anglo-American Agreement*, Sept. 2, 1940.

CAPITAL, Ψ Georgetown. Population (1941), 72,000 (a disastrous fire, Feb. 23, 1945, destroyed many public and private buildings and inflicted damage estimated at £2,000,000); Ψ New Amsterdam had an estimated population (1941) of 10,000.

	1943.	1944.
Public revenue	£2,642,533	£3,315,020
Public expenditure ..	2,330,618	2,930,319
Public debt (Dec. 31)	4,038,603	4,039,290
Total imports	5,199,760	4,708,097
Total exports	4,891,730	5,106,111
Imports from U.K.	866,389	721,280
Exports to U.K.	598,776	1,383,745

The leading exports are sugar (£2,283,705 in 1944), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Gordon James Letthem, K.C.M.G. (1941)	
(+£1,625 salaries)	£4,125
Chief Justice, Sir John Verity (+salice. £200)	1,800
Colonial Secretary, William L. Heape, C.M.G.	1,650
Principal Assistant, D. J. Parkinson ..	1,000
Attorney-General, E. O. Protheroe, M.C., K.C., B.A., LL.B.	1,600
Solicitor-General, F. W. Holder, B.A. ...	1,050
Colonial Treasurer, E. F. McDavie, C.B.E.	1,400
Puisne Judges, J. A. Luchoo, K.C. (£1,500); F. M. Boland	1,250
Director of Agriculture, Prof. J. Sydney Dash, B.Sc.	1,200
Comptroller of Customs, G. H. Croal (actg.)	1,000
Director of Medical Services, H. B. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.B.	1,200
Commissioner of Local Government, M. B. Laing, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1,200
Director of Public Works, H. E. Smythe ..	1,200
Consulting Engineer (and Chairman, Secondary Industries Board), G. O. Case, F.S.E.	1,500
Director of Education, L. G. Crease, M.A.	1,000
Conservator of Forests, C. Swabey, B.Sc.	1,200
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. W. A. Orrett	1,000
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, F. Ray H. Green, A.R.S.M., A.INST.M.M. ...	1,000
Commissioner of Labour, W. M. Bissell ..	1,200
Auditor, R. Lilley, B.A.	1,000
Postmaster-General, G. F. Sharp	1,000
Official Receiver, Vivian C. Dias (actg.) ..	1,000
General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, G. I. Goring, M.I.Mech.E.	1,000
Director of Geological Survey, Smith Bracewell, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.G.S., F.R.S.E., A.I.M.M.	1,000
Registrar, D. E. Jackson, LL.B.	900
Senior Magistrate, A. V. Crane, LL.B.	900
Government Analyst, C. L. C. Bourne, A.R.I.C.	850

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 51,347—25,524 males and 25,823 females; estimated (Dec. 31, 1944) at 63,390. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 55° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September 1931 a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony, with a loss of nearly 1,000 lives, a Mansion House Fund being raised for the sufferers.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15½ pine forest and dry savannah, 5½ wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The North of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly

flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coco-nuts, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

There are 28 elementary and 5 secondary schools aided by Government in the colony, the total enrolment being 10,858 (5,506 boys, 5,352 girls). The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1944 was 237,508 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 8 unofficial members (6 elected and 2 nominated). The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL. Ψ Belize. Population (1931), 16,687; other towns Ψ Corozal (2,197), El Cayo (1,260), Ψ Stann Creek (2,844), Punta Gorda (1,119).

	1943.	1944.
Public revenue.....	\$1,877,843	\$2,510,575
Public expenditure....	1,838,829	2,463,786
Public debt.....	2,291,161	2,212,189
Total imports.....	5,686,070	7,133,491
Total exports.....	3,745,326	6,084,416
Imports from U.K....	285,977	246,064
Exports to U.K.....	12,482	Nil

\$ = U.S. Dollar.

Exchange Rate (1942) \$4.03 = £1.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

John Adams Hunter, K.C.M.G. (1939)

(Duty allowance \$1,000) \$8,720

Colonial Secretary and Financial Secretary, A. N. Wolffsohn, O.B.E. 4,860

Director of Surveys, G. A. Elliott, O.B.E. 3,400

Director of Public Works, Major T. L. Bowring, R.E. 3,900

Senior Medical Officer, V. F. Anderson, 4,860

Supt. of Police, J. H. Harvey-Clarke, 3,900

Colonial Postmaster, F. C. P. Bowen, 2,950

Chief Justice, C. G. Langley, 5,400

Attorney-General, (vacant), 3,550

Registrar-General, A. O. Longworth, 1,800

Magistrate, Belize, H. J. Hughes, 3,000

District Commissioners:—

Northern District, E. O. B. Barrow .. 2,000

Stann Creek, A. H. Anderson, 1,800

Toledo, E. J. Ysaguirro, 2,000

The Cayo, T. J. Hudson, 2,000

Auditor, A. H. Armitage, 3,000

Conservator of Forests, N. S. Stevenson, O.B.E. 4,374

Director of Agriculture, E. G. Staples, 3,936

Director of Education, B. E. Carman, 3,000

Director of Customs and Harbour Master, E. K. Masson, M.B.E., 2,916

Belize is distant from London about 4,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands

and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

In 1944 a Committee was set up to review existing facilities for higher education in the British Colonies in the Caribbean and to make recommendations regarding future university development for those Colonies.

Chairman of the Committee, Sir James Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.

Other Members, A. M. Carr-Saunders, M.A. (Director, London School of Economics); Margery Perham (Reader in Colonial Administration, Oxford University); R. H. Priestley, M.C., M.A., D.Sc. (Vice-Chancellor, Birmingham University); P. Sherlock (Secretary, Institute of Jamaica); and H. Springer (Member of House of Assembly, Barbados).

Secretary, T. R. Rowell, B.Sc. (Assistant Educational Adviser), Colonial Office, S.W.1.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

A Social Welfare Adviser (Dora Ibberson) to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies was appointed in 1945.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL.

Chief Representative in British West Indies, Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G. The British Council, Whitehall Port of Spain, Trinidad; Representatives: F. D. Gray (Port of Spain); H. Paget (Kingston), Jamaica; B. King (Barbados); A. W. Stewart (British Guiana).

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

Under the Anglo-American Agreement (Sept. 2, 1940) facilities were granted to the Government of the United States of America for the establishment, use, and protection of naval and air bases on a lease for 99 years on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the west coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad, in the Gulf of Paria, in Antigua and in British Guiana, in exchange for naval and military material. The text of the Note will be found in *The Times*, p. 3, Sept. 4, 1940.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION.

(For co-ordinated effort in planning agricultural and other research.)

Co-Chairmen, Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (Gt. Britain); Charles W. Taussig (U.S.A.).

Secretary, Dr. E. E. Williams.

The first meeting took place at Bridgetown, Barbados, on March 22, 1944. It was attended by representatives of the Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward and the Windward Island, Trinidad, Barbados, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 42' - 27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat. and $72^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,375 square miles, and a population in 1942 of 71,474, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 22, 1492) by *Christopher Columbus*, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas legislature. A site on the island of Exuma was leased to U.S.A. in 1940 for use as a naval base. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. - Sponge-gathering used to be the chief industry, but is at a temporary standstill owing to a disease which attacked the beds in December, 1938. Sponge to the value of £72,049 was exported during 1939, largely from stocks on hand before the occurrence of the disease. Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vite, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL. Ψ Nassau. Population (1943). 29,391.

	1943.	1944.
Public Revenue.....	£614,000	£671,397
Expenditure.....	544,000	625,744
Public debt.....	245,000	245,000
Total imports.....	1,527,000	1,743,399
Total exports.....	425,000	338,482
Imports from U.K.....	74,000	93,505
Exports to U.P.....	17,000	18,584

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Lindsay Murphy, C.M.G. (July 28, 1945)..... £3,000
 Chief Justice, (vacant)..... 1,300
 Colonial Secretary, Hon. Duncan George Stewart..... 1,200
 Assist. Secy., C. P. Bethel, O.B.E., I.S.O..... £700 to 800

Attorney-Gen., Hon. Oswald Bancroft, K.C., M.A..... 1,000
 Receiver-General, Hon. H. R. Latreille..... 900
 President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter K. Moore, C.B.E..... 120
 Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., K.C..... 200
 Postmaster, C. S. Thompson..... 700
 Controller of Customs, N. Lightbourn (acting)..... 750
 Crown Lands Officer, W. N. Aranha..... 700

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. F. G. Lancaster, M.B.E., M.C..... 700
 Chief Medical Officer, L. W. Fitzmaurice, O.B.E., M.D. (acting)..... 1,000
 Stipendiary Circuit Magistrate, F. E. Field..... 700
 Director of Public Works, F. C. Van Zeylen..... 900
 Director of Telecommunications, A. D. Hodgson..... £900
 Registrar-General, A. M. C. Johnson... 700
 Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. R. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N.
 Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 24 to 27 days, via New York.

BARBADOS

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$ and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 66,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312; estimated at 203,220 on Dec 31, 1944. The island has a healthy climate and is free from malaria. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and building lime, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1720. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct Government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every two years on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Ψ Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486) on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); Ψ Speightstown (pop. 1,200).

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Revenue.....	£942,271	£1,008,257
Expenditure.....	873,768	1,247,060
Public debt.....	605,360	605,360
	1943.	1944.
Total imports.....	£2,937,036	£3,477,973
Total exports.....	2,338,539	2,515,352
Imports from U.K.....	651,719	690,064
Exports to U.K.....	568,167	223,862

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1944, 455,889 tons (329,315 tons British).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Gratian Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.P. (1942) (and Duty Allowance £500)..... £3,000
 Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. N. Harding-Clarke..... 300
 Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. D. Rankine... 1,300
 Officer Commanding Barbadoes Garrison, Lt.-Col. A. St. G. Coldwell..... 600
 Chief Judge, Sir Ernest Allan Collymore, 1,400
 President of Legislative Council, Hon. S. C. Thorne

Speaker House of Assembly, G. B. Evelyn
 Attorney-Gen., R. K. Walcott, K.C..... 1,250
 Solicitor-Gen., W. W. Reece (and fees)... 250
 Treasurer, D. E. W. Gittens..... 750
 Auditor-General, H. S. Jemmott..... 750

<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> , B. A. T. Williams	750
<i>Colonial Postmaster</i> , H. N. Armstrong	600
<i>Registrar</i> , G. L. Taylor	700
<i>Harbour Master</i> , Com. W. R. M. Wynne, O.B.E., R.N.	600
Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 23 days.	

JAMAICA,

aboriginally *Yamayca*, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles. The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The census taken on January 4, 1943, shows a total of 1,237,063 persons resident on the island (598,267 males and 638,796 females).

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it *St. Jago*. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

The island figured largely in the history of the buccaneers before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan. Port Royal, the old haunt of the pirates, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 213 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; accounts open in the Govt. savings banks (1945) 228,276 (£2,117,640). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts, chiefly bananas, oranges and coco-nuts, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods.

FINANCE.

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Revenue	£5,655,432	£5,490,537
Expenditure	5,949,348	6,319,116
Public debt	7,441,084	...

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, the assistance approved by way of grant and loan for Jamaica to Jan. 31, 1945, totals £3,775,040. Of this amount £3,021,440 is by way of grant and £753,600 by way of loan. These schemes also involve the Colony

in expenditure of £696,735 from its revenues. The total estimated expenditure to March 31, 1945, is £1,572,619. Of this amount £1,038,538 will be by way of grant and £534,081 by way of loan.

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total imports	£7,311,340	£8,974,683
Total exports	4,237,431	4,479,633
Imports from U.K.	2,566,302	1,325,783
Exports to U.K.	738,688	927,455

TRADE WITH U.K. 1944.

(Class I: food, drink and tobacco. II: raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. III: articles wholly or mainly manufactured.)

Class	From U.K.	To U.K.
I.	£30,142	£857,411
II.	270	12,209
III.	1,294,329	56,461

Total..... £1,324,741 £926,081

Chief exports (1944): sugar, £1,859,035; rum, £605,111; citrus pulp, £272,832; pimento £137,720, cigars, £155,738.

Government.—Under the constitution of Oct. 11, 1944, there is a bi-cameral legislature, a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) and a House of 32 Representatives, elected by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 appointed and 5 chosen by the House of Representatives.

A site on Portland Bight was leased to U.S.A. in 1940 for a naval base.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,
His Excellency Sir John Huggins,
K.C.M.G., M.C. (1943)
(duty allowance £1,000) £4,500

Commanding Troops, Brigadier Julian Jefferson..... 2,000

Colonial Secretary, H. M. Foot, O.B.E.,..... 2,000

Deputy Colonial Secretary, H. R. E. Browne, O.B.E.,..... 1,400

Auditor-General, F. D. McPhail..... 1,200

Director Public Works, P. M. Cooper, C.M.G., O.B.E.,..... 1,500

Director of Medical Services, Maj. T. J. Hallinan, O.B.E., M.B.,..... 1,500

Assistant Director of Medical Services (Hospitals and Personnel), Dr. A. A. Peat..... 1,020

Assistant do. (Health), Dr. S. E. Ferreira..... 1,200

Collector-General, D. B. A. Tucker, M.C.,..... 1,400

Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, O. W. Grossett..... 800

Director of Agriculture, Ronald Sturdy, M.A.,..... 1,500

Commissioner of Police, O. F. Wright, C.B.E.,..... 1,300

Director of Prisons, W. Shillingford..... 900

General Manager, Railway, H. R. Fox, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,..... 1,400

Director of Education, B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A.,..... 1,400

Financial Secretary and Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E.,..... 1,600

Manager, Govt. Savings Bank, O. R. Nunes..... 950

Postmaster-General, E. L. Morris..... 1,200

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Horace Hector Hearne..... 2,200

Private Judges, Hon. J. L. H. W. Savary; Hon. G. T. Watts; Hon. R. M. Cluer each 1,500

<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. T. H. Mayers, K.C.	1,600
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , A. B. Rennie	1,200
<i>Administrator-General</i> , R. C. Marley (acting)	1,200
<i>Trustee in Bankruptcy</i> , I. T. Graham	900
<i>Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records</i> , W. P. Thomson	£800
<i>Registrar of Titles</i> , A. Foote	900
<i>Director of Surveys</i> , E. D. Stansfeld	1,100
<i>Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties</i> , C. R. Campbell	1,200
<i>Commissioner of Commerce and Industries</i> , D. C. Ferguson, B.Sc.	1,400
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , C. Swabey	900
<i>Government Chemist</i> , W. L. Barnett	1,000
<i>Marine Supt. and Harbour-Master</i> , Capt. B. H. Pickering (acting)	800
<i>Labour Adviser</i> , T. M. Cowan	1,200
<i>Commissioner of Lands</i> , Capt. F. Burnett, C.B.E., M.C.	1,400
<i>Government Printer</i> , E. D. Matthews, M.B.E.	800

The principal city is Ψ Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1943) 109,056; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 12,007; Ψ Montego Bay, 11,547; and Ψ Port Antonio, 5,482. Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between $79^{\circ}44'$ and $81^{\circ}26'$ W. and $19^{\circ}15'$ and $19^{\circ}46'$ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1943) 6,670. Shipbuilding and turtle-fishing are the principal industries.

The principal town is Ψ Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1939) 1,500.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1942) of 6,138, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,668 Ψ Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1942-1943
Revenue	£16,287
Expenditure	23,016
Public debt	nil.
	1942.
Total imports	£31,148
Total exports	18,456
Commissioner, E. P. Arrowsmith	£600

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 4 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3)

Montserrat; and (4) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero; all, except the last, having their own local Legislature. These 4 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,211 (estimated Dec. 31, 1944, at 102,000), Dominica having been transferred to the Windward Islands.

FEDERAL STATISTICS.

	1942.	1943.
Revenue	£426,784	£502,867
Expenditure	423,486	450,287
Public Debt	112,668	117,730
Imports	832,613	1,009,650
Exports	644,520	1,005,980
<i>Governor</i> , His Excellency Sir Leslie Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1944)	£2,850	
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. W. A. Macnic, O.B.E.	1,300	
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records</i> , His Hon. Sir Clement Malone, O.B.E.	1,500	
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. G. E. F. Richards; Hon. H. A. O. O'Reilly	1,100	
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. S. E. Gomes	1,100	
<i>Crown Attorney, St. Kitts-Nevis (and District Magistrate)</i> , Hon. C. F. Hen-ville	750	
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , Lt.-Col. J. R. A. Branch, B.M.E., E.D.	800	
<i>Auditor</i> , N. W. Sabine	750	
<i>Treasurer of the Leeward Islands (and of Antigua)</i> , Hon. E. A. Thompson	750	
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , R. Johns	1,100	
<i>Federal Senior Medical Officer</i> , (vacant)	1,200	
<i>Federal Engineer</i> , Lt.-Col. J. E. Villa (+ allowance £70)	1,000	
<i>Federal Labour Officer</i> , D. L. B. Wickham	760	
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer</i> , L. R. Hutson	760	
<i>Federal Supply Officer</i> , W. S. Archer	750	

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. It lies in $19^{\circ}6'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ}45'$ W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes, pineapples, and other fruits. The Council of Government (as reconstituted 1936) consists of the Administrator, 2 official members, 3 nominated and 5 elected members. The population, with Barbuda (Census of 1921) was 29,767, estimated at 44,000 on Dec. 31, 1944.

A site near Parham Harbour, Antigua, was leased to U.S.A. in 1940 for use as a naval base.

	1942.	1943.
Revenue	£181,792	£219,559
Expenditure	173,310	200,974
Public Debt	75,381	79,810
Total imports	332,841	464,592
Total exports	245,231	343,255
CAPITAL, Ψ St. John. Population (1944), 12,000.		
<i>Administrator</i> , His Honour L. S. Greening, O.B.E., M.C.	£1,100	

Crown Attorney, Hon. E. E. Harney.... 750
Magistrate, C. Ross..... 600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. P. Purnell-Edwards..... £660 to 850
Surgeon-Specialist, Dr. J. E. Wright.... 1,000
Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and is fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, charcoal, and vegetables. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, G. L. Bellot (and quarters)..... £350 to £500

Redonda is uninhabited.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA.

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1832 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population estimated at 37,954 (Dec. 31, 1944), and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population Dec. 31, 1944, 17,992), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonised (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital Ψ Basseterre is a port of registry.

Nevis (pop. 15,074) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coco-nuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown is a port of entry.

Anguilla (pop. 4,888) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1943.	1944.
Public revenue.....	£212,893	£232,114
Expenditure.....	183,962	230,413
Public debt.....	31,822	32,230
Imports.....	444,365	464,912
Exports.....	530,438	492,690

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts).

Administrator, His Honour J. D. Harford, C.M.G. (with allowance)..... £1,400
Clerk and Clerk of Councils, &c., D. L. Matheson..... 350

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, R. E. Taylor, O.B.E..... 750

Magistrates: St. Kitts, Hon. C. F. Henville (and Crown Attorney), £750; C. A. Harney, £600; Nevis, E. A. Evelyn, £550; Anguilla, Dr. A. McDonald..... 575

Med. Officer, Hon. J. P. O'Mahony, M.B.E..... 700
Surveyor of Pub. Works, D. Chapman..... £450 to 600

Agricultural Superintendent, R. E. Kelsick..... 675

(3), MONTserrat.

Is situated in 16° 42' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in

length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1941) of 15,116. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active volcanoes and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports are cotton-seed, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, tomatoes, and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Ψ Plymouth, with a population (1941) of 1,893. There is a wireless station in the island.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£52,662	£81,586
Expenditure.....	51,478	73,521
Public debt.....	...	6,332
Total imports.....	78,965	105,347
Total exports.....	13,139	145,943

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E.

(+ allowance £200 and quarters) £800
Magistrate, C. W. J. Imbert..... 600
Agricultural Officer, W. C. Clarke..... 700
Medical Officers, N. J. L. Margatson, F.R.C.S., £650; Dr. R. Moore..... 475

(4) THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.

A group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Sixteen of the islands as far British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situated in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 67 square miles, and the population in 1944 was estimated at 7,000. There is good pasture for cows, sheep, and goats. Livestock raising for export to the U.S. Virgin Isles is the principal industry. Sugar cane and coco-nuts are grown; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. The capital of the group is Ψ Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1944), 1,000.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£17,755	£15,192
Expenditure.....	13,674	19,746
Imports.....	30,026	35,480
Exports.....	37,746	29,475

Commissioner, His Honour W. S. G. Barnes (acting)

(+ allowance £150 and residence) £750
Medical Officer, R. H. Georges (and private practice)..... 400
Asst. Treasurer, J. E. T. Roberts.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 3'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles, and a population at the Census of 1931 (including Tobago) of 412,783, estimated at 546,088 on December 31, 1944. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). A

remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which (1944) 35,477 tons of asphalt (\$1,087,514) were exported. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, grape-fruit and various kinds of timber and fruits. Oil is one of the principal products. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum exist in small quantities; and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. On December 31, 1943, there were 291 Elementary and Intermediate Schools, 46 being Government and 245 Assisted, Trinidad having 257 and Tobago 34, in addition to 9 colleges for higher education, 8 of which also receive a grant-in-aid.

In 1945 the Government of the Colony allocated £495,000 for expenditure on medical services for malaria, venereal diseases, leprosy, nutrition and health education.

There are 118 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council (consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary and 5 other members appointed by the Governor) and a Legislative Council of 3 official members (Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary) and 15 unofficial members, 6 nominated and 9 elected.

The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 105,195), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are Port of San Fernando (pop. 18,989), about 30 miles south of the capital; —Princetown (pop. 6,651), and Arima (pop. 6,720).

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	\$29,165,630	\$29,158,819
Expenditure.....	28,894,183	31,246,441
Public debt.....	27,130,042	27,616,931

Trinidad \$=48. 2d.

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Imports.....	\$59,788,779	\$68,988,522
Imports from U.K.....	8,404,393	7,708,684
Exports.....	42,030,774	54,106,328

The chief exports (1944) were sugar, \$4,104,233, and raw cocoa, \$1,411,796.

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 21 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1944) at 33,543. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are three towns in the island, viz., Port of Scarborough (pop. 1,635), Roxborough (pop. 1,805), and Plymouth (pop. 991).

Other Islands. Carriacou Point and Icaicos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria and west of Carriacou Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a Leper Settlement, the Resident Chaplain of which appears for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

Sites on the island of Trinidad were leased to U.S.A. in 1940 for a naval base.

<i>Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1942).....</i>	<i>\$26,400</i>
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, K.C.</i>	<i>10,560</i>
<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.</i>	<i>9,600</i>
<i>Under Secretary, B. J. O'Brien.....</i>	<i>6,480</i>
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. H. W. Wilson.....</i>	<i>8,400</i>
<i>Financial Secretary, Hon. Errol Lionel Dos Santos, C.B.E.</i>	<i>8,400</i>
<i>First Puisne Judge, Kenneth Vincent Brown.....</i>	<i>7,680</i>
<i>Second Puisne Judge, J. L. M. Perez.....</i>	<i>6,720</i>
<i>Third Puisne Judge, E. Hallinan.....</i>	<i>\$6,720</i>
<i>Solicitor-General, A. C. Spurling.....</i>	<i>6,240</i>
<i>Commissioner of Police, Col. W. A. Muller.....</i>	<i>6,480</i>
<i>Director of Public Works, (vacant).....</i>	<i>6,480</i>
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. G. Maclean, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.</i>	<i>7,200</i>
<i>Collector of Customs and Excise, E. M. Legge.....</i>	<i>6,720</i>
<i>Director of Agriculture, J. C. Muir, B.Sc.</i>	<i>6,720</i>
<i>General Manager of Railways, (vacant).....</i>	<i>8,640</i>
<i>Director of Education, R. Patrick, M.A.</i>	<i>6,720</i>
<i>Postmaster-General, D. M. Fraser.....</i>	<i>4,800</i>
<i>Accountant-General, R. B. Skinner, M.B.E.</i>	<i>5,760</i>
<i>Auditor, J. R. Cusack.....</i>	<i>5,520</i>
<i>Registrar and Marshal, A. V. N. McCracken.....</i>	<i>5,280</i>
<i>Registrar-General, N. P. Bowen, LL.B.</i>	<i>4,320</i>
<i>Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist, R. S. Mackilligan, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.</i>	<i>8,400</i>
<i>Harbour Master, Commander H. V. Briscoe, O.B.E., R.N.</i>	<i>4,560</i>
<i>Principal Queen's Royal College, T. E. Hutchinson.....</i>	<i>\$3,840 to 4,800</i>
<i>Crown Solicitor, Administrator-General, and Public Trustee, E. F. Maingot, O.B.E.</i>	<i>6,240</i>
<i>Government Chemist, L. S. Davis.....</i>	<i>4,800</i>
<i>Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant, G. S. Busby.....</i>	<i>6,480</i>
<i>Supt. of Prisons, M. Puckerin.....</i>	<i>4,800</i>
<i>Conservator of Forests, R. L. Brooks.....</i>	<i>5,760</i>
<i>Social Welfare Officer, Joyce Burnham.....</i>	<i>\$3,840 to 4,800</i>
<i>Medical Supt., Chacachacare Leper Settlement, Dr. G. Campbell, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.</i>	<i>\$4,800 to 5,280</i>
<i>Director of Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Dr. A. C. Thaysen.....</i>	<i>.....</i>

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 105,195); transit, 10 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the four colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent, and (since Jan. 1, 1946) of the Island of Dominica (formerly part of the Leeward Group). The total area is 813 square miles, with a population estimated at 220,000. There is one Governor for the four islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Arthur Francis Grimble, K.C.M.G. (1942).....</i>	<i>\$3,000</i>
<i>Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.</i>	<i>.....</i>

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 30'$ – $11^{\circ} 58'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 20'$ – $61^{\circ} 35'$ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 95 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 89,415 (Dec. 31, 1938). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, breadstuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 15 members, 4 of whom are officials, 4 nominated and 7 elected.

St. George's (population 5,000), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour, where a deepwater jetty is being built to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

	1941.	1942.
Public revenue.....	£185,593	£263,849
Expenditure.....	178,933	225,738
Public debt.....	359,121	359,645
Total imports.....	346,243	361,346
Total exports.....	377,771	546,051
Imports from U.K.....	89,245	82,713
Exports to U.K.....	142,043	255,803

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, G. C. Green, M.B.E. £800

Chief Justice, His Honour Sir Clement Malone, O.B.E. £1,400

Colonial Treasurer, T. Commissiong, M.B.E. £600 to 650

Attorney-General, A. R. Cools-Lartigue... 800

Senior Medical Officer, E. Cochrane, M.D. (and quarters) 800

Magistrates, E. G. Knight (*W. District*); J. Copland (*E. District*)... each £400 to 500

Commissioner, Carriacou, W. A. Knight, M.B.E. (and quarters) £350 to 420

Chief of Police, Maj. E. J. R. Ormiston. (and quarters) £450 to 500

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in $13^{\circ} 54'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 59'$ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with a population (Dec. 31, 1942) of 73,772. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1943) were sugar, limes, lime-oil, coco-nuts, copra, cocoa, charcoal, bay rum, molasses, syrup, bananas and fruit.

Under the Anglo-American Agreement (1940) sites for a seaplane base at Gros Islet Bay in North and for a land aircraft base at Vieux Fort in South of the Island have been leased to U.S.A.

Castries, the capital (pop., 1943, 24,118), one of the finest ports in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1941, 379 steamers (tonnage 1,103,418) entered Castries.

	1942.	1943.
Public revenue.....	£175,677	£193,566
Expenditure.....	135,623	165,609
Public debt.....	101,916	100,250
Total imports.....	379,987	387,196
Total exports.....	163,809	160,905

Administrator, His Honour Edward Francis Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E. (and allowance £300) £1,000

Asst. Administrator, F. E. Degazon... 550

Pursue Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands, G. E. F. Richards..... 1,000

Treasurer, H. E. Dean, M.B.E. £500 to 550

Senior Medical Officer, L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E. £700 to 800

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situated in $13^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 57'$ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1942) at 60,402. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coco-nuts, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, St. Kingstown. Population (1931), 4,269.

	1942.	1943.
Revenue (incl. Grants) £117,043	£185,201	
Expenditure (do.).....	137,250	159,856
Public debt.....	87,266	85,805
Total imports.....	197,168	326,562
Total exports.....	229,630	165,774

Administrator, His Honour Ronald Herbert Garvey, M.B.E. (1943)..... £1,200

Crown Attorney, P. C. Lewis..... 550

Treasurer, L. Cools-Lartigue..... £500 to 550

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. L. Welsh £600 to 700

DOMINICA.

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between $15^{\circ} 20'$ – $15^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 13'$ – $61^{\circ} 30'$ W. long., 55 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85° . The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally green limes, lime oil, lime juice, bananas, oranges, bay oil, cocoa and vanilla. The popula-

tion was estimated at 54,505 on Dec. 31, 1944; included in this total are 400 (1118, of whom about 100 are of pure blood. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President and 2 official and 8 non-official members, 5 of whom are elected, and 3 nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Ψ Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 10,000, and Portsmouth, population 3,000.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue (incl. Grants)	£149,259	£142,532
Expenditure do.	127,075	171,639
Funded Public debt.....	6,000	6,000
Imports.....	244,428	274,498
Exports.....	144,458	210,334
Administrator (vacant) (with allowance)	£200	£1,000
Govt. Sec. and Clerk of Councils, J. N. McIntyre.....	£400	450
Treasurer, Hon. J. D. L. Inglis.....	£500	600
Colonial Engineer, B. R. Virgo.....	600	
Crown Attorney and Addl. Magistrate, Hon. R. A. Nedd.....	550	
Magistrates, G. A. Redhead; D. K. Macintyre.....	£400	500
Senior Medical Officer, A. Scott Gillett	£700	750
Agricultural Superintendent, L. L. De Vertouill.....	£400	720

CAMEROONS.

See NIGERIA.

(Cameroons under British Mandate.)

CEYLON.

CEYLON, known to the Romans as *Taprobane* (from the native name signifying "island of dusky leaves") and as *Serendip* in Horace Walpole's romance, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of Hindustan, situated between 5° 55'—9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 42'—81° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,322 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. The climate varies with the altitude of the district, the highest points being Pedratalagala (8,292 ft.) and Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.) but, on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

Estimated population (December 31, 1944), 6,384,000. At the Census of 1931 it was 5,312,548 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about 543 B.C. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years later the island was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March. 25, 1802) and Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The religion of the majority of the inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India in the third century B.C.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1943, in acres, were:—Rice, 850,000; other grain, 105,000; tea, 549,600; coconuts, 1,238,000; rubber, 637,700; cinnamon, 26,000; cacao, 34,000; citronella, 33,000; and tobacco, 14,000. The live stock in 1943 included 1,607,974 horned cattle, 59,122 sheep, 273,049 goats, 49,677 pigs, and 1,414 horses. Among the more important industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, weaving, pottery, and metal and lacquer work, basket and mat-making. Hydro-electric works are in course of erection. Cigarette, match and soap factories have been established for some time and the Department of Commerce and Industries has recently established others for acetic acid, ceramics, coir, glass, quinine, paper, plywood, leather, hats, shark liver oil plants and steel rolling, caffeine and strychnine plants are in course of erection, and a fair proportion of local requirements is now manufactured in the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

It was announced in October, 1942, that the presence of vanadium had been discovered in large quantities in the island.

Many precious stones are found in Ceylon, the more important being the ruby and sapphire. Pearl fishing is carried on periodically in the Gulf of Mannar, in the N.W. of the island.

There are 913 miles of railway open, 507 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 206 miles a ft. 6 in.; there are 853 post offices, 451 money order offices, and 348 telegraph offices, with 10,377 miles of telegraph wire and 75,951 miles of telephone wire. In 1936 a Commission was appointed by the Colonial Office (at the request of the Ceylon Government) to enquire into the financial position of the Ceylon Government Railway and to make recommendations with regard to future policy.

In 1940 shipping of 6,490,000 gross tons (British, 4,232,000) entered and 6,444,000 gross tons (British, 4,233,000) cleared at the various ports.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a *State Council* consisting of 50 members (elected on a territorial basis) with 8 nominated unofficial members, and 3 Officers of State (Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary). The Council is divided into 7 Executive Committees in charge of various subjects; the Chairmen of the 7 Executive Committees are Ministers for the subject concerned. The Chief Secretary is in charge of External Affairs, Defence and the Public Services; the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary are in charge of Legal and Financial Affairs. The Officers of State and the Ministers form a Board of Ministers which prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in consultation with the Financial Secretary.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government Agent. The larger towns have municipalities, or Urban Councils; and in the country districts the Ceylonese retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

In October, 1945, the Commission on Constitutional Reform in the Island (*Chairman*, Lord Soulbury) recommended self-government for

Ceylon on the British model, as a step to full Dominion status. The Commission proposes the retention of universal suffrage and the establishment of a Senate of 30 members, and a House of Representatives of 95 elected members.

Education.—In 1943 there were 2,172 Government (Sinhalese and Tamil) Schools with about 197,297 boys and 133,594 girls and 1,916 aided schools (174,676 boys, 151,455 girls) where education is free. Fees are charged in the 393 English and bi-lingual schools (63,080 boys, 29,149 girls). There is a Royal College, a Government Training College and a Technical College in Colombo. On July 21, 1942, the University College of Colombo, founded in 1922, was inaugurated as the University of Ceylon.

FINANCE.

	1944-45.
*Revenue.....	Rs.266,432,000
*Expenditure.....	251,883,055
Public debt (Sept. 30, 1944)	Rs.169,195,300
	£9,408,775

Rs.=Indian Rupees.

Exchange Rate (1944) Rs.13'33=£1.

There are 11 banks doing business in the island. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1943) 88,932 depositors with deposits Rs.26,475,923; the Post Office Savings Banks had 734,190 depositors with Rs.21,516,305 to their credit.

TRADE.

	1940.	1941.
Total imports..	Rs.208,099,875	Rs.282,394,708
Total exports..	378,455,140	416,406,876
Imports from U.K. (1942 and 1943)	£2,010,000	£1,962,000

The principal exports are tea (246,000,000 lb. in 1940), rubber (200,000,000 lb. in 1940), products of the coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, and unmanufactured tobacco. The chief imports are rice and paddy, cottons, coal and coke, refined sugar, manures and spirits.

TRADE WITH U.K. 1939.

(Class I: food, drink and tobacco. II: raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. III: articles wholly or mainly manufactured.)

Class	From U.K.	To U.K.
I.....	£379,430	£9,384,244
II.....	73,466	1,222,223
III.....	2,693,992	113,570
Total.....	£3,248,687	£10,743,327

CAPITAL. Ψ Colombo (population, 284,155); other centres are Ψ Jaffna (46,000), Ψ Galle, (38,500) and Kandy (36,500).

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, G.C.M.G., born 1887, <i>apud</i> 1944.....	£8,000
Private Sec., Miss R. H. De Kenzy-Martin.....	600

MINISTERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

Home Affairs, A. Mahadeva.....	
Agriculture, D. S. Senanayake.....	
Education, C. W. W. Kannangara...	
Health, G. E. de Silva.....	
Labour, G. C. S. Corea.....	

* Budget estimates, exclusive of Ceylon Government Railway revenue and expenditure.

Communications, J. L. Kotalawala...	
Local Administration, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike	
Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. H. D. de R. Wetherall, C.B., D.S.O., D.I.C., M.C.	
Flag Officer in Ceylon, Rear Admiral R. S. G. Nicholson, D.S.O., D.S.C.	
Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Harry Driynton, C.M.G.....	£3,000
Legal Secretary, J. H. Barclay-Nihill, K.C., M.C.....	2,400
Financial Secretary, Sir Oliver E. Goonetilleke, K.B.F., C.M.G.....	2,400
Deputy Chief Sec., C. H. Collins, C.M.G.	1,800
Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamps, T. D. Pereira.....	1,650
Auditor-General, K. Kanagaratnam...	1,200
Government Agents --	
West Prov., V. Coomaraswamy.....	1,750
Central, E. T. Jayson, C.M.G.....	1,750
Northern, C. Coomaraswamy.....	1,750
North-Western, N. E. Ernst.....	1,550
Southern, R. M. Davies.....	1,550
Eastern, P. J. Hudson (acting).....	1,300
North Central, R. Aluvihare, C.B.E.....	1,400
Uva, S. H. Wadia.....	1,700
Sabaragamuwa, M. K. T. Sandys...	1,500
Surveyor-General, R. J. Johnston.....	1,400
Director Public Works, C. H. Bradley...	1,600
Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings, C. G. Bazel.....	1,550
Postmaster-General, J. P. Appleby, C.M.G.	1,550
Principal Collector of Customs, H. S. M. Hoare (acting).....	1,150
Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, E. H. Davies (acting).....	1,300
Chief Justice, Sir John C. Howard, K.C.	2,500
Puisne Judges, E. J. Soerits, K.C., Rs.22,500; A. E. Keuneman, K.C., Rs.22,500; E. A. L. Whycowardene, K.C., £1,750; G. H. F. Cannon, £1,750; E. G. P. Jayetilleke, K.C., Rs.22,500; A. E. P. Rose, £1,750;	
A. R. H. Canekaratne.....	Rs.22,500
District Judge, Colombo, W. Sansoni (acting).....	£1,250
do. Kandy, H. A. de Silva.....	Rs.15,000
do. Galle, H. R. Selvadurai (acting)	
do. Jaffna, S. J. C. Schokman.....	Rs.13,500
Attorney-General, M. W. H. de Silva, K.C.£1,750	
Solicitor-General, J. M. Fonseka, O.B.E., K.C.....	1,550
Legal Draftsman, P. C. Villavarayan	Rs.20,720
Public Trustee, R. R. Crossett-Thambiah (acting).....	£1,225
Director of Commerce and Industries, D. H. Balfour.....	1,750
Registrar-General, R. B. Nalsh.....	1,550
Director of Education, Dr. I. Sandeman	1,700
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, S. F. Chellappah.....	1,750
Inspector-General of Police, Col. R. R. M. Bacon.....	2,000
Do., Prisons, C. G. Schokman.....	Rs.18,750
General Manager Railways, W. G. Hills.....	£1,750
Conservator of Forests, T. A. Strong...	1,550
Director of Irrigation, S. G. Taylor...	1,550
Excise Commissioner, T. V. Savaranamuttu.....	Rs.15,000
Director of Agriculture, L. J. de S. Seneviratne (acting).....	£1,300
Acting Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and Government Veterinary Surgeon, T. M. Z. Mahamooth (acting)	1,150
Settlement Officer, H. E. Jansz.....	1,550
Controller of Labour, A. B. Christoffelsz...	1,550

<i>Director of Museums, P. E. P. Deraniyagala</i>	1,150
<i>Government Analyst, J. V. Collins</i>	1,200
<i>Archaeological Commissioner, S. Paranavitana</i>	Rs. 13,500
<i>Salt Commissioner, E. B. Tisseverasinghe (acting)</i>	Rs. 6,600
<i>Government Mineralogist, D. N. Wadia</i>	Rs. 12,000

Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India, A. de Silva (acting), Ceylon House, Hornby Rd., Bombay.
Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, M. S. Auy.

THE MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the Equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muslims. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Sultan ("Lord of the Thousand Isles") Sir Hassan Nu'uddin Iskander II, K.C.M.G., elected March 12, 1935; assumed Sword of State, July 21, 1938.

Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,868 miles; transit, 17 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,025), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. The 1931 Census population of Jersey was 50,455, and of Guernsey, &c., 42,743 (Guernsey 40,585, Alderney 1,251, Sark 571, Herm 53, Jethou 2).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1936 was 96,175 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and turnips, and of Guernsey bulbs, potatoes and oats, fruits and roots. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The principal imports are coal and coke, and the chief export potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, and stone and *gabbro* (road metal). The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.</i>	(1945) £1,700
<i>Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, His Excellency Major-General Philip Neame, D.C., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	(1945) £1,700

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were

made available for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, more than doubled the rate of expenditure, and abolished the practice of surrendering the unexpended portion of the annual grant to the British Treasury.

CYPRUS

is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 20' and 34° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. The population at the census of 1931 was 347,959, of whom about 18 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church; estimated population Dec. 31, 1940, 383,967. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, animals, carobs (locust beans), olives, wine, raisins, potatoes, citrus and deciduous fruit, cumins, cheese, cotton, wool, silk, pulse crops and linseed. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

The post-war reconstruction policy of the government embraces the development of the island's resources, co-operative credit and agricultural marketing, the improvement of living conditions, encouragement of exports, etc. A 5-year plan of development was initiated in 1945, including a water supply for each of the 600 villages in the island (£800,000); irrigation (£500,000), and anti-malaria and other health schemes (£500,000).

Cyprus was annexed to the British crown by Richard Coeur de Lion in 1191 but was sold to Venice in 1487. After passing through many vicissitudes the island was formally annexed to the British Empire on Nov. 5, 1924. From March 10, 1925, until Nov. 12, 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances which occurred in the island during the autumn of 1931, the clauses (in the Letters Patent of March, 1925) dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, power to legislate being vested in the Governor pending a review of the constitutional future of the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. This division also obtains for judicial purposes. The Law Courts were reconstructed in 1936 and there are now a supreme court, 6 assize courts, and 6 district courts. In the assize and district courts Cypriot judges take part. There are also 3 Mussulman religious tribunals, styled *Shari Courts*.

A battalion of Infantry was raised in Cyprus in Feb. 1940.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 23,507

in 1931; the other principal towns are ΨLarnaca (population 11,725), ΨLimassol (15,066), ΨPainagusta (8,771), Kyrenia (2,049), Paphos (4,467), and Morphou (4,335).

FINANCE.

	1942.	1943.
Revenue.....	£1,759,031	£2,280,159
Expenditure.....	1,751,184	12,156,724
Rate of Exchange (1943)		
180 Cyprus plastics = £1 sterling.		

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total imports (civil) ..	£2,592,389	£4,804,803
Total exports.....	2,187,067	2,452,496
Imports from U.K.....	498,526	553,810
Exports to U.K.....	326,936	409,923

The chief imports are beans and peas, barley, wheat, flour, coffee, edible oils and fats, rice, sugar, dom nuts for the manufacture of buttons, hides and skins, crude petroleum, cotton yarns, cotton finished thread, cotton piece goods, cotton manufactures (including apparel), silk and artificial silk piece goods, silk and artificial silk manufactures (including apparel), woollen piece goods, woollen manufactures (including apparel), empty jute bags, chemicals, medicines, lubricating oils, petrol, kerosene, chemical manure, matches, cement, leather, and tyres and tubes for motor cars.

The most important exports are animals, carobs, cheese, wheat, oranges, almonds, raisins, wine, spirits, potatoes, leaf tobacco, hides and skins, ground pine bark, reeled silk, cumiseed, wool, artificial tooth, and buttons. Mining products exported include asbestos, terra umbra, chromium ore, cupreous concentrates, pyrites and gold ore. In 1944 the wine export was 704,437 gallons, and that of spirits 420,752 gallons.

The Roman supply of copper was chiefly drawn from Cyprus and was known as aes cyprium (Cyprus brass) which was shortened to cyprum, and corrupted to cuprum, whence is derived the English word copper.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Capacity.—2½ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre; 8 gallons = 1 kiló.

Liquid.—9 quarts = 1 kouza; 16 kouzas = 1 load.

Weight.—400 drams = 1 oke (2½ lb.); 1½ okes = 1 litre; 5 okes = 1 stone; 44 okes = 1 Cyprus kantar; 180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar; 80 okes = 1 ton.

Length.—2 feet = 1 pic.

Surface.—1 donum = 1,600 sq. yards (approx. ½ acre).

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Douglas G. Harris, K.B.E., O.I.E. (1945) (and £600 Duty allowance)	£3,000
Colonial Secretary, R. E. Turnbull.....	1,400
Chief Assistant Secretary, H. G. Richards.....	970
Commissioners, R. P. L. Browne (and £100 Duty allowance) £910; O. R. Arthur (and £100 Duty allowance) £840; M. H. W. Swabey (and £100 Duty allowance) £630; A. W. Green, C.B.E. (and £100 Duty allowance).....	600
Treasurer, G. F. Wilson. C.B.E.....	1,100

* Exclusive of Grants-in-aid.

† Exclusive of share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge (£52,800).

Comptroller of Customs and Excise, W. H. Mackay.....

850

Comptroller of Inland Revenue, C. J. Thomas.....

750

Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Controller of Supplies, R. N. Henry.....

775

Director of Land Registration and Surveys, R. A. Godwin-Austen, C.B.E. (and £60 allowance as British Delegate of Ekaft).....

1,000

Auditor, H. C. V. Barnes (and £50 allowance for audit of Ekaft accounts).....

850

Chief Justice, Sir Edward St. John Jackson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., K.O.....

1,500

Puisne Judges, G. C. Griffith Williams; M. Haid.....

1,000

Presidents of District Courts, Charles E. L. Cox (and £100 Duty Allowance), £750; W. H. B. Dupré; C. Melissas.....

750

Attorney-General, Stelios Pavlides, K.C.....

1,000

Solicitor-General, K. G. Tornaritis, K.C.....

850

Commissioner of Police, J. H. Ashmore.....

500

Director of Medical Services, R. L. Cheverton, M.D.....

1,200

Director of Education, J. R. Cullen.....

1,000

Postmaster-General, Th. Cabale.....

700

Director of Agriculture, J. McDonald, D.F.C.....

£1,000

Conservator of Forests, R. R. Waterer, C.B.E.....

850

Chief Veterinary Officer, R. J. Roe, C.B.E. Supt., Govt. Railway, J. W. Bulman, M.B.E.....

750

Director of Public Works, A. I. Simpkins (and £100 allowance for Royal Engineer Services).....

950

Director of Water Supply and Irrigation, C. Raeburn, C.B.E. (and personal allowance £350).....

950

Director of Antiquities, A. H. S. McGaw.....

750

Commissioner of Labour, R. St. J. O. Wayne.....

850

Inspector of Mines, W. P. James.....

700

Representative of the British Council (The British Institute, Nicosia), A. C. Hett.

Commissioner, Govt. of Cyprus Information and Liaison Office, London (27, Cockspur Street, S.W.2), J. A. C. Cruickshank (and £200 Duty allow.)... Distance from London 3,030 miles.

780

DOMINICA. See BRITISH WEST INDIES.

EAST AND WEST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

The East African Governors' Conference comprises the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the British Resident at Zanzibar, and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa. It meets at Nairobi, where the secretariat is in permanent session, and conducts the affairs of the East African War and Civil Service Supply Boards, maintains inter-territorial economic co-ordination and exercises general control over the dispatch of East African produce to the Middle East.

The West African Governors' Conference comprises the Governors of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Gambia, and the Cabinet Minister Resident in West Africa. It meets at Lagos, where the secretariat is in permanent session, and maintains liaison with commercial

interests through the Association of West African merchants. There is a common supply centre and a Regional Shipping Control Committee to co-ordinate West African Shipping problems.

BRITISH COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE IN WEST AFRICA.

Chief Representative of the British Council in West Africa, Professor W. M. Macmillan, P.O. Box 771, Accra, Gold Coast.
Representatives, F. N. Lloyd-Williams, P.O. Box 153, Lagos, Nigeria; Roy McGregor, P.O. Box 124, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles, and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1942 of 2,435. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 624,000 sheep being carried in 1941. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

	1942.	1943.
Public revenue.....	*£92,128	*£91,453
Expenditure.....	99,409	98,397
Public debt.....	nil	nil
Total imports (1941-42) ..	10,500	9,870
Total exports (1941-42) ..	12,510	8,260
Imports from U.K.	1942. 67,000	1943. 50,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency, Sir Allen Wolsey Cardinall, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1941) (and duty allowance £250)..... £1,500

Colonial Financial Secretary, Hon. K. G. Bradley..... 1,000

Senior Medical Officer, Hon. G. Kinnear, O.B.E., M.D. (and allowance £200) 800

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Population (1939), 1,200.

* Colony only.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate, and other officials, and a permanent population of about 700 (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies (of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land*, a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1939 amounted to £13,738, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. This fund amounted in 1943 to £196,455. Arrangements to resume research in the Antarctic have been made under the auspices of the Colonial Office, and a British expedition arrived at Hope Bay, Grahamsland, on April 23, 1944. The trade is considerable. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined, accounting for six-sevenths of the total catch in 1932-33. The total catch (1937-38) was 45,000, and (1938-39) 38,000, representing (1938-39) 500,000 tons of whale oil. The post-war catch is to be limited to about half the pre-war average but the season is extended from Nov. 24 to March 24 (vice Dec. 8 to March 7) to enable fewer vessels to catch more whales, there being a prospect of shortage of vessels for some time. In South Georgia 1 British and 1 Argentine company operated during 1940-41 season, 78,000 barrels of whale oil being exported, sealing operations yielding 12,000 barrels of seal oil.

Ψ Stanley, the Capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit, 26 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless *via* Monte Video and *via* Bergen and U.K. direct.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

(See MALAYA).

FIJI.

This is a group of 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.–178° W. long, is 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), Vanua Levu (Great Land) and Rotuma. The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 96°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief

products being bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, yams, and dalo or taro (coco-casla), coco-nuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members (nominated) and 5 Indian members (3 elected, 2 nominated). Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1943) was 240,641 (111,346 Fijians, 109,488 Indians, 5,245 Europeans, 5,605 of European and native descent, 2,351 Chinese, 3,320 Rotumans, and some Polynesians and others).

FINANCE.

	1942.	1943.
Public income.....	£1,272,800	£1,819,600
Public expenditure..	1,152,500	1,510,350
Public debt (Dec. 31)	1,574,700	1,844,520

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total imports.....	£2,216,717	£2,713,549
Total exports.....	2,288,000	1,881,458
Imports from U.K. . .	283,203	329,211
Exports to U.K. . . .	80	157

The principal exports are sugar, gold, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, maize, fresh fruit and vegetables, and bêche-de-mer. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, hardware, flour, petroleum products and motor vehicles.

CAPITAL. Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1936), 15,522.

Governor of Fiji. His Excellency Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G., born 1899, apptd. 1944 (and £1,400 as High Comm. of IV. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General)..... £3,250

A.D.C. and Private Sec., Major E. W. F. Harrop..... 450

Chief Justice. His Honour Sir Claud Ramsay Willmot Seton, M.C. (and £400 as Chief Just. Commr., W. P.)..... 1,350

Colonial Secretary, J. F. Nicoll..... 1,500

Asst. Do., G. K. Roth..... 920

Commissioner for Reconstruction, A. L. Armstrong, C.M.G..... 1,500

Adviser on Native Affairs, Major Ratu J. L. V. Sukuna, C.B.E..... 1,100

Attorney-General (vacant)..... 1,300

Financial Secretary, A. R. W. Robertson..... 1,300

Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, F. R. Charlton, O.B.E..... 1,100

Director of Public Works, J. L. Brown..... 1,200

Commissioner of Police, Col. J. E. Workman..... 1,000

Director of Agriculture, H. W. Jack, O.B.E., D.Sc..... 1,100

Director of Medical Services, Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, C.M.G., O.B.E. (and £200 as Central Medical Authority, Western Pacific)..... 1,100

Conservator of Forests, J. S. Smith..... 1,105

Comptroller of Customs, H. J. S. Allen..... 1,050

Director of Education, A. H. Phillips..... 1,100

Postmaster-General, W. F. Hayward..... 950

Auditor, L. H. Pope (and £150 as Auditor, Western Pacific)..... 900

Accountant-General, W. V. Banting..... 950

Registrar - General and Registrar of Supreme Court, J. Bennett..... 750

Supr. of Prisons, N. B. Casey, M.B.E..... 700

Government Printer, F. W. Smith..... 700

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, by direct cargo steamer service, with limited passenger accommodation, about 34 days; *via* Sydney, about 60 days.

GAMBIA.

See also pp. 814-5.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named, Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 11, 1931, was 14,370, and that of the Protectorate 185,150. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. Internal communication is by steamers and launches; there are no railways. There are 4 Government wireless stations.

Government.—The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 5 official members (besides the Governor) and by a Legislative Council of 6 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

Education.—Government grants for education in 1944 amounted to £7,002. There were (December, 1944) 7 elementary schools with 2,108 pupils enrolled and 4 secondary schools with 311 pupils.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Public revenue.....	£475,920	£523,909
Public expenditure..	425,940	421,198
Public debt.....	38,760	38,760

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total imports.....	£1,241,839	£1,052,718
Total exports.....	205,614	377,993
Imports from U.K. . .	70,223	519,381
Exports to U.K. . . .	166,014	335,857

The chief export is ground nuts, which form over ninety six per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice,

soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco, aircraft parts and accessories and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1944, 212,468.

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Bathurst. Population (1931), 14,370.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert Blood, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (1943) £2,500
A.D.C., Major V. C. Slater. 450
Colonial Secretary, G. D. Chamberlain. 1,150
Judge of Supreme Court, F. W. Johnston. 1,150
Receiver-General, K. C. Jacobs. 1,050
Legal Adviser, F. K. Ewart. £630 to 1,000
Senior Med. Officer, Dr. C. W. F. Mackay. £1,000 to 1,510
Director, Public Utilities, J. M. Sleight. 1,050
Senior Commissioner, N. A. C. Weir, E.D. 1,100
Commissioners, E. R. Ward; A. R. Clark, O.B.E.; T. G. Connell; P. C. Hodgson; F. A. Evans; L. A. Britton; S. E. Bradshaw; E. A. Waldoek; J. D. Hamilton; A. N. Cohen; J. V. Lister. £2450 to 960
Auditor, D. P. Utley. £600 to 920
Colonial Magistrate, W. A. Savage. £600 to 800
Supt. of Police, &c., Capt. R. L. Hill. £750 to 920
Senior Agricultural Superintendent, (vacant). £480 to 920
Director of Education, R. C. Allen. £480 to 920
Director of Veterinary Services, Dr. G. N. A. Hall, O.B.E. 1,000
Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, A. E. Adams. £630 to 840
Surveyor, B. A. McArthur-Davis. £690 to 840
Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain and her allies. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. During tunnelling operations for war purposes in 1943 a cavern of great beauty with stalactite columns, apparently sealed for many years, was rediscovered. It seems now to be known as "Lower Mickey's Cavern." The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. In peace time it is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit and perfumery.

In Peace time education is compulsory from 5 to 14 years, and there were 13 aided elementary schools with 2,700 pupils (1939) and 4 secondary schools. Government expenditure on education (1939) was £20,500.

The Governor is aided by an Executive

Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council. On Dec. 29, 1944, the Government announced the establishment of an advisory council of 6 elected and 6 official members, the chairman being chosen from the elected members. The electorate comprises all males over 21.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.	£505,603	£532,067
Expenditure.	313,326	433,348
	1942.	
Imports from U.K.	£1,228,000	£2,095,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Ralph Eastwood, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Feb. 15, 1944) (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds). £5,500
Vice-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Vice-Admiral Sir Harold M. Burrough, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal William Elliot, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Colonial Secretary, R. C. S. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,400
Chief Asst. Sec., W. Nash. 840
Financial Secretary, A. E. Cook. 1,150
Captain of the Port, G. B. Nasmyth. £720 to 840
Commissioner of Land and Works, J. Coelho, M.B.E. £648 to 756
Commissioner of Police, Capt. D. S. Gowing. £720 to 840
Colonial Postmaster, J. Hayward. £648 to 756
Senior Med. Officer, R. A. W. Procter. 1,100
Chief Justice, John Henry Gordon McDougall. 1,400
Attorney-Gen., A. McKisack. 1,100
Registrar, Supreme Court, E. Pizzarello (acting). £600 to 840
Stipendiary Magistrate, D. M. Wachter. 800
Auditor, H. E. C. Merrick. £720 to 840
Labour and Welfare, T. E. Hughes. £720 to 840
Director of Education, W. H. Howes, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. 1,050
Controller of Civil Supplies, J. Light. 562
Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, $\frac{3}{4}$ days.

GOLD COAST.

See also pp. 814-5.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 25' W. long. and 1° 12' E. long., and is bounded on W. by the French Ivory Coast, on E. by Togoland under French Mandate, on N. by the French Sudan, on S. by the sea. It extends about 324 miles along the Coast line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. The area of the Colony is 23,937 sq. miles, of Ashanti 24,379 sq. miles; of the Northern Territories 30,466 sq. miles, and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041—a total of 57,843 sq. miles.

The climate of the Gold Coast is on the whole hot and damp, although rather cooler than that of most tropical countries within similar latitudes. By the aid of medical science and sanitation it is becoming less unhealthy. The population (March (1942) was: Gold Coast Colony, 1,940,789; Ashanti, 737,072; Northern Territories, 890,170; Togoland, 391,473. Total, 3,959,510, excluding 3,182 Non-Africans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are many Muhammadans, and the number of

Christians is steadily increasing. The great majority of the schools (616 of approved standard and over 1,000 sub-standard) are managed by Churches and Missions, liberally grant-aided by Government. Post-secondary education is provided at Achimota College, built and endowed by Government. In 1943 a grant of £127,000 was made by the Imperial Government to establish a West African Institute of Arts, Industries and Social Science, in the neighbourhood of Achimota College. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. There are 20 hospitals and 15 dispensaries in the Colony. Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Koforidua, Winneba, Cape Coast and Tamale are lighted by electricity, and there are pipe-borne water supplies at Accra, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi, Tamale, Koforidua, Saltpond and Elmina; 5,089 miles of telegraph land wire and 11,218 miles of telephone trunks have been established. Exchanges have been opened in the principal towns and are served by 6,217 miles of underground and overhead line wire. There are wireless posts for inland communication at Accra, Bawku, Eucli, Kumasi, Lawra, Wiawso and Yendi. A Government railway runs from Takoradi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi and thence to Accra (366 miles), with branches (490 miles in all). The Awaso line (46 miles), owned and constructed by the Ministry of Aircraft Production for the carriage of bauxite, is also operated. The mileage of motor roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 2,396 miles, and the mileage of metal and tarred roads now amounts to 592. There are some 3,900 miles of motorable roads which have been constructed and are maintained by the Chiefs. These roads are all motorable during the dry season and have opened up the country in all directions to motor traffic, and ferries have been installed and bridges built whenever necessary. In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi.

The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council, with an unofficial member (Nana Tsibu Darku, O.B.E.) was appointed in 1942. There is a Legislative Council of 15 official and 14 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

In pursuance of the decision to open the Administrative Service to West Africans, K. A. Busia (Ashanti) and A. L. Adu (Twi) were appointed Assistant District Commissioners in July, 1942, and N. F. Ribeiro Ayeh to an administrative post in 1944.

FINANCE.

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Total revenue.....	£6,128,622	£6,782,512
Expenditure.....	5,949,752	6,614,960
Public Debt (March 31) 10,400,000	10,400,000	10,400,000

TRADE.

	1941.	1944.
Total imports.....	£6,268,700	£9,828,094
Total exports.....	13,548,410	12,314,200
	1943.	1944.
Imports from U.K....	3,855,000	4,616,338
Exports to U.K.(1941)	4,279,000	3,342,697

The trade in 1944 was principally with the United Kingdom (62 per cent.), U.S. (20 per cent.).

The principal exports in 1944 were: gold, £4,485,405; cocoa, £3,890,326; manganese

ore, £1,423,491; and diamonds, £659,028. The chief imports (1944) were cotton manufactures, motor spirit and petroleum oils, machinery, tobacco, coal, artificial silk manufactures, metals, iron and steel manufactures, bags and sacks, wheaten flour, rubber tyres and tubes, medicines and drugs, cement and sugar.

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared 1944, 3,106,584 (British 1,837,987).

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Alan C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G. (1941) (and allowance, £1,500).....</i>	<i>£4,500</i>
<i>A.D.C., (vacant).....</i>	<i>450</i>
<i>Colonial Secretary, H. L. G. Gurney, C.M.G.....</i>	<i>2,000</i>
<i>Financial Secretary, G. M. Puckridge, E.D.....</i>	<i>1,550</i>
<i>Under Secretary, V. J. Lynch, M.C.....</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>Chief Justice Sir Walter Harragin, C.M.G., K.C.....</i>	<i>2,300</i>
<i>Puisne Judges, L. E. V. McCarthy; M. H. Martindale; A. C. Smith; J. H. Coussey; C. A. Hooper, C.M.G.; K. A. Korsah, O.B.E.....</i>	<i>each 1,600</i>
<i>Chief Registrar, T. F. Goodman.....</i>	<i>1,050</i>
<i>Attorney-General, A. W. Lewey, K.C.....</i>	<i>1,700</i>
<i>Solicitor-General, R. H. Browne.....</i>	<i>1,250</i>
<i>Accountant-General, E. S. Hector.....</i>	<i>1,300</i>
<i>Chief Assistant, do., R. A. Brown.....</i>	<i>1,050</i>
<i>Auditor, H. V. Cusack.....</i>	<i>1,250</i>
<i>Deputy do., P. H. Jennings.....</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>General Officer Commanding West African Forces, Lieut.-Gen. M. B. Burrows, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.....</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Comdg. Gold Coast Regiment and Inspector of Local Forces, Brigadier J. A. Daniel, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.....</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Director of Med. Services, F. J. C. Johnstone, M.D.....</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<i>Director of Public Works, E. A. Boyce.....</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>General Manager, Railways and Takoradi Harbour Authority, Major C. R. Turner</i>	<i>1,700</i>
<i>Comptroller of Customs, W. E. Conway.....</i>	<i>1,350</i>
<i>Deputy do., P. A. Gummer.....</i>	<i>1,100</i>
<i>Assistant do., F. C. Lander.....</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Chief Commissioners, Lt.-Col. G. H. Gibbs, C.M.G., M.C. (and allowance, £320), £1,600; S. G. Hawkesworth, C.M.G., M.C.; T. R. O. Mangin, C.M.G.....</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<i>Administrative Service (Class I), A. F. E. Fieldgate, C.M.G.; L. W. Judd; Maj. W. R. Gosling, O.B.E.; Paym.-Lt. G. P. H. Bewes, R.N. (ret.); Maj. G. O. Butler, E.D.....</i>	<i>1,400</i>
<i>Administrative Service (Class II), Guthrie Hall; E. A. Burner; G. E. C. Wisdom; E. N. Jones, O.B.E.; W. H. Beeton; J. E. Miller; A. D. W. Skinner, L.S.O.; D. A. Sutherland; W. J. W. Cheesman, M.C.; A. J. Loveridge.....</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Chief Inspector of Labour, (vacant).....</i>	<i>1,400</i>
<i>Chief Inspector of Mines, F. B. Higgins.....</i>	<i>1,400</i>
<i>Director of Prisons, R. H. Dolan.....</i>	<i>1,050</i>
<i>Postmaster-General, J. O. Reilly.....</i>	<i>1,300</i>
<i>Engineer-in-Chief, S. P. Greer.....</i>	<i>1,100</i>
<i>Director of Surveys, Capt. S. C. Saward, M.C., M.M.....</i>	<i>1,250</i>
<i>Commissioner of Police, Capt. R. W. H. Ballantine.....</i>	<i>1,350</i>
<i>Director of Education, G. Power, C.M.G. (and allowance, £270).....</i>	<i>1,350</i>
<i>Chief Conservator of Forests, (vacant)...</i>	<i>1,400</i>
<i>Director of Agriculture, D. H. Urquhart.....</i>	<i>1,400</i>
<i>Director of Geological Survey, Maj. N. R. Junner, M.C.....</i>	<i>1,400</i>

The seat of government is Ψ Accra (population 74,937). The other principal towns are: Ψ Cape Coast (19,689), Ψ Sekondi (22,356), Kumasi (44,627), Tamale (19,495), Koforidua (14,274), Ψ Saltpond (6,368), Ψ Winnebah (13,787), Ψ Axim (5,000), Ψ Elmina (5,000), and Ψ Takoradi (6,000).

Accra, distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days, is governed by a Town Council of 13 members (7 elected and 6 nominated).

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 27, 1866, and is now administered, under the Governor of the Gold Coast, by a Chief Commissioner (who is a Member of the Executive Council of the Gold Coast), with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving Officer, and a staff of 18 District and Assistant District Commissioners.

In January 1935 the *Confederation of Ashanti*, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II., K.B.E. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (Census of 1931) of 578,702 (including non-Africans, 624). In 1943-44 there were 1,542 children in the Government schools, and 23,917 in the assisted and non-assisted mission schools. There are 5 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and 2 Native Authority dispensaries; 1,980 miles of motor roads afford access to all parts of the country. Agriculture is the staple industry; 65,529 tons of cocoa were exported in 1939-40; gold output (1943-44) 254,980 fine oz.; average number employed in mining industry 131 Europeans and 7,868 Africans in 1943-44. In the western parts of the Dependency are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal; this area has been opened up by a trunk motor road from Kumasi to Pamu (130 miles) on the W. frontier *via* Sunyani (80 miles from Kumasi) with branch feeder roads from small villages. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, groundnuts and (in the south) cocoa.

CHIEF TOWN, Kumasi, population, 44,627.
 Chief Commissioner, E. G. Hawkesworth,
 C.M.G., M.O. £1,800
 Assistant Chief Commissioner, L. W.
 Judd. 1,400

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The Northern Territories lie to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat. and are bounded on the west and north by the French possessions, on the east by Togoland and on the south by Ashanti. They came under British Protection in 1901 and are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale, an Assistant Chief Commissioner and 25 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The total area is 30,600 sq. miles (including the Northern Section of the Mandated Territory of Togoland, 41,063 sq. miles), varying in type from the forests in the south of the Krachi district to the rolling open country on the northern frontier. By the Census taken in 1931 the population was 717,275 (including part of

Togoland, as above, 885,400). The principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are largely grown, but principally for local consumption, and with yams form the staple food of the people. Shea-butter and groundnuts are exported to Ashanti, and tobacco and indigo are grown. The live stock industry is the principal source of wealth. There are said to be extensive auriferous areas and gold mining is carried on in the south-western part. There are 2,158 miles of motor roads. Of the indigenous population the majority is pagan, but Muhammadanism is spreading. There are four missions established in the Territory, the White Fathers operating in the North, a Roman Catholic mission in the Mandated Territory and two American Protestant Missions. The two first named manage schools which are assisted by Government grants. At Tamale there is a Government senior-primary boys' boarding school fed by selected pupils from Native Authority schools. There is also a Government training college for teachers for Native Authority village day schools. There is also a small school managed by the Methodist and Presbyterian mission for the children of non-natives of the Protectorate. At Pong-Tamale the Department of Animal Health has a training centre for veterinary pupils. There are 8 hospitals and 16 dispensaries.

CHIEF TOWN, Tamale, population 19,495.
 Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. G. H.
 Gibbs, C.M.G., M.C. £1,700
 Assistant Chief Commissioner, Maj. C. O.
 Butler, E.D. (acting). 1,400

TOGOLAND.

(Under Mandate to France and Great Britain.)

The total area of the former German colony of Togoland is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The French Mandated (Eastern) zone has an area of about 30,000 sq. miles and the western, or British, sphere adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part thereof; there are 4 districts, the administrative centre being Ho (pop. about 4,000). It consists of an area of about 13,041 sq. miles with a population estimated (1942) at 391,473; including 43 Non-Africans.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, situated off the south-eastern coast in China, at the mouth of the Canton River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'—114° 30' E. long., and bounded on the N. by the Shun Chun River.

Hong Kong was invested by Japanese air, sea and land forces, after the attack on Hawaii, and capitulated Dec. 26, 1941; it was re-occupied Aug. 30, 1945.

Hong Kong is an island about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lycemou) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being a peninsula

in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 392 square miles, with a population for 1940 of 1,071,893 (exclusive of refugees from China, estimated at 750,000). The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered 24,125.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 17 square miles. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels. Shipping entered (1938), 15,478,016 tons; (1939), 15,434,934 tons. A railway, 22½ miles in length owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the frontier. In normal times it forms an important link in communications between the Colony and Canton and Hankow, but owing to the Sino-Japanese War all through services between Kowloon and China were suspended. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,809 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 85° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

In 1939 there were 1,289 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 117,575 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) included faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 10 members, together with a Legislative Council of 18 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also an Urban Council in which are vested, *inter alia*, powers of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

FINANCE.

	1938.	1939.
Public revenue	\$36,735,855	\$41,478,052
Public expenditure	37,775,898	37,949,116
Public debt, Jan. 1	11,760,000	11,200,000

\$ = Mexican or British dollar. Exchange rate variable with price of silver.

TRADE.

Hong Kong was the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin. This trade will be re-established at the earliest opportunity.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1940), 428,616.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Colonial Secretary and Officer Administering the Government, Franklin Charles Gimson, C.M.G.

Director of Medical Services, Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, C.M.G., M.D.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

KENYA.

See also p. 814.

Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) is bounded on the North by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia, on the South by Tanganyika Territory, on the East by the Indian Ocean, and "Italian Somaliland" and on the West by Lake Victoria and Uganda Protectorate. The total area is 224,960 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1944) at 3,866,522 (Europeans 32,000, Asiatics 61,000, Arabs 19,000, Africans 3,825,533).

Arabs predominate on the coasts, the majority of the Africans (Bantu and other tribes) living inland. Recent discoveries in the Great Rift Valley, near Mount Olorgesalie, mark the site of one of the most important prehistoric areas in the world; fossils and remains of the Middle Pleistocene age have already been found and excavations were being continued in 1945.

Production, etc.—The northern portion is barren; the eastern portion, between Nairobi and the coast is infertile, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior (particularly in the highlands) and also on the coast. The crops include coffee, wheat, maize, sisal, coco-nuts, sugar, cotton, tea and pyrethrum. Kenya is the world's principal source of supply of pyrethrum seed. In September, 1943, the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya was asked by the British Minister of Supply to send 20,000 lb. of pyrethrum seed to the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare for plantation in Brazil. In November, 1943, 20,000 lb. of seed was collected for export to U.S.S.R. to replant devastated areas in the Caucasus, and consignments have been sent to many parts of the British Empire. There are extensive forests, mainly in the highland, including conifers and hardwoods. Cedars suitable for the pencil industry increase the value of exports. The White (or European) area in the highlands consists of about 7,000,000 acres in strips and blocks of land, convenient both for the railway and the native reserves. Land under European cultivation (1943-44) included 146,000 acres under wheat, 207,686 maize, 188,800 sisal, 80,000 coffee, 15,600 tea and 46,128 pyrethrum. In 1944 there were 330,000 cattle and 297,400 sheep on European holdings. The mineral production includes gold, sodium carbonate and many non-metallic minerals.

Post-war Development.—A comprehensive five-year plan for the development of the natural resources of Kenya is being put into operation by the Kenya Development and Reconstruction Authority. The proposals include soil conservation and agricultural development, the establishment of agricultural training schools for Africans, housing schemes for government employees, hydrographic surveys and the development of water supplies.

Communications.—The postal service handled 23,949,700 postal packets in 1944. The telegraph and telephone system has 3,125 miles of line. A cable connects Mombasa with

Zanzibar, and a wireless station at Nairobi works direct with England. There is a coast wireless station at Mombasa and communications with South Africa are also available by a Government landline. Telephone communication exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony. The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open lines of 1,625 miles, made up as follows:—*Main Line* (Mombasa—Kampala) 879 miles; *Principal lines*—Nakuru Junction—Kisumu 134 miles, Tororo—Soroti (100 miles), Voi—Kahe Junction (92 miles); *Minor and Branch Lines*, Rongai—Lake Solai (27), Kisumu—Butero (43), Leseru—Kitale (42), Mbulamuti—Namasakali (19), Kampala—Port Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Konza—Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by Government. In addition, the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 3,763 miles.

The *Great North Road* runs from Northern Rhodesia to Kenya and was reconstructed in 1941-42. The total length is 928 miles, of which 810 miles are in Tanganyika and 118 miles run from the South Kenya border to Nairobi.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£6,801,860	£7,734,333
Expenditure.....	6,782,466	7,629,088
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1942).....	4,328,792	4,453,293
Ditto Railways and Harbours.....	13,251,808	...

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Imports (Kenya and Uganda).....	£14,581,248	£15,029,822
Exports (do.).....	9,898,453	16,046,025

TRADE WITH U.K., 1944.

Class.	From U.K.	To U.K.
I.....	£180,641	£995,115
II.....	787	1,391,693
III.....	2,842,618	23,274

Total..... £3,024,046 £2,409,082

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, and the principal imports are cotton piece goods and manufactures, textiles and textile manufactures, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements; china and glass ware; motor lorries, parts and accessories, industrial machinery, and wearing apparel. The principal exports from Kenya are coffee, gold, tea, maize, sugar, sisal, pyrethrum, wattle-bark, and pencil slate (cedarwood).

Government.—Kenya is a Crown Colony, under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is assisted by an Executive Council of 5 official and 3 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council of 11 *ex officio* members, 9 nominated official members, 11 European elected members, 5 Indian elected members, 1 Arab elected member, 2 nominated unofficial members representing the African community; a total of 40 members, inclusive of the Governor as President.

Eluid Wambu Mathu, the first African to become a member of the Legislature, took his seat as M.L.C. on Oct. 11, 1944.

Kenya Protectorate is under the same government. It consists of the mainland dominion of the Sultan of Zanzibar (a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the island of the Lamu Archipelago), for which Kenya Colony pays the Sultan a rent of £10,000 per annum. The Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces and 3 extra-provincial districts. The 4 Provinces are:—

- (1) *Nyanza* (North, South and Central Kavirondo, Kericho, and Kisumu-Londiani).
- (2) *Rift Valley* (Nakuru, Ravine, Baringo, Naivasha, Laikipia, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo, Trans-Uzoia and West Suk).
- (3) *Central* (Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, South and North Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Machakos, and Kitui).
- (4) *Coast* (Digo, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu and Voi).

The 3 extra-provincial districts are:—

- (1) *Northern Frontier* (Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir, and Tlemugger).

- (2) *Turkana*.

- (3) *Masan* (Ngong and Kajiado).

The Supreme Court is situated at Nairobi and meets also at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and at other places when necessary. In all cases to which natives are parties local ideas and customs are considered. The Legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout the Colony and Protectorate.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C., born 1890, apptd. 1944 (all allowances £3,500).....</i>	£5,000
<i>A.D.C., Capt. H. D. Scott.....</i>	400
<i>Private Sec., J. Holland-Martin.....</i>	450
<i>Chief Secretary, Gilbert McCall Rennie, C.M.G., M.C.....</i>	2,000
<i>Provincial Commissioners (four in number)..... each</i>	1,350
<i>Deputy Provincial Commissioners (five in number)..... each</i>	£1,100
<i>District Officers (one hundred and seven in number).....</i>	£50
<i>Attorney-Gen., S. W. P. Foster Sutton, O.B.E., K.C.....</i>	1,800
<i>Financial Secretary, J. F. G. Troughton, M.B.E.....</i>	£1,600
<i>Chief Native Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. S. Marchant, C.M.G.....</i>	1,450
<i>Deputy Chief Secretary, E. R. E. Surridge.....</i>	1,350
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. N. M. MacLennan.....</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Agriculture, D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.....</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Education, R. S. Foster, O.B.E.</i>	1,500
<i>General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Sir Reginald Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E.....</i>	2,500
<i>Director of Public Works (vacant).....</i>	1,350
<i>Commissioner of Customs, A. W. Northrop</i>	1,400
<i>Commissioner of Lands and Settlement, C. E. Mortimer, C.B.E.....</i>	1,350
<i>Conservator of Forests, J. C. Rammell.....</i>	1,200
<i>Solicitor-General, T. A. Brown.....</i>	1,200

<i>Director of Veterinary Services, R. Daubney, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.R.O.V.S.</i> . . .	1,300
<i>Postmaster-General, H. C. Willbourn, M.C.</i> . . .	1,600
<i>Commissioner of Mines, R. Pedraza</i> . . .	1,200
<i>Auditor, W. P. Nasou</i> . . .	1,350
<i>Director, British East Africa Meteorological Service, A. Walter, O.B.E.</i> . . .	1,500
<i>Game Warden, Capt. A. T. A. Ritchie, O.B.E., M.C.</i> . . .	£840 to 1,000
<i>Commissioner of Income Tax, J. C. Mundy</i> . . .	1,350
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Sheidan</i> . . .	2,400
<i>Puisne Judges, J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., V.D.; R. S. Thacker; T. D. M. Bartley</i> each	1,450
<i>Resident Magistrates (six in number)</i> each	£600 to 1,000
<i>Commissioner of Police, W. S. Gulloch</i> . . .	1,350
<i>Commissioner of Prisons, G. H. Heaton</i> . . .	1,000
<i>Registrar-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. B. Cumming</i> . . .	1,050
<i>Government Printer, G. H. Braithwaite, O.B.E.</i> . . .	£840 to 920
<i>Labour Commissioner, E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E.</i> . . .	1,000
<i>Port Manager, Capt. C. W. Hamley, R.N. (ret.)</i> . . .	1,000
<i>Accountant-General, H. J. Webster, O.B.E. (+ allowance £150)</i> . . .	1,200

Kenya Government Agency, 25 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, possesses a Cathedral (All Saints) and is the central station of the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours. There are about 2,000 European farmers throughout the Colony, the most closely settled part being the good coffee soil near Nairobi. ΨMombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa; other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru, ΨMalindi, and ΨLamu.

Nairobi; transit (*Peace Time*), about 20 days by sea; by air, 3 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(See *BRITISH WEST INDIES*.)

MALAYA.

On Oct. 10, 1945, it was stated in the House of Commons that it was the intention of H.M. Government to enable Malaya to achieve in due course self-government within the British Empire. The following steps are proposed:—

(1) The creation of a Malayan Union consisting of the 9 Malay States of Johore, Kelantan, Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu; and of the British territories of Penang (with Province Wellesley) and Malacca.

(2) The constitution of Singapore as a separate Colony (the question of eventual union to be a matter of ultimate decision by the governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore).

(3) The appointment of a special British representative to arrange agreements with the Malayan rulers for the establishment of the Malayan Union.

[*British Representative*, Sir Harold MacMichael, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (formerly *High Commissioner for Palestine*)].

(4) The creation of a Malayan Union, citizenship for which the qualification would be birth in Malaya or a suitable period of residence, with equal citizenship rights for all.

(5) The peoples of the British territory of Penang (including Province Wellesley), and of Malacca to retain their rights as British citizens—the Territories entering the Union as British Settlements.

SINGAPORE AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

There are 4 Settlements—Singapore (including the Cocos or Keeling Islands and Christmas Island); Penang (including Province Wellesley); Malacca; and Labuan (off the coast of Borneo). These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,356 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1938) of 1,357,854.

Straits Settlements lie between 1° and 5° north of the Equator and there is little variation in the temperature. There are no well-marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year. The climate of the colony is healthy.

	1941.	1942.
Public revenue . . .	\$41,263,425	\$52,331,000
Public expenditure . . .	\$2,955,475	51,934,500
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1940):—		
3% S.S. Local Loan (1962-72).		\$30,000,000
3% Local War Loan (1952-59)		25,000,000
\$=Straits Settlement Dollar. Exchange Rate (1939) \$8.514 to \$8.629=1s.		

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 26 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 220 square miles, and a population (1938) of 720,200. Singapore was in the 13th and 14th centuries a Malay city of importance till it was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. It then remained waste till the present Settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggong, Chief of Singapore, of the site of a factory, in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the Island in perpetuity, this being accepted by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland of the same year. The town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 17' N. and long. 103° 50' E., had 520,164 inhabitants in 1937. The island surrendered to the Japanese Feb. 15, 1942; it was restored to British rule on Sept. 9, 1945.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon. On Feb. 1, 1886, they were placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1902 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. The 20 islands lie between lat. 11° 50' to 12° 45' S., long. 96° 50' E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by ½ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the north-eastern part of the group. The population numbers (1931), 1,142.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 223 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 60 square miles and a population of 1,129 (1938). A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1938 was 159,899 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (pop. 1938, 236,955), on the eastern side of which is George Town, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (pop. 1938, 164,502). Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 11 broad, with an area of 110 square miles, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. $5^{\circ}28'N.$, long. $100^{\circ}21'E.$, and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 31 miles in length with an area of 290 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, rubber, and coconut plantations.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 640 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra. The population in 1938 was 225,282.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo (and 725 miles from Singapore) in $5^{\circ}23'N.$ lat. and $115^{\circ}15'E.$ long. Its area is about 35 square miles and its population is 8,644 (1938). It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited and was incorporated in the Straits Settlements in 1907, becoming a separate Settlement in 1912. The trade of the island is mainly in camphor, sugar, wax, rubber and hides. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. The island was recovered from the Japanese by Allied Forces under General MacArthur the supreme allied commander, in June, 1945.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. The total area of the Federation is 27,540 square miles, with a population in 1940 of 2,169,313. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 141,662; Ipoh (Perak), 66,758; Taiping (Perak), 39,412; Seremban (N.S.), 28,267 and Klang (Sel.), 28,141.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast.

There are 1,068 route miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (121 miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Perlis-Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siam State Railways communicating with Bangkok. The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a cause-

way. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan, terminating at Tumpat. At Sungai Golok (Thailand Territory) this line is connected with the Siam State Railways. There are 3,067 miles of metalled roads, 227 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,542 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

Climate.—Temperature shows little variation throughout the year. The days are sometimes oppressive, owing to the high humidity, but the nights are generally cool. The mean maximum shade temperature is about $90^{\circ}F.$ inland, and rather lower on the coasts, while the mean minimum is about $72^{\circ}F.$ inland, and a little higher on the coasts. The average yearly rainfall varies from about 65 inches in the driest parts to 165 inches in the wettest. There are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, but there are well-marked seasonal variations in the rainfall. On the West Coast and inland the equinoctial seasons have higher rainfalls than are experienced during the S.W. and S.E. monsoons. The full force of the S.W. monsoon is not felt so far south, but violent squalls of short duration (known as "Sumatras") are not infrequent between April and September; they occur almost invariably at night or in the early morning. On the East coast, during the N.E. monsoon which prevails from November to March, heavy rains and strong winds are experienced, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry. Apart from the rainfall associated with the N.E. monsoon, the greater part of the rainfall in Malaya occurs in the form of torrential showers which are generally quite local and are frequently associated with thunder and lightning.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*via* Penang).

OTHER STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Brunei:—

JOHORE lies at the extreme S. of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded N. by Pahang, N.W. by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, W. by the Straits of Malacca, S. by the Straits of Tebran and E. by the China Sea. The area is about 7,500 square miles (about the size of Wales) and the population (1939) was estimated at 778,990. The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State. There are 914 miles of metalled road. The capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 27,000.

KEDAH, between $5^{\circ}05' - 5^{\circ}40'N.$, lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1939 was 484,933, and the approximate area 3,660 sq. miles. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 25,354.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is about 55,446, of whom 44,360 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River.

KELANTAN lies between $4^{\circ}32' - 6^{\circ}25'N.$ and $101^{\circ}19' - 102^{\circ}37'E.$ on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 118 miles and a breadth of 88 miles. The total area is 5,750 square miles; population (1931 Census) 362,517, estimated (1939) at 393,583.

The capital, Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 14,843 (1931).

TRINGCANU, between $3^{\circ} 53'$ and $5^{\circ} 51'$ N. and $102^{\circ} 23' - 103^{\circ} 30'$ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,052 square miles. Population (1931), 179,789. The capital, Tringganu, on the river of that name, contains 14,000 inhabitants.

BRUNEI is a native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,225 square miles, the population being 30,135 (April, 1931) of whom 26,972 are Malays and Bornean races; estimated population (Dec. 31, 1939) 39,387. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 12,000. Brunei was recovered from the Japanese by Allied forces in June, 1945.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of $91\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan* disaster in 1889 and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on April 26, 1931, was 241,621.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. For 44 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Malta was again besieged in the late war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies, the *George Cross* being awarded to the island in April, 1942. From June, 1940, when Italy entered the War on the side of Germany, there were 3,339 alerts and the losses inflicted on the island were:—

Civilians.	Houses
Killed 1,493	Destroyed 5,316
Seriously injured 1,843	Uninhabitable 9,610
Injured 1,921	Damaged 13,052
Total 5,257	Total 27,978

Casualties in the garrison from 1940-43 were 432 killed and 190 wounded.

Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £20,000,000 for restoring war damage and for rebuilding after the war.

The King visited Malta on Trinity Sunday (June 20), 1943, and expressed his appreciation of the fortitude of the Islanders.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The maximum mean temperature for the summer months in 1938 (June, July, August and September) was $81^{\circ} 9'$. In winter the maximum mean temperature was $58^{\circ} 2'$. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes, onions and cummin seed. Wheat, barley, clover, maize and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry land, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities considerable progress had been made with the local livestock industry. The principal occupations of the people are in connexion with agriculture and fishing.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 682, but its suburb, Rabat, has 9,050 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University (250 students) and a Lyceum (705 students); 91 Government elementary schools, 7 secondary schools; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 61 private schools, of which 8 receive grants-in-aid from the Government. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The English language is the official language of administration and the Maltese language is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general intercourse in the islands. Provision has been made by Ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings before any Court where any party or any accused person is a person who does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

The Letters Patent of February 4, 1939, re-established representative government in Malta. They provide for an Executive Council consisting of 5 *ex-officio* members and such other nominated members as the Governor may appoint; and of a Council of Government consisting of 5 *ex-officio* members, 3 official members, 10 elected members, and 2 members nominated by the Governor.

	1943 44.	1944-45.
Public revenue... (a)	£4,026,373	(a) £3,379,903
Expenditure....	3,731,831	3,693,034

(a) Includes Imperial Grants-in-Aid of Administration Deficit, £2,250,000 in 1942-43.

£1,350,000 in 1943-44, and £154,500 in 1944-45.

British coins and notes, Bank of England notes of £1 and 10s. and local currency notes are legal tender.

	1938.	1939.
Imports	£3,866,138	£4,140,049
Exports	687,387	659,642
Exports to U.K.	116,841	142,254
	1942.	1943.
Imports from U.K.	808,000	2,094,000

The principal imports for home consumption are textiles, cattle foods, wheat and wheat flour, metals and manufactures thereof, coal, motor spirit, sugar and wines. Chief exports of local origin are potatoes, onions and hides and skins.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population, (1931) 22,779. On Sept. 13, 1942, in the bomb-scarred city of Valletta, amid the ruins of Palace Square, Viscount Gort, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, handed to the Chief Justice the George Cross conferred upon the people of the Island by the King-Emperor in April, 1942.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the siege by the Turks in 1565.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Edmond C. A. Schreiber, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Sept. 1944) £5,000
Vice-Admiral, Malta, and Flag Officer, Central Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.

Commanding Troops, Maj.-Gen. W. Robb, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Air Officer, Commanding R.A.F., Air Vice-Marshal K. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., A.F.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members—The Lieutenant-Governor; The Legal Secretary; The Attorney-General; The Treasurer; and The Secretary to Government.

Nominated Members—D. G. Maurice; M. H. Dorman; C. Cassar Torreggiani; E. Staines.

Clerk to the Council.—P. P. de Cesare, I.S.O. (acting).

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members—The Lieutenant-Governor; The Legal Secretary; The Attorney-General; The Treasurer; and The Secretary to Government.

Official Members—(3).

Elected Members—(10).

Nominated Members—(2).

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir David Callendar Campbell, C.M.G. (1943)..... £2,000

Legal Secretary, E. F. Bell..... 1,200

Attorney-General, L. Galea, LL.D..... 950

Treasurer and Director of Contracts, E. Cuschieri..... 620

Secretary to Government, E. Camilleri, O.B.E..... 700

Assistants to the Lieut.-Governor, D. G. Maurice; M. H. Dorman..... 1,000

Chief Govt. Med. Officer, (vacant)..... 700

Director of Education, J. Brennan..... 600

Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Agius..... 600

Director of Public Works, C. Micallef, A. & C.E..... 600

Director of Agriculture, R. Biasini..... 500

Manager, Water, Electrical and Telephones Dept., A. S. Mortimer, M.B.E.... 700

Commissioner of Police, J. E. Axisa, O.B.E. 600

Rector of the University, Prof. Hon. R. V. Galea, O.B.E., A. & C.E..... 550

Auditor, Major S. Samut Tagliarferro.... 550

Postmaster-General, J. M. Borg Cardona. 500

Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir George Borg, M.B.E., LL.D..... 1,400

Judges, Dr. E. Ganado; Dr. L. A. Camilleri; Dr. A. J. Montanaro Gauci; Dr. W. Harding, B.Litt.; Dr. S. Schembri; Dr. T. Goudier..... each 800

Town Planning Consultants, Austen St. B. Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.; R. P. S. Hubbard, A.R.I.B.A.

Trade Commissioner in London, Lt.-Col. A. V. Agius, M.C., T.D., 39 St. James's Street, S.W.x.

Commissioner for Malta in Australia, Capt. H. C. Curmi, O.B.E., 108 Queen Street, Melbourne.

Representative of the British Council, Maj. A. Cathcart Bruce, The British Institute in Malta, Auberge d'Aragon, Valetta.

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and 241 Marseilles about 2,600; transit overland, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'-57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58' -20° 33', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1944 was 425,777, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and natives of mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 184,953 acres, 121,857 are under sugar, about 20,000 under fibre, 23,000 under maize and 20,016 under other crops.

Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1882 was particularly severe; a cyclone lasted from March 5 to 7, 1931, and did considerable damage to sugar plantations and buildings. On Jan. 16, 1945, the island was laid waste by another cyclone, as violent as that of 1892.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands,

and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1939, amounted to 1,553,691 tons. In 1941 there were 147 miles of railway (134 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 13 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 59 post-offices, 43 telegraph offices and 9 telephone exchange offices in the island, with 492 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 3,144 miles telephone wires (Government).

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The estimated expenditure on education for 1945-46 is Rs. 2,193,571.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

CAPITAL. Port Louis. Population (1944), 57,466; other centres are Curepipe (27,468), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (26,612), Phoenix Vacoas (12,927), Quatre Bouines (12,100) and Port Mahebourg (9,919).

FINANCE.

	1942-43	1943-44.
Public revenue . . .	Rs. 32,585,072	Rs. 37,578,893
Public expenditure . .	31,051,511	29,876,532
Net public debt . . .	31,055,778	34,224,990
Rs. = Indian Rupees. £1 = Rs. 13.33.		

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total imports . . .	Rs. 32,006,000	Rs. 65,707,000
Total exports . . .	54,715,000	50,677,000
Imports from U.K. . .	£632,000	£1,096,000
Exports to U.K. . .	Rs. 14,995,216	Rs. 3,268,697

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere; 78 per cent. trade of the island was with Great Britain and British Dominions in 1944.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief,</i> His Excellency Sir Henry (Charles) Donald Cleveland Mackenzie- Kennedy, K.C.M.G. (1942)	Rs. 60,000
<i>Private Secretary and A.D.C.,</i> Capt. W. W. Powell	5,500
<i>O.C. Troops,</i> Col. R. E. S. Yeldham, O.B.E.	
<i>Colonial Secretary,</i> S. Moody, C.M.G., O.B.E.	21,000
<i>Financial Secretary,</i> K. S. J. Chamberlain	15,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries,</i> K. W. S. Mackenzie, Rs. 9,500; (and 2 vacancies) <i>Procureur and Advocate General,</i> (vacant)	9,000
<i>Director of Agriculture,</i> G. E. Bodkin, C.B.E.	18,000
<i>Comptroller of Customs and Harbour</i> <i>Master,</i> T. F. Doyle	16,665
<i>Labour Commissioner,</i> R. C. Wilkinson <i>Director of Public Works and Surveys,</i> A. Vallet	13,500
<i>Registrar-General,</i> H. Herchenroder . .	15,000
<i>Auditor,</i> F. R. Collins	12,500
	12,000

<i>Director, Medical and Health Department,</i> A. Rankine, M.C.	20,250
<i>Accountant General,</i> S. M. Rich	10,000
<i>Director of Education,</i> C. J. Oppen . . .	18,000
<i>Director of Electricity and Telephones,</i> T. Williams	13,500
<i>Conservator of Forests,</i> J. E. A. Carver .	12,000
<i>Director of Observatory,</i> N. R. McCurdy	£1,000
<i>Commissioner of Police,</i> R. Tottenham	Rs. 13,500
<i>Postmaster-General,</i> M. E. Perombelon, I.S.O.	10,000
<i>Poll Tax Commissioner,</i> T. R. Robertson	13,500
<i>Government Printer,</i> J. H. Bowkett . .	7,500
<i>Chief Judge,</i> His Hon. Sir Charlton A. G. Lane	24,000
<i>Puisne Judges,</i> His Hon. J. G. Espitalier-Noel; His Hon. F. Herchenroder, K.C.; His Hon. W. E. Howard-Flinders each	15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

Rodrigues, 350 miles north-east of Mauritius. Area, 40 square miles. Population (Census 1944), 11,885. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, G. Lalouette Rs. 6,000

Other Dependencies—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which *Diego Garcia* (pop. 1937, 445), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon and Trois Frères. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47 square miles, with a population (1944) of 1,578.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 30 to 35 days.

NIGERIA.

See also pp. 814-5.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benue, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east. The Colony is a small strip of land running along the coast on either side of and including Lagos. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in three main divisions, the Northern Provinces, coinciding with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and the Eastern and Western Provinces coinciding with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory (including the portion of the Cameroons under British Mandate) is about 372,674 sq. miles, and the population is 20,588,840.

There is an Executive Council, to which 3 unofficial members (Sir Adeyemo Alakija, C.B.E., S. B. Rhodes, C.B.E., and G. H. Aveazhat, C.M.G.) were added in 1942, and a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Protectorate with control over Protectorate Government expenditure in the Northern Provinces. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 28 official members, not more than 3 nominated official members, 6 elected

members, and not more than 15 nominated unofficial members. The Legislative Council was engaged in considering the Governor's proposals for reform of the constitution in 1945. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces. The Provinces are each administered by a Chief Commissioner, with Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan; the Colony is administered by a Commissioner. The Protectorate is divided into 23 Provinces, each under a Resident.

The climate is marked by a dry season from about October to April, characterised by the *harmattan*, a dry north-easterly wind accompanied by a thick haze composed chiefly of dust; the rainy season fills the remainder of the year. The conditions of living have been greatly improved during recent years, affording possibilities of good health during temporary residence. Medical and sanitary efforts have effected many changes and considerable areas of swamp have been reclaimed. A grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of £258,000 was authorised in August, 1944, to finance a scheme to improve leprosy control over a period of five years. A 10-year plan of development, to cost £40,000,000, towards which the Colonial Development Fund had already granted £6,945,000, was approved in 1945.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, kola-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation comprising (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (700 miles), and extension to Nguru (143 miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles), from Zaria to the tin fields (Jos) (133 miles, light railway); from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles), and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles); (2) an Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafanchan junction (mile 458) with the tinfields (Jos), 62½ miles. Centres of trade are Lagos (pop. 1939, 167,000), Abeokuta, Ibadan (320,000), Oshogbo (31,000), Ilorin (45,000), Zaria (30,000), Kano (81,000), Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

Thirty aerodromes, accommodating the largest aircraft, have been constructed in Nigeria since the outbreak of war in 1939.

FINANCE.

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Revenue.....	£10,913,200	£10,444,757
Expenditure.....	9,976,937	10,132,600
Public Debt.....	24,764,599	24,764,599

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total imports.....	£18,567,694	£18,504,070
Total exports.....	15,436,949	17,929,384
	13,586,017	10,714,457

The principal imports (1944) were cotton goods (£7,056,647), provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, motor-cars and lorries, motor spirit, cement and bags and sacks. The principal exports were tin ore (£2,823,599), palm kernels (£3,636,569), palm oil (£2,029,511), ground nuts (£2,012,895), cocoa (£1,337,563), hides and skins (£6,555,913) and cotton lint (£263,893).

TRADE WITH U.K., 1944.

Class.		
	From U.K.	To U.K.
I.....	£700,644	£807,247
II.....	53,275	12,971,472
III.....	7,204,223	89,458

Total..... £7,958,122 £13,868,176

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G. (Dec. 18, 1943)..... (and £1,750 duty pay) £6,500

Chief Justice, Sir John Verity..... 2,300

Chief Sec. to the Government, George Beresford Stooke, C.M.G..... 2,700

Development Sec., F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G..... 1,850

Deputy Chief Secretary, T. Hoskyns-Abraham, C.M.G..... 1,700

Administrative Sec., G. F. T. Colby... 1,700

Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces (Kaduna), Sir John R. Patterson, K.B.E., C.M.G..... 2,700

Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces (Enugu), F. B. Carr, C.M.G..... 2,000

Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces (Ibadan), Sir Gerald Charles Whiteley, C.M.G..... 2,000

Attorney-General (vacant)..... 1,900

Financial Secretary, T. Phillipson..... 2,000

Deputy Financial Secretary, C. Watts..... 1,500

Director of Medical Services, J. W. P. Harkness, C.M.G., O.B.E..... 2,000

Director of Education, R. A. McL. Davidson..... 1,750

Puisne Judges, F. H. Baker; N. J. Brooke; C. C. Francis..... each £1,600

Director of Marine, Capt. A. V. P. Ivey, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R..... 1,600

Comptroller of Customs and Excise, J. McLagan, O.B.E..... 1,500

Administrative Service (Staff Grade), Comdr. J. H. Carrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.; J. J. Emberton, C.M.G., M.C.; Capt. E. W. Thompson, M.C.; F. M. Noad; E. A. Miller; Maj. H. P. James; Maj. R. L. Bowen, M.C.; G. B. Williams, M.C.; J. A. Mackenzie each £1,600

General Manager, Nigerian Railway, A. J. F. Bunning..... 2,000

Director of Public Works, H. E. Walker, O.B.E..... 1,800

Director of Agriculture, A. G. Beattie... 1,750

Commissioner of Lands and Director of Surveys, N. S. Clouston, O.B.E..... 1,600

Postmaster-General, J. A. Gundry..... 1,450

Commissioner of Police, W. C. C. King, C.M.G..... 1,500

Chief Commissioner of Forests, Capt. L. Nicholls, M.C..... 1,600

Auditor, H. W. Drake, C.B.E..... 1,400

Accountant-General, (vacant)..... 1,300

Director, Geological Survey, Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E..... 1,400

Commissioner of Labour, E. A. Miller... 1,600

Industrial Adviser, (vacant)..... 1,400

Chief Inspector of Mines, B. E. Frayling, O.B.E..... 1,400

Director of Veterinary Services, R. J. Simons, O.B.E..... 1,400

Director of Prisons, Lt.-Col. V. L. Mabb, O.B.E., M.C., E.D..... 1,400

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 14 to 15 days.

CAMEROONS.

(Cameroons under British Mandate.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2° - 12° $30'$ N. lat. and 8° $30'$ - 16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles) and in 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates. The Cameroons under British Mandate marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. The population of the British sphere is 831,103.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 2° - 12° $30'$ N. lat. and 8° $30'$ - 14° $45'$ E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922.

Cameroons under British mandate is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue; the Southern section forms a separate Province, known as the *Cameroons Province*, with headquarters at Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province, are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture.

Cameroons Province is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile.

The sea ports Ψ Victoria and Ψ Tiko are connected with Buea by motor road.

Buea, population (estimated) 3,000.

The chief exports are cocoa, palm kernels, rubber, and bananas (fresh and dried), and mahogany; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, tobacco, ironware and salt.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

See also p. 814.

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiluta and Chilwa and the River Ruw (a tributary of the Shiré) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shiré Highlands and Mlanje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique).

Nyasaland has a total area of 47,950 sq. miles (land area, 37,374) with a population (July, 1945) of 2,283,357, including 1,948 Europeans and 2,940 Asiatics.

The chief products of the Protectorate are coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea, chillies, rubber, rice, maize and ground nuts.

A Joint Development Adviser has been appointed for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to deal with plans for social and economic development. A free grant has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of a maximum amount of £345,000 to enable the Protectorate government to carry out proposals recommended by the Nyasaland Post War Development Committee for a comprehensive 5 year plan of educational extension.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. Those councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the provincial commissioner. It is also intended at a later stage to establish an African council for the whole Protectorate.

For internal communications there are on Lake Nyasa four steamers and a sea-going motor launch. There is a 3' 6" gauge railway system extending from the port of Beira, in Portuguese E. Africa, to Chipoka on Lake Nyasa (496 miles), crossing the Zambesi River at Sena (199 miles) by the Lower Zambesi Bridge and passing through Blantyre (353 miles). Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,856. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre *via* Tete (Portuguese E. Africa) is open and is freely used. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *via* Salisbury. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Tukuyu, in Tanganyika. *Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways* operate regular services between Blantyre and Fort Jameson *via* Lilongwe (connecting with the services at Salisbury) and between Blantyre and Beira. There are full-sized aerodromes at Chilika (11 miles from Blantyre), Zomba and Lilongwe, and landing-grounds have been prepared at most district headquarters.

The seat of Government is Zomba (pop. 1937, 3,000), other centres being, Blantyre; in the Shiré highlands, where the Protectorate partly bisects Portuguese East Africa (6,000), Limbe, Ψ Fort Johnston and Ψ Lilongwe (on Lake Nyasa) and Mlanje.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£1,029,050	£1,029,282
Expenditure.....	1,175,614	*1,032,194
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1944).....	...	3,779,161

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Imports (excl. transit) £1,238,790		£1,620,703
Exports (excl. transit) £379,401		1,502,343
Imports from U.K. ... 302,103		370,743
Exports to U.K. 1,005,205		1,050,301

The principal exports are tobacco, tea, cotton, soya beans and sisal fibre. The principal imports are soft goods (mainly cotton piece-goods), machinery, and other metal manufactures.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Edmund Charles

Richards, K.C.M.G. (1942) (with allow-

ance £500)..... £2,500

Chief Secretary, Frank Leslie Brown,

C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C..... 1,500

Financial Secretary, G. H. Adams, C.B.E. 1,300

* Including £635,000 to Reserve.

<i>Labour Commissioner</i> , M. E. Leslie.....	£1,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Edward Enoch Jenkins...	1,600
<i>Attorney-General</i> , C. Mathew.....	1,300
<i>Development Adviser</i> (for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia), G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.	
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , T. A. Austin	1,300
<i>Director of Education</i> , R. H. W. Wisdom.	1,100
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , G. W. Nye, O.B.E.	1,100
<i>Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province</i> , D. W. Saunders-Jones, O.B.E....	1,200
<i>Provincial Commissioner, Central Province</i> , J. M. Ellis, O.B.E.....	1,200
<i>Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province</i> , H. C. J. Barker.....	1,200
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , H. R. Price....	1,100
<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> , F. J. Lock, O.B.E.	1,000
<i>Auditor</i> , F. S. Williams, O.B.E.....	1,000
<i>Govt. Printer</i> , E. G. B. Dunn.....	£600 to 720
<i>Lands Officer</i> , W. G. Alcock.....	£525 to 840
<i>Commissioner of Police and Principal Immigration Officer</i> , M. L. Fraser....	1,000
<i>Postmaster-General</i> (vacant).....	920
<i>Geologist</i> (vacant).....	920
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , J. B. Clements, O.B.E., B.Sc.....	920
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer</i> , John de Meza, M.B., C.V.S.....	920
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , H. W. Claxton, O.B.E.	920
<i>Trade Enquiry Office in London</i> , The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Rhodesia House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2	

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(Western Pacific High Commission.)

<i>High Commissioner</i> , His Excellency Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G., born 1899, apptd. 1944.....	£1,400
(In addition to £3,250 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)	
<i>Secretary to High Commission</i> , H. H. Vassell, O.B.E. (House Allowance £75).....	£700 to 800
<i>Chief Judicial Commissioner</i> , His Honour Sir C. R. W. Seton, M.C. (In addition to £1,350 as C.J. of Fiji).....	£400
<i>Puisne Judge</i> , J. B. Thomson.	
<i>Asst. Sec. to High Commission</i> , P. D. Macdonald (House Allowance £75).....	£450
<i>Chief Clerk and Accountant</i> , L. E. Ambler.....	£450 to 600

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) Tonga; (4) The New Hebrides; (5) Pitcairn Island.

(1) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. *The Gilbert Group*, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 26 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abalag (Northern Gilberts), Tarawa, Malana, Abemama, Kuria and Aranuka (Central) and Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beri, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae (Southern Gilberts), with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the *Ellice Group* of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutua, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nuna-

kita) between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179-58° E. longitude. *Ocean Island* (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1938) 233 Europeans, 722 Asiatics (684 on Ocean Island), and 33,748 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1942-43), £51,600; expenditure, £70,500; imports (1938-39), £178,770; exports, £279,450.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 159° 13' W., and *Washington Island*, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop. (1938), 32 Europeans, chiefly in connexion with Pacific cable station, 305 Pacific Islanders in copra industry and 25 Asiatics. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916. *Christmas Island* (1° 59' N. lat. 157° 30' W. long.), 164 miles S.E. by E. of Fanning Island, was included in 1910. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the *Phoenix Islands* (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S., and 171° and 174° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under Anglo-American Pact, Aug. 10, 1938.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice

Islands, Lt.-Col. V. Fox-Strangways (and £400 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(2) *The British Solomon Islands Protectorate*, established in 1893, includes the Southern Solomon Islands, the Santa Cruz Group, and since 1900 the Northern Islands (Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, S. and S.E. of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, which were transferred by treaty from Germany. The Protectorate is situated between 5°-12° 30' S. lat. and 155°-170° E. long., and extends from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island (Santa Cruz Group) for a distance of 900 miles and N. and S. from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island (430 miles) in an ocean area of 250,000 square miles. It has a total land area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 478 Europeans, 173 Asiatics, and 93,415 natives. *The Southern Solomon Islands* include Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its dependencies. *The Santa Cruz Group* includes Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, Cherry, Mitre, Sikaiana, Rennell and Bellona. The revenue in 1940-41 was £51,320, and the expenditure £65,850; exports 1940-41 £132,000 imports, (1939-40) £189,772. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Guadalcanal was invaded in 1942 by Japan. Aggressive action by U.S. troops checked the advance, and a fierce struggle, including the naval victory of the U.S. fleet (Nov. 13-15, 1942) restored the islands to their former owners.

Resident Commissioner, British Solomon Islands,

Lt.-Col. Owen C. Noel, O.B.E. (July 20, 1943).

(3) *The Tongan or Friendly Islands*.—A Protectorate over the Tongan Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18, 1900. These islands are situated, in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 300 miles therefrom, with an area of 250 square miles, and population (1942) of 300 Europeans, 85 other races, 460

§ The two Northernmost Solomon Islands and certain dependencies are part of the mandated New Guinea administration (see p. 769.)

half-castes. 37,996 Tongans, a total of 39,191 were discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao, and Niuafoou or Good Hope Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918 (Hon. consort, Hon. Uiliami Tugo, Premier since 1923, died July 20, 1941). There is a legislative assembly of 22 members, elected triennially. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared, owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue 1942-43 £A116,180; expenditure £A99,375. There is no debt. Total imports (1942) £A144,110; total exports £A119,850. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1939 was 154,760 tons.

Agent and Consul, C. W. T. Johnson, O.B.E.

(and duty allowance £200) £800 to £1,000
(4) *The New Hebrides Condominium* (see pp. 845-6).

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W., is nearly equidistant from Australia and America. It was discovered by Carteret in 1767 but remained uninhabited until 1790 when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* with some women from Otahite. In 1856 the inhabitants numbering 192 were removed at their own request to Norfolk Island, but 40 of them returned to Pitcairn. The islands of Henderson, Ducie and Oeno were annexed to Pitcairn in 1902. Area, 2 sq. miles. *Chief Magistrate*, R. E. Christian.

(6) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

PALESTINE.

Eretz Yisrael (Hebrew), Falastin (Arabic).

Palestine lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 20° 30' - 33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15' - 35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Trans-Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

Palestine comprises four zones of country: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judaea; (b) the five plains (Acre, Esdraelon, Huleh, Coastal and Jordan) including that lying in the rift of the Jordan Valley which, from the N. of Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea is below the level of the Mediterranean; (c) the Beersheba area; and (d) the desert area. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises near Banyas at a height of 3,000 feet above sea-level and enters Lake Huleh (Waters of Merom) 229 feet above sea-level. Between Lake Huleh and Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river drops 915 feet in a distance of 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 666 feet below sea-level and is liable to sudden storms. Between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 feet. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (only half of which is in Palestine); area 405 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long with a maximum width of 11 miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water contains an extraordinarily high con-

centration of mineral substances. The other principal rivers are the Yarmuk, Ajlun and Qishon. The highest mountain peak is *Jebel Jarmak*, 3,963 feet above sea-level, in the Safad sub-district.

Palestine, situated between Mediterranean and desert, has a transitory climate similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by the hills and valleys of the country. The summer is hot but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from October to April, the period of maximum rainfall being from December to February.

The area of Palestine west of the Jordan is 10,429 square miles (70,157 land and 272 water), with a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1944, at 1,739,624, an increase since the 1922 Census of 987,576.

CENSUS FIGURES.

	1922.	1944.
Moslems.....	589,277	1,061,277
Jews.....	83,790	528,702
Christians.....	71,464	135,547
Others.....	7,617	14,098

Total..... 752,048 1,739,624

The increase in the Arab population is mainly due to excess of births over deaths and the increase of the Jewish population is mainly due to immigration. Jewish immigrants in 1944 numbered 14,464.

Birth and death rates per 1,000 inhabitants and infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births were, in 1944:—

Race.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Inf. Mortality Rate.
Moslem.....	54	17	103
Jews.....	30	7	35
Christians.....	31	10	74
Others.....	5	17	113
Average....	44	14	87

Palestine, formerly a part of the Turkish Empire, has been under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1917. Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since A.D. 637 (with a short interval during the Crusades) and under Turkish rule since 1517, was surrendered on Dec. 9, 1917. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923.

Under the *Religious Communities Ordinance* 1926 the Jewish Community enjoys autonomy for the internal affairs, cultural and communal, and may levy taxes under certain restrictions. The principal Jewish religious authority is the Rabbinical Council vested with jurisdiction in matters of personal status. The lay organs are an Elected Assembly, to consider the budget presented by Council and impose rates and fees on the community. The General Council (Va'ad Leumi) administers the affairs of the community according to the resolution of the Assembly and represents the Jewish community in its relations with Government. It maintains a Hebrew education system and controls certain Jewish health services. There are also local committees set up where not less than 30 Jews live.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, consisting of Zionists and non-Zionists, is recognized by the British and Palestine Governments as an

agency for the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. It also supervises Jewish immigration.

Moslem religious affairs are controlled by the Moslem Supreme Council, which is also responsible for the Moslem *Waqfs* (Religious Endowments) and for the Sharia Courts.

Palestine is divided into 6 administrative districts—Jerusalem District, Lydda District, Haifa District, Galilee and Acre District, Samaria District and Gaza District, under District Commissioners. In 1944 there were 24 municipalities with elective councils, responsible for carrying out the general requirements and with wide powers. Much has been done in town-planning, construction and maintenance of streets, drainage, etc. They are responsible for their own finances, the annual budget being subject to approval by the District Commissioners. In rural areas local affairs are administered by local councils. Taxes cannot be levied or loans raised without the approval of the High Commissioner. Grants-in-aid are set aside by Government towards the cost of major schemes. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country, and it is interesting to note that 60 languages were recorded as being the habitual language in use in the Census of 1931. The capital, *Jerusalem*, had a population on Dec. 31, 1944, of 155,314 (94,942 Jews). Other centres are Ψ Tel Aviv (all Jews) 155,277; Ψ Haifa 125,498 (63,392 Jews); Ψ Jaffa 93,443; Ψ Gaza 30,327; Hebron 23,133; Nablus 23,487; Petah Tiqva 19,188; Lydda 17,616; Ramlé 14,930; Nazareth 12,609; Tiberias 12,104; Ψ Acre 10,695 and Bethlehem 8,889.

Jerusalem, being a Holy City for the three great Monotheist Faiths, is the seat of a number of Prelates and religious bodies.

The office of President of the Moslem Supreme Council, previously held by the Mufti of Jerusalem, is at present vacant.

The Jews have two joint Chief Rabbis, one for the Sephardim, the other for the Ashkenazim. These dignitaries have the style of "Eminence." In Nablus there is a Samaritan High Priest.

The various Christian bodies are represented as follows:—(1) The Orthodox, Latin and Armenian Communities are headed by Patriarchs having the style of "Beatitude." The Vatican is represented by an Apostolic Delegate. (2) The Syrian Orthodox and Coptic Communities are headed by Bishops having the style of "Right Reverend." (3) The Uniate Communities namely, the Greek Catholic (Melkite) the Armenian Catholic, the Syrian Catholic and the Maronite are represented in Jerusalem by Patriarchal Vicars having the style of "Right Reverend." (4) The Abyssinian Community is headed by an Abbot. (5) The Anglican Community is headed by a Bishop having the style of "Right Reverend." (6) The Presbyterian Community has churches in Jerusalem, Tiberias, Haifa and Jaffa and a mission in Safad. The principal historic sites in Palestine are the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Roman, Orthodox and Coptic churches; the Mosques, called the Domo of the Rock and al Aqsa, built on the site of Solomon's Temple; the Wailing Wall, which is part of the outer wall of the Temple, now the Mosque Court; the Church of Nativity at Bethlehem, reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence; and

Nazareth, where Christ spent his childhood. The Government of Palestine, on land provided by the Government and in accordance with plans prepared by the Government, has constructed for the Department of Antiquities at Jerusalem, a museum (the Palestine Archaeological Museum). Toward the cost of this museum, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made a contribution of \$2,000,000. Four expeditions conducted excavations, under licences issued by the Government, during 1939. In recognition of the serious damage done by soil erosion, a Department of Forests was set up in 1936 to deal with this problem and to effect improvement of deteriorated lands.

Justice is administered by civil and religious courts, the former having jurisdiction over all matters save those of personal status and *Waqfs*, subject to certain provisions. There is a Magistrate's Court in each sub-district, five District Courts (each composed of a British President or Relieving President and two Palestinian Judges, and a Supreme Court which is a High Court of Justice, and a Court of Civil and Criminal Appeal. The Ottoman Code was superseded by the new Criminal Code, based on English Law, on Jan. 1, 1937.

The *Railway System* of Palestine comprises three main sections: (1) The standard gauge Palestinian section of 228 miles, running from Haifah to the frontier of Egypt, with branches from Lydda to Jerusalem and Jaffa, Haifa to Ezzeeb (Lebanon frontier) and short branches to Petah Tiqva and Tel Litvinsky. (2) The Sinai Railway, 127 miles, from Rafah on the S. boundary, across the Egyptian province of Sinai to Kantara on the Suez Canal. (3) The narrow gauge Hejaz Railway (including Haifa Acre, Haifa-Samakh and Tulkarm-Nablus sections in Palestine and the Nassib-Amman-Ma'an section in Transjordan) of which 90 miles are in Palestine and 202 miles in Transjordan. In 1944-45 the freight handled amounted to 2,231,001 tons, and the passengers carried numbered 2,212,757. The gross revenue was £P2,658,122 and the working expenses £P2,474,128 (excluding debt charges).

Motor transport is of considerable importance. In 1944 there were 2,640 miles of all-weather roads (mostly asphalted) and 1,565 miles of seasonal tracks.

Under war conditions the only civil airports in use in Palestine were at Lydda (near Jaffa), Haifa and Kallia (for marine aircraft).

The chief ports are Ψ Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; Ψ Jaffa, including a small craft harbour at Jaffa and a lighter harbour at Ψ Tel Aviv; Ψ Gaza, open roadstead; and Ψ Acre, where anchorage for small vessels is provided within reef. At Jaffa and Tel Aviv large vessels anchor at open roadstead. In 1939, 2,910 vessels (4,411,631 tons) engaged in foreign trade entered the ports.

Production and Industry. (a) *Agriculture.*—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops such as wheat and cherries to sub-tropical crops such as sorgham millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. Olives are extensively cultivated mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorgham, millet,

sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; the warmer conditions found in the Jordan Valley enable farmers to produce vegetables there which are out of season elsewhere. Potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in ever increasing quantities for local consumption. Every year the type of farming becomes more intensive with a consequent increase in production. Supplies of water for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to still greater production. Nevertheless it has been possible to increase the number of dairy cattle by some 80 per cent. in the last six years; a large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Palestinian land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

(b) *Industry.*—Summaries of the results of two official censuses of industry recently published are given below:—

	1939.	1942.
Number of establishments enumerated.....	1,217	3,470
Gross output....	£P8,841,797	£P36,830,368
Net output....	£P3,874,503	£P14,844,110
Number of persons engaged in December....	20,414	49,977

The following are among the main industries as measured by the gross output:—

	1939.	1942.
Food industry....	£P3,232,750	£P10,371,691
Metal works....	670,313	4,607,738
Chemical works....	586,782	2,488,189
Oils and fats....	575,276	2,834,500
Wearing apparel....	494,082	4,063,812
Wood and cork....	443,003	994,653
Textiles.....	318,349	2,642,966
Jewellery—mainly diamond cutting and polishing....	25,058	1,256,859

Education.—Education is not compulsory and is by no means universal, but schools and teachers are required by law to be registered. In 1943-44 there were 1,624 schools, with 8,684 teachers and 203,359 pupils. A dual system, Arab and Hebrew, has developed since 1920. The public system comprises Government schools on the Arab side and schools administered by the Council of the Jewish Community on the Hebrew side. There are also private Moslem and Jewish schools, training colleges for teachers, technical trade, law and agricultural schools, and a Hebrew University (with facilities of Humanities and Science). The Jewish National and University Library on Mount Scopus contains 450,000 volumes and valuable collections of incunabula and manuscripts.

	FINANCE.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.
Revenue.....	£P11,513,748	*£P17,426,488
Expenditure.....	14,819,250	*18,345,986
Public Debt (March 31, 1944)	3,600,000	...
	£P= Palestine Pound=£1 sterling.	

There are 5 foreign banks operating in the country, including branches of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Anglo-Palestine and Ottoman

Bank. There were also 20 local banks on June, 30, 1945.

	TRADE.	
	1943.	1944.
Total imports....	£P27,202,900	£P36,223,716
Total exports....	12,752,351	14,638,464
Imports from U.K....	1,830,769	2,949,875
Exports to U.K....	1,022,255	2,182,445

The principal imports are wheat, flour, rice, sugar, coffee, cottons and woollens, motor cars and tyres; the principal exports are citrus fruits, olive oil, chocolate and polished diamonds.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Nov., 1945) (and £1,500 <i>Duty Allowance</i>)	£4,500
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C., K.C.	1,800
<i>Chief Secretary</i> , J. V. W. Shaw, C.M.G.	1,600
<i>Attorney-General</i> , L. B. Gibson, K.C.	1,500
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , R. Scott, C.M.G.	1,400
<i>British Puisse Judges</i> , D. Edwards, B. V. Shaw	1,200
<i>Presidents of District Courts</i> , W. Clive Curry, M.C.; P. C. Hubbard; P. J. Bourke	£900 to £1,150
<i>Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force</i> , Col. G. W. C. Montgomery, O.B.E.	
<i>Accountant-General</i> , A. L. Peters	1,200
<i>Administrator-General</i> , H. Kantrowich	1,250
<i>Director of Agriculture & Fisheries</i> , F. R. Mason	1,200
<i>Director of Antiquities</i> , R. W. Hamilton	1,100
<i>Auditor</i> , R. F. Pinder, O.B.E.	1,100
<i>Registrar, Co-operative Societies</i> , W. L. Ricketts	1,100
<i>Director of Customs, Excise & Trade</i> , R. W. B. Bell	1,100
<i>Director of Education</i> , W. J. Farrell, O.B.E., M.C.	1,200
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , G. N. Sale, £800 to	1,000
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , J. Macquenn	1,200
<i>Commissioner of Income Tax</i> , G. D. Paton	1,100
<i>Director, Department of Labour</i> , R. M. Graves, C.B.E.	1,100
<i>Director of Land Settlement</i> , M. C. Bennett	1,100
<i>Director of Land Registration</i> , J. N. Stubbs, M.C.	1,100
<i>Water Commissioner</i> , R. F. Jaidna, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1,100
<i>Commissioner for Migration & Statistics</i> , E. Mills, C.B.F.	1,000
<i>Inspector-General of Police</i> , Captain J. M. Rymer-Jones, O.B.E., M.C.	1,600
<i>Commissioner of Prisons</i> , F. M. Scott, M.C.	1,100
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , G. D. Kennedy, O.B.E. (acting)	1,000
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , V. Keeniff (acting)	1,000
<i>General Manager, Palestine Railways</i> , A. F. Kirby, C.M.G.	2,000
<i>Director of Social Welfare</i> , W. H. Chinn	1,100
<i>Public Information Officer</i> , H. C. Holme	1,100
<i>Director of Civil Aviation</i> , D. W. Gumbly, C.B.F., I.S.O.	1,200
<i>Government Statistician</i> , G. E. F. Wood	£800 to 1,000
<i>Director of Surveys</i> , A. P. Mitchell	1,100
<i>Town Planning Adviser</i> , H. Kendall	1,100
<i>Director of Broadening</i> , Hon. E. H. Samuel	1,100

* Members of the Executive Council.

* Provisional figures.

District Commissioners.

<i>Jerusalem</i> , J. H. H. Pollock, O.B.E.	£1,400
<i>Haifa (Haifa)</i> , A. N. Law, M.C.	1,200
<i>Galilee (Nazareth)</i> , C. T. Evans	1,200
<i>Gaza (Gaza)</i> , W. R. McGeagh	1,200
<i>Lydda (Jaffa)</i> , R. H. R. Church	1,200
<i>Sania (Nablus)</i> , D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E.	1,200

British Council.

Representative, J. S. Morrison, 61 Princess Mary Avenue, Jerusalem.

There are British Institutes at Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv and Arab-British Clubs at Jaffa, Nablus, Hebron, Jenin, Beisan, Gaza, Tulkarm, Nazareth and Acre.

TRANSJORDAN.

Emir, H. H. Abdullah ibn Hussein, G.O.M.G., G.B.E., born 1882; second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921.

Her Apartment, Emir Talal, born at Mecca 1911; married Nov. 27, 1934, Sherifa Zeine, daughter of Sheriff Jamil.

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of *Maan*, *Karak*, *Butja*, and *Ajlun*, and is under the same Mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Saudi Arabia, boundaries are not definitely determined, but the total area may be estimated at about 30,000 square miles. No Census has yet been taken, but it is estimated that the total population is 400,000, of whom 230,000 are settled, 120,000 semi-nomads, and 50,000 nomads; the great majority are Moslems.

The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudawwana, where it enters Saudi Arabia and continues to Medina; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country.

There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 16 elected members, constituted in 1929.

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Revenue	£P402,971	£P388,455
Grants in aid	111,000	95,110
Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	455,842	465,807
Extraordinary	54,451	44,766
Public Debt		

(Dec. 31, 1939) .. — 155,107

CAPITAL, Amman. Estimated population, 35,000.

High Commissioner, see Palestine.

British Resident, A. S. Kirkbride, C.M.G., O.B.E. M.C.

Commanding Arab Legion, Brigadier G. B. Glubb, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland and Mashonaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles, and the population, as estimated at June 30, 1944, number 82,680 Europeans, 6,970 Asiatic and Coloured Persons and 1,556,000 Natives; a total of 1,645,650.

§ Member of the Executive Council.

European births (1944) 2,026, deaths 735, marriages 705.

The Natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the Bantu race) are *Amandebele* (known more usually as *Matabele*) and *Kalanga*, who occupy *Matabeleland*, the western portion of the Colony; and *Wazembu*, *Wankaranga* and a number of other tribes which group together are broadly described as the *Mashona*, who are settled (for the most part) in *Mashonaland*, the eastern part of the territory.

There are in Rhodesia many ruins of former native centres, the most extensive being near Victoria, Mashonaland, known as *Zimbabwe* ("Houses of Stones").

Government.—Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to Parliament. The Constitution provides for the establishment, under certain conditions, of a Legislative Council.

Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma and Que Que.

On Jan. 24, 1936, the Convention of Representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia at Victoria Falls adopted a resolution that the early amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, under a constitution conferring the right of complete self-government, was in the best interests of all the inhabitants of both Colonies.

On March 6, 1938, a Royal Commission was appointed by the Imperial Government, the terms of reference being "to enquire and report whether any form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is desirable and feasible, with due regard to the interests of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race, of the territories concerned." The Commission visited the territories mentioned shortly after, collecting evidence and sounding public opinion on the question of amalgamation. As a result of their findings the Commission reported that immediate amalgamation was not in the best interests of the territories concerned.

Communications.—The Beira and Rhodesia Railway system begins at Vryburg and in conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa provides communication from Cape Town through Bechuanaland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo and to Portuguese East Africa (port of Beira). The total mileage of the system is 2,711 miles, of which 1,361 miles are operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. In the Colony there are several branch lines tapping the chief mining areas. Road motor services with a route mileage of 1,637 miles (Sept. 30, 1944) supplement the railways in outlying areas. At the end of December, 1944, there were 22,232 motor vehicles in Southern Rhodesia. The *Otto Beit Bridge* (opened May 24, 1939) over the Zambesi River at Chirundu, provides a link on the road between Salisbury and Lusaka (Northern Rhodesia).

On Dec. 31, 1944, there were 164 Post Offices in the Colony, including 62 Savings Bank Offices. For 1944, postal revenue was £346,264 and expenditure £321,898. The total wire mileage of the telegraph and telephone system is 59,770 miles. Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1944 amounted to £4,493,540.

Social Services.—The Colony possesses 15 well-equipped and well-staffed Government Hospitals, 1 Mental Hospital, 1 Nervous

Diseases Hospital, and 2 Leprosy Hospitals. A staff is maintained for the control of preventable disease and a school has been established under the Royal Sanitary Institute for training Health Inspectors. There are 7 Government Maternity homes, 6 Government Hospitals having maternity blocks, and 4 registered private maternity homes in the Colony. In the Government bacteriological laboratories extensive facilities exist for the investigation of disease. Medical facilities for the benefit of natives exist in the form of native sections attached to Government European Hospitals and small native hospitals on mines and at other outlying centres. In addition the Government has established 69 native clinics in the Colony and their numbers are increasing yearly. These clinics are to all intents and purposes native hospitals built on a plan adapted to the needs of the native population. There are also a number of missions which supply medical aid to the natives in the reserves and in other parts of the Colony where clinics do not at present exist.

The Government continues to investigate the possible methods of eradication and control of *bilharziasis* in the Colony. Experiments are being carried out with a view to determining the most suitable means of destroying water snails carrying the parasites which give rise to the disease.

Production.—The rights to the rich mineral deposits originally acquired by the British South African Company, were purchased by the Government in 1933 for £2,000,000. The value of the gold production since occupation (1890) to Dec. 31, 1944, was £148,745,180. The output for 1944 was valued at £4,978,922. Silver, coal, chrome ore, asbestos, mica, iron, pyrites, limestone, tin and tungsten concentrates have also been produced in considerable quantities, while various other metals and minerals have been produced in small quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crops are maize and tobacco; the tobacco crop 1943-44 was 32,120,880 lb. (Virginian) and 2,343,569 lb. (Turkish), total 34,464,449 lb. In 1944-45 the Virginian crop was estimated at 41,750,000 lb. The total area under cultivation (European only) in 1944 was 540,490 acres (maize 244,406, tobacco 69,214, and legumes and fodders 167,595 acres). Cattle (2,871,751 on Dec. 31, 1944) thrive well; an export trade in chilled beef is being built up; sheep numbered 333,621 and pigs 145,962. Dairy products sold include milk 3,801,083 gallons, and eggs 1,190,313 dozen. Butter available for sale amounted to 1,299,038 lb., and cheese to 531,712 lb. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries, cotton ginneries, bacon factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, iron and steel works, a sugar refinery, and many other undertakings, including a blanket factory, established in 1943.

The British South Africa Company has relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia except in the estates which it was already developing and working on July 30, 1923. Considerable efforts have been made

by the Government during recent years to increase the number of new European settlers on the land, which is cheap, and may be had on very favourable terms. A Land and Agricultural Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment. Land has been set apart for tribal settlement (Native reserves).

Education.—On Dec. 31, 1944, there were, for European children, 77 Government and Government aided schools, and 1 Internment Camp school. In addition, there were 13 private schools. For children in rural areas, where the population is too scanty for a school, very successful correspondence classes have been inaugurated to supplement the aided government schools. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1944 was 13,103. There are 16 schools for Asiatics and children of mixed race, with 2,001 pupils. For Africans there are 2 Government schools with 527 pupils and 1,689 schools with 139,732 pupils conducted by mission agencies with Government aid. Grants in aid of native education in 1943-44 were £101,575, the total educational (other than native) expenditure being £453,654.

FINANCE.

	1943-44.	1944-45.†
Revenue.....	£10,422,944	£10,515,950
Expenditure.....	15,040,811	12,030,825
Public Debt.....	22,747,582	24,499,463

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total Imports.....	£8,704,200	£11,966,832
Total Exports.....	15,414,632	15,803,088
Exports to U.K.....	8,151,519	7,694,462
Imports from U.K.....	2,615,018	4,226,320

The principal imports for home consumption are metals and manufactures thereof, fibres, yarns and textiles, food-stuffs, oils, resins, etc., drugs and chemicals, leather manufactures, wood manufactures, books, paper and stationery, ales, spirits, etc.. The chief exports of local origin (in addition to gold) are asbestos, tobacco, chrome ore, maize, fresh and preserved meat, and hides.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, K.C.B., M.V.O. (1944) (and allowances £2,000)... £4,000

MINISTRY.

(February 4, 1944.)

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. Sir Godfrey Martin Huggins, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.	£2,500
Minister of Agriculture and Lands and Minister of Defence, Col. W. H. Ralston, D.S.O., M.C.....	2,000
Minister of Internal Affairs, Col. Hon. Sir Ernest Lucas Guest, K.B.E., M.P.	2,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Max Danziger, M.P.....	2,000
Minister of Justice and of Public Works and Roads, Capt. Hon. Harry Bertin, K.C., M.P.....	2,000
Minister of Mines and of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Supply, Hon. L. B. Ferday, M.P.....	2,000

Secretary to the Treasury, A. H. Strachan.
Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture and Lands, C. L. Robertson.

Secretary, Dept. of Internal Affairs, A. G. Cowling, O.B.E., M.C.

* Including war expenditure.

† 1944-45 figures unaudited.

Secretary, Dept. of Justice, W. T. Smith.
Secretary, Dept. of Mines and Public Works,
 R. L. Hardy, O.B.E., M.C.
Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native
Commissioner, H. H. D. Simmonds, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, R. J. Morton, M.C., K.C.
Solicitor-General, V. L. Robinson, LL.B.
Director of Public Works, W. J. Roberts, O.B.E.,
 A.R.I.B.A.
Commissioner of Taxes, E. C. Jenkins.
Controller of Customs and Excise, H. T. Mac-
 lachlan.
Chief Mining Engineer, F. Elliott.
Chief Road Engineer, R. Greenshields.
Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. P. D. Huston,
 M.R.C.V.S.
Director of Geological Survey, Major B. Light-
 foot, M.C.
Director of Irrigation, P. H. Haviland.
Surveyor-General, L. M. McBean.
Director of Veterinary Research, D. A. Lawrence.
Medical Director, Dr. A. P. Martin, O.B.E., M.B.
Chief Education Officer, H. D. Suthers.
Chief Native Commissioner, H. H. D. Sim-
 monds, C.M.G.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robert J. Hudson,
 C.M.G., M.C.
Auditor-General, Major C. H. B. Davies, M.C.
Postmaster-General, Major A. T. Ilpham.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia
 in London, S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, C.M.G.,
 Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C. 2 (*al-
 lowances £1,200*)..... £2,000
Official Secretary, T. G. Gisborne.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the
 Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,880 ft., popula-
 tion as at Census, (1942) 51,761, including
 18,779 Europeans. BULAWAYO, the largest
 town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,460 ft. popula-
 tion 39,817, including 16,603 whites. Other
 centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que,
 Eiffel Flat, Wankie, Fort Victoria, Selukwe,
 Shabani and Bindura.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

See also p. 824

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the
 Zambezi, its neighbour, being Tanganyika Territory
 and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasa-
 land and Portuguese East Africa on the east,
 Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the
 south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west.
 The country comprises an area of 290,323 square
 miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa,
 Zambezi and Kafue Valleys, consists of a table-
 land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet, with
 greater altitudes in N.E., and especially in the
 vicinity of Lake Tanganyika. The estimated
 European population on December 31, 1943,
 was 18,745; the native population was
 estimated (Dec. 31, 1940) at 1,366,641.

Agriculture, production, etc.—Over 3,000,000
 acres of land are under settlement by white
 farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other
 crops are tobacco, coffee, wheat, oil seeds, and
 citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many
 farmers. The native-owned cattle in the terri-
 tory is estimated at 502,050, and European-owned
 cattle 126,500. The vast copper deposits in the
 northern part of the Territory have attracted
 much capital, the three large producing mines,
 the Roan Antelope, Nkana and Mufulira, being
 responsible for the annual production of some
 250,000 tons of copper, a portion of which is
 now refined at Nkana; Nkana copper contains
 cobalt, silver and gold. Zinc is also produced

on a considerable scale at Broken Hill, which
 mine also carries large reserves of lead and
 vanadium ore. The total value of mineral
 production in 1943 was £13,732,840. Many
 species of game are to be found and good sport
 at a moderate cost is available for the big-game
 hunter.

A Joint Development Adviser (Northern
 Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate) has
 been appointed to deal with plans for social and
 economic development.

Communications.—The trunk line of the
 Rhodesian Railway system traverses the colony
 from Livingstone to the Congo border. The
 Zambezi, Kafue, Chambezi and other rivers are
 navigable for a considerable portion of their
 courses. There are 44 post offices, 16 of which
 are money order offices. The main telegraph
 and telephone route lies alongside the railway
 from Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo border,
 with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola
 to Nkana, and from Nkana to Mufulira and
 Chingola; Fort Jameson is connected with the
 Nyasaland, and Abercorn with the Tanganyika,
 system. Aero-nautical wireless stations at
 Lusaka, Livingstone, Kasomo, Mpika and Ndola
 are equipped for communication with aircraft
 in flight (900 metres wave-length). For point-
 to-point communication on short-wave, equip-
 ment has been installed at Abercorn, Fort
 Jameson, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mpika, Mongu,
 Balovale, Kasempa, and Mwinilunga. All
 short-wave wireless stations maintain a public
 service. *Southern Rhodesian Airways* operate
 regular services between Lusaka-Salisbury,
 Lusaka-Mongu and Lusaka-Fort Jameson, and
 between Lusaka-Kisumu and South African
 Airways from Johannesburg to Nairobi via
 Lusaka.

Government.—The administration is in the
 hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown,
 assisted by an Executive Council of 5 official
 and 3 nominated unofficial members. There
 is a Legislative Council, which consists of 9
 official members, 8 elected members, and 1 un-
 official member who is appointed to represent
 Native interests. The seat of Government is
 at Lusaka (opened May 28, 1935). The
 country is divided into 7 Provinces for fiscal
 and administrative purposes. The most im-
 portant centres are Lusaka, Livingstone,
 Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Aber-
 corn, Kasama, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana,
 Mufulira and Mongu.

Education.—On December 31, 1944, there
 were 24 European Schools with an enrolment
 of 2,500, and 1,500 recognized and Government
 schools for natives with an enrolment of
 180,000.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£3,274,177	£3,106,740
Expenditure.....	2,657,933	3,543,800

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total imports.....	£5,582,857	£5,965,470
Total exports.....	10,938,386	13,946,100
Imports from U.K....	598,000	...

The chief imports for home consumption are
 similar to those enumerated for Southern
 Rhodesia. The chief exports of local origin
 are copper, cobalt alloy, vanadic oxide, wood
 and tobacco.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Central
 African Studies, founded in 1937, is situated at
 Livingstone, the former Capital.
 CAPITAL, Lusaka.

<i>Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir (Eubule) John Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1941) (and £1,000 duty allowance)</i>	£3,000
<i>Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt.-Col. M. H. A. Fletcher</i>	
<i>Chief Justice of the High Court, His Hon. Herbert Charles Fahie Cox</i>	1,800
<i>Chief Secretary, H. F. Cartmel-Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	1,800
<i>Attorney-General, H. G. Morgan</i>	1,450
<i>Financial Secretary, N. F. S. Andrews, O.B.E. (acting)</i>	1,600
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs (vacant)</i>	1,250
<i>Director of Medical Services, J. F. C. Haslam, C.M.G., M.C., M.D.</i>	1,450
<i> Puisne Judge, G. G. Robinson</i>	1,350
<i>Economic Secretary, K. R. Tucker, O.B.E.</i>	1,600
<i>Provincial Commissioners, J. G. Read, £1,200; E. H. B. Wickins, £1,200; R. S. Hudson, £1,200; H. L. Brigham, £1,100; E. Munday, 1,100; G. Howe</i>	1,100
<i>Administrative Secretary, C. G. S. Follows, C.M.G.</i>	1,200
<i>Labour Commissioner, W. F. Stubbs, O.B.E. (acting)</i>	920
<i>Director of Public Works, W. H. McLuckie, M.I.C.E.</i>	1,200
<i>Commissioner of Police, H. G. Hart</i>	1,100
<i>Development Adviser (N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland), G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.</i>	
<i>Director of Agriculture, C. J. Lowin, M.C.</i>	1,100
<i>Director of Veterinary Services, J. H. N. Hobday, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.</i>	1,100
<i>Director of European Education, J. B. Clark</i>	1,100
<i>Director of African Education, A. W. Frisby (acting)</i>	1,100
<i>Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys, L. W. G. Eccles, C.M.G., M.C.</i>	1,100
<i>Postmaster-General, T. R. Junkinson</i>	1,100
<i>Auditor, A. C. Hands</i>	1,100
<i>Controller of Customs, H. M. Hawkes</i>	1,050
<i>Solicitor-General, F. R. Branigan</i>	1,050
<i>Commissioner of Income Tax, G. E. Thornton, M.B.E.</i>	1,100
<i>Accountant-General, W. D. Colton</i>	920
<i>Director of Water Development, J. H. M. McNaughton (acting)</i>	1,100
<i>Controller of Stores and Transport, E. J. Whindus</i>	920
<i>Commissioner of Prisons, R. L. Worsley</i>	960
<i>Administrator-General, D. D. O'Donovan</i>	600
<i>Government Printer, H. H. Payne</i>	2720 to 840
<i>Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.</i>	

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (est. 1940) of 4,710. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova Castella, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588.

It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633, but it was never occupied by them, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. It was retaken by the Dutch on New Year's Day, 1673, and on May 5, 1673, it was again captured and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, when it was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon until his death on May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry has been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension (Govt. Representative, Col. J. N. Tomlinson), an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat. and 14° 25' 55" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1940, the population was 169. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. St. George's, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 5 official members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of 6 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, St. James's, Population (1942), 1,381.

	1941.	1942.
Public revenue	£42,100	£30,947
Expenditure	37,475	25,761
Debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	63,042	77,684
Total exports	19,112	31,432
Imports from U.K.	32,787	40,209
Exports to U.K.	18,913	29,995
	1942.	1943.
Imports from U.K.	£54,000	£68,000

Governor, His Excellency Major William Bain Gray, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., D.LITT. (1941) £1,200
Government Secretary, J. W. D. Locker, O.B.E. 1,000
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. Jarrett 500
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. T. F. Strang 650
 Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 14 days.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The main island is about 2,000 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 4,000 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,500 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the upsetting of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. In 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127 and in 1945 the number was 224; they are stated to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933, a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. There is also a women's council for matters affecting women and children. Until the outbreak of war in 1939 communication with the outside world was infrequent, but the setting up of a meteorological station manned by R.A.F. and South African A.F. (which will probably be retained) should entail periodical visits of supply ships, etc., and wireless communication will remove the sense of isolation.

CAPITAL, Ψ Edinburgh.

Resident Chaplain, *Tristan da Cunha*, Rev. E. A. Handley, B.A. (1945).

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-towls. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, St. John's and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOVERN ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in $40^{\circ} 20' S.$ and $9^{\circ} 44' W.$, lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha*, *Gough*,

Nightingale and *Inaccessible* Islands in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SARAWAK.

Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., born Sept. 26, 1874; suc. his father, *Rajah* Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; m. 1921, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of and Viscount Esher, b. 1885, (H. H. the Ranees).

Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H. H. the *Raja Muda*, Anthony Brooke), b. Aug. 8, 1876.

Sarawak Government Agent in England, J. A. Smith (acting), *Sarawak Government Offices*, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 49,585, composed of various races. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as *Rajah* Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State has been placed under British protection. The territory of the *Rajah* of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 200 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

Sarawak was occupied by the Japanese Dec. 17, 1941. Allied troops landed at Lutong, the important refinery centre for the Seria and Miri oilfields, June 20, 1945. After the unconditional surrender of Japan, the government of H. H. the *Rajah* was re-instated.

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Kuching. Population (estd.), 25,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé (56 sq. miles), Praslin (9,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (500 acres), Félicité (689 acres), North Island (525 acres), St. Anne (500 acres), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird, or Sea Cow, Island (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony, with dependencies, is estimated at 156½ square miles; the dependencies are the Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1940) at

32,150. At the census of 1931 the population of Mahé was 21,977. Praslin 2,476, La Digue, 1,225, other islands 1,736. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1938 being 12·61 per 1,000. There are 26 Roman Catholic and 1 church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 650 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 members (2 *ex-officio* and 2 nominated official and 2 unofficial), and by a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	Rs. 1,150,584	Rs. 1,418,003
Expenditure.....	1,047,866	1,178,403
Debt (Sterling)...	£37,166	£37,166
Rs. = Indian Rupees.		
Exchange Rate (1939) Ks. 13·33 to Rs. 13·43	= £1.	

TRADE.

	1940.	1944.
Imports.....	Rs. 1,090,100	Rs. 2,446,076
Exports.....	1,180,900	2,315,457
Exports to U.K.	276,000	1,012,442
Imports from U.K.	...	618,355

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils and guano.

CAPITAL. Victoria (population 1936, 5,826), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

<i>Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Marston</i>	
<i>Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1942).....</i>	Rs. 21,500
<i>Chief Justice, His Hon. John Woodman, O.B.E.</i>	10,000
<i>Secretary to Government, E. D. Hone, B.A.</i>	11,997
<i>Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor, & C., J. M. Homer Vanniasinkam, ..</i>	10,000
<i>Treasurer and Collector, S. Mathiot, ..</i>	6,000
<i>Audit Officer, E. Michel, ..</i>	4,500
<i>Senior Med. Off., C. R. C. Rainsford, M.D.</i>	13,334
<i>Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, H. Tonnet, M.B.E.</i>	6,000
<i>Director of Education, W. W. E. Giles, M.A.</i>	11,733
<i>Director of Agriculture, A. F. Nichols</i>	7,000
<i>Supt. of Police & Excise, A. E. Burt</i>	4,500
Letters from London 9 to 10 days; to London, 11 to 12 days.	

SIERRA LEONE.

See also pp. 814-5.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1807 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony, including those portions administered as Protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea—north of the mouth of the Scarries River—to the boundary

of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, a distance of approximately 210 miles. Those portions of the Colony which are strictly administered as Colony (viz., the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover areas totalling approximately 271 square miles. The area of the Colony is estimated to be 2,500 square miles, with a population (1941) of approximately 222,000, of whom 420 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,770,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 6° 55', and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 208 miles, between 10° 15' and 13° 16' of W. long. Its estimated area is 25,500 sq. miles, and its population about 1,672,636. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 4 Divisions, each administered by a Commissioner.

The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 83 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Baiya to Maknfi. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are (1944) 2,194 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Public Revenue.....	£1,747,838	£1,885,091
Public expenditure ..	1,588,008	1,684,310
Net Public Debt		
(Dec. 31).....	1,369,684	1,369,684

TRADE.

	1941.	1944.
Total imports.....	£3,814,400	£5,484,203
Total exports.....	1,592,610	1,446,003
Exports to U.K.....	...	1,305,532
Imports from U.K. ...	2,830,000	3,010,536

The principal exports are iron ore, palm kernels, diamonds, gold, kola nuts, palm oil, piasava, ginger, platinum, banniseed, hides, rice, pepper, raw cocoa and chromite. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in the Colony; in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, petroleum and tobacco.

GOVERNMENT.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

<i>Governor, His Excellency Major Sir Hubert Cradock Stevenson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1941) (and £1,000 Duty Allow.).....</i>	£3,000
<i>Chief Justice (vacant)</i>	1,800

<i>Colonial Secretary, R. O. Ramage, C.M.G.</i>	£1,600
<i>Attorney-General (vacant)</i>	1,400
<i>Treasurer, C. J. Hodgins, C.B.E., M.C.</i>	1,300
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. P. H. Lightbody, C.B.E.</i>	1,600
<i>Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, J. S. Fenton, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	1,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Ivor Llewellyn Brace, £1,350; E. S. Booku-Betts, M.B.E.</i>	1,050
<i>Director of Education (vacant)</i>	1,300
<i>Comptroller of Customs, H. M. Lucie-Smith</i>	1,100
<i>Director of Public Works, A. R. Smec</i>	1,200
<i>Genl. Manager, Railway, W. H. Salkield</i>	1,400
<i>Director of Agriculture, R. R. Glanville, M.B.E.</i>	1,200
<i>Solicitor-General, R. Hyne</i>	1,050
<i>Auditor, F. P. L. Derriman</i>	1,100
<i>Director of Survey and Lands, R. C. Burgess</i>	1,050
<i>Conservator of Forests, W. D. MacGregor, C.B.E.</i>	1,050
<i>Postmaster-General, C. J. Tilt</i>	1,000
<i>Commissioner of Police, C. H. Ward, O.B.E.</i>	1,100
<i>Harbour Master, H. G. Veale, R.N.R.</i>	780
<i>Geologist, J. D. Pollett</i>	1,000
<i>Chief Inspector of Mines, E. W. Wright</i>	1,000
<i>Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. J. L. C. Horstead, M.A.</i>	

CAPITAL, Ψ Freetown (population, 1931, 55,359). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 days by sea; 3 days by air.

SOMALILAND.

British Somaliland occupies the north-east horn of the African Continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden, although the point of the horn formed part of pre-war Italian Somaliland. It is bordered to the west by French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Abyssinia, and to the south and east by Somalia (Italian Somaliland &c.). The territory covers an area of approximately 58,000 square miles, and lies between $11^{\circ} 27'$ north latitude and $42^{\circ} 35'$ and 49° east longitude. The interior of the Protectorate is characterised by an elevated plateau rising towards the north to an altitude of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and descending in scarps and broken hills to the coastal plain which varies in width from 30 to 60 miles. Vegetation consists largely of coarse grass and stunted thorn and acacia trees, which furnish good grazing for camels and goats.

The nomadic population is estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000, and consists entirely of Somali tribes who are Mohammedans of the Qadrayeh and Saleyeh sects. The life and wealth of the people is centred round their stock (camels, sheep and goats). Agriculture is confined to small areas with sufficient rainfall. Frankincense and myrrh are found in the east. The coastline abounds in fish, and the presence of coal, oil and minerals is reported in the interior. The chief exports are meat, hides and ghee. Game in the Protectorate includes lion, kudu, ostrich and all types of gazelle.

Climatic conditions on the coast are governed by the south-west monsoon (Kharif) which blows from May to September, and the north-east monsoon which lasts from November to March. Much of the interior is generally cool and healthy owing to its elevation.

The Protectorate owes its foundation to the

capture of Aden by the Bombay Government in 1839, when Turkey claimed the Somali Coast from Zeilah to Cape Gardafui. The Egyptians bought the port of Massawa in Eritrea in 1864 and subsequently spread their jurisdiction south to Zeilah and Berbera at a time when this Coast provided the chief source of supplies for Aden. As they were pre-occupied by events in the Sudan and the rise of the Mahdi, the Egyptians withdrew from the Somali coast in 1884. Troops were sent from Aden to Zeilah to preserve order and safeguard British interests, and from 1884 to 1886 treaties were made with Somali tribes from Zeilah eastwards, placing them under British protection, and guaranteeing to them their independence. On July 20, 1887, the Powers were notified that a British Protectorate had been established on the Somali Coast from Ras Jibuti to Bender Zaida. Its boundaries were later defined by treaties with France, Italy and Abyssinia; but they are still artificial and partly undemarcated.

In 1901 a local Mahdi, later known as the Mad Mullah, appeared in the interior preaching a Holy War against the British. Indecisive fighting with regular British troops took place intermittently for the next 9 years, and in 1910 the constant expense of the operations and difficulties of transport caused the British Government to withdraw from the interior to the coast. A period of great inter-tribal unrest resulted, until the final defeat of the Mullah in 1920.

The Protectorate was invaded by Italian forces on August 4, 1940; and after resistance against greatly superior numbers the British forces were evacuated on August 18, leaving the Italians temporarily in occupation. British Sovereignty was restored in 1941 in the course of the East African campaign.

Under an Order of the King in Council (December 17, 1920) the Protectorate is administered by a Military Governor who is the sole Executive and Legislative Authority. It is divided into five districts which bear the names of 5 principal towns (see below). Since the re-occupation in 1941 the War Office has assumed responsibility in place of the Colonial Office; but the constitution of the Protectorate continues substantially the same as it was before the evacuation.

PRE-WAR STATISTICS.

	1938.
Revenue	£236,074
Expenditure	227,340
Imports	728,050
Exports	207,548

Principal towns, Ψ Berbera (pop. in hot season, about 15,000; in cold season, about 30,000), Hargeisa (15,000 to 20,000), Ψ Burao (10,000), Borama and Erigavo.

Military Governor, Brigadier G. T. Fisher, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1943).

Secretary to the Government, Lt.-Col. S. J. Olivier.

Commissioner for Native Affairs, Lt.-Col. R. H. Smith, O.B.E.

Legal Secretary, Lt.-Col. D. J. Jackson.

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. G. Leslie, M.B.E.

Deputy-Controller of Finance and Accounts, Lt.-Col. J. M. Ward.

Director of Education, Major C. R. V. Bell.

Survey Officer, Major J. A. Hunt.

Agricultural Officer, Major H. L. G. Milne.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(See MALAYA.)

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

See also p 814

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (formerly German East Africa, 1884-1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 1°-11° 45' S. lat. and 28° 50'-40° 38' E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi and the centre line of lake Tanganyika; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika ("Great Meeting of the Waters") has a coastline of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 360,000 square miles. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The greater part of the Territory is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including *Mt. Kilimanjaro*, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,321 ft.), and *Mt. Meru* (14,960 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Kigani rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Maia and Kagera into Victoria Nyanza; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Sasi and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. In 1943 the European population was estimated at 16,709, Asiatics at 45,099 and the native population at 5,355,786. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education.—Expenditure on education in 1943 was £155,200, other sums being contributed by native administrations. In 1943 there were 164 Government and Native Administration African schools, with a total of 17,000 pupils, and 312 mission assisted schools with average attendance of 36,000 pupils. There were 3 Government Indian schools (av. 1,000) and 80 Indian assisted schools (av. 5,200). There are also European schools maintained by or in receipt of financial assistance from the Government. The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular-speaking population.

Production, etc.—The total area under forests is 5,654 square miles, of which 4,468 are included in the Government Forest Reserves; 800 square miles await reservation, about 279 square miles are privately owned and 107 square miles are native communal forest reserves. The principal export crops are sisal-hemp, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, rice, sesame, copra, beeswax, ghee, hides and skins and cattle; sugar, tea, tobacco and pyrethrum are produced in increasing quantity. Sisal, kapok, tea and pyrethrum are produced entirely by non-natives; coffee, maize, and tobacco by both natives and non-natives. Over 90 per cent. of the cotton is grown by natives. Cassava, sweet potatoes, millets, sorghums, peas, beans, bananas and other tropical fruits are grown mainly for native consumption.

Live Stock.—In 1943 there were 5,944,436 cattle, 2,208,239 sheep and 2,851,851 goats in the Territory.

Minerals.—Gold (about £1,000,000 annually), tin, wolfram, diamonds, salt, mica, phosphates and red ochre are among the minerals produced and others are known to exist. A diamond of 220 carats, the largest yet found in East Africa, was unearthed in Feb., 1945, and another of 67 carats in May of the same year.

Communications.—There are two railways of metric gauge. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (272 miles). The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahia Junction. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (775 miles), with a branch line from Manyoni (365½ miles) to Singida (71½ miles), and a branch line from Tabora (524 miles) to Mwanza (236 miles) on Lake Victoria. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi are ports of call for the Empire Mail Service. There are 128 post offices and postal agencies, and 101 telegraph offices. Telephone exchanges are established and trunk telephone communication is in operation between various centres in the Territory, and also with Mombasa and Nairobi.

The *Great North Road*, from Northern Rhodesia to Nairobi (Kenya), runs for 810 miles of its total length of 928 miles through Tanganyika.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean-going vessels; and Bagamoyo and Pangani. In 1943 759 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 633,390 tons entered, and 259 steamers of 633,065 tons cleared at the various ports from places beyond the Territory. 1,334 dhows (24,563 tons) entered and 1,340 (24,986 tons) cleared at the various coast ports.

Government.—Under an Order in Council (1920) the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council of 6 nominated members and by a Legislative Council of 13 official and 10 non-official nominated members. There is a Police force of 1,840 all ranks.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£3,720,766	£3,552,097
Expenditure.....	3,725,042	3,906,200

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports.....	£3,688,777	£4,624,787
Exports.....	7,563,029	6,360,960
Imports from U.K.....	351,000	724,000

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, coffee, ground nuts, hides, skins, copra, grain, sesame, beeswax, ghee, diamonds and gold; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, building materials, kerosene and motor spirit, and cigarettes.

TRADE WITH U.K., 1943.

(Class I: Food, drink, and tobacco. II: Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. III: articles wholly or mainly manufactured.)

Class.	From U.K.	To U.K.
I.	£28,364	£111,480
II.	571	1,271,969
III.	695,422	11,202

Total..... £724,357 £1,394,651

CAPITAL, Ψ Dar-es-Salaam. Population, 74,036.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Sir William Denis Battershill. K.O.M.G., born 1896, assumed office April, 1945 (and £1,500 Duty Allowance).....	£4,500
<i>Private Sec., and A.D.C.</i> , M. J. Davies	450
<i>Chief Secretary</i> , G. R. Sandford, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	2,000
<i>Administrative Secretary</i> , J. E. S. Lamb, C.M.G.....	1,450
<i>Financial Secretary</i> (vacant)	1,650
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir George Graham Paul..	2,200
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , M. Wilson; B. A. K. McRoberts; L. J. N. Lloyd-Blood, M.C.; W. H. Stuart.....	1,400
<i>Attorney-General</i> , C. Furness-Smith.....	1,650
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , R. R. Scott, C.M.G., M.C.....	1,500
<i>Director of Education</i> , A. A. M. Isherwood, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	1,350
<i>General Manager, Railways</i> , A. E. Hamp, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T.....	1,800
<i>Provincial Commissioners</i> , G. F. Welster, C.M.G.; G. J. Partridge, O.B.E.; L. H. L. Foster; E. C. Baker, O.B.E.; W. J. Bonavia; R. A. J. Maguire; J. Cheyne; L. A. W. Vickers-Illaviland; A. V. Hartnoll..... each	1,350
<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> (vacant).....	1,350
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , W. Fairley.....	1,350
<i>Director of Land and Mines</i> , R. C. Northcote, O.B.E.....	1,350
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G.....	1,350
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , G. B. Hebdon, C.M.G.	1,600
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , W. B. Bithley..	1,350
<i>Auditor</i> , F. W. P. Kindom.....	1,150
<i>Accountant-General</i> (vacant).....	1,150
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , W. M. Robertson	1,150
<i>Director of Veterinary Services</i> , H. J. Lowe, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.....	1,300
<i>Commissioner of Prisons</i> , W. A. Brown..	960
<i>Game Warden</i> , S. P. Teare.....	840
<i>Director of Tsetse Research</i> (vacant).....	1,350
<i>Government Printer</i> , R. W. Brooks.....	750
<i>Director, East African Agricultural Research Station</i> , A. G. G. Hill.....	1,300

Trade Enquiry Office in London, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

See also p. 814.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 3 Provinces:—

- (1) *Buganda* (Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).
- (2) *Eastern*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Mlale, Teso, and Karamoja district.
- (3) *Western* (Bunyoro, Acholi, Lango, West Nile, Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi).

The whole Protectorate is under administration, but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H. H. Mutesa, son of the late King and great-grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native Council, and each county chief also has his *Lukiko* to assist him in local government and in the administration of justice. In Buganda (and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by paramount chiefs, as well as in most of the other parts of the Protectorate more directly administered), purely native matters are dealt with by the various native Councils, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British officers or courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative (Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local British courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a Battalion of the King's African Rifles with headquarters in the Protectorate.

The total population of Uganda (Dec. 31, 1943) is given as 3,930,724, composed as follows: Africans, 3,901,440; Asiatics, 26,537; Europeans, 2,747. About 2,400,000 Africans speak Bantu languages, the most important of which is Luganda, the language of the Buganda tribe, after whom the Protectorate is named. Swahili is also widely spoken. There are a few pygmies in the Kigezi district; the rest of the Africans belong to the Nilotic, Half-Hamite and Hamite groups.

Post-war Development.—A comprehensive 6-year development plan is contained in a joint report of the Standing Finance Committee and the Development and Welfare Committee. The programme is set out under six main headings—Education, Health, Conservation and Development of Natural Resources, Social Welfare, Communications and Research—and is expected to cost about £5,000,000, towards which it is hoped to receive £2,250,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the balance being met from local resources.

Education.—At first this was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants from the Protectorate government. Their efforts have for some years been supplemented by Government. Total Protectorate Government grants to African education in 1944 were £184,624, the total Government expenditure on education being (1944) £242,664. Total number attending schools in 1944, 379,284, of whom roughly 200,000 are within the aided system; Makerere

College, Kampala, is an East African institution for higher vocational education, moving towards University status. It is an inter-territorial foundation in whose support and direction all the East African governments take part.

Communications.—The main line of the Railways extends from Mombasa and Nairobi, *via* Tororo and Jinja, to Kampala. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Mbuluni to Namagajali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namagajali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A fortnightly service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nínule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian port of Kaseuni. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. 2,349 miles of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres are maintained by the Public Works Department, and about 5,327 miles of excellent roads are kept up by the Native Administrations. The Post and Telegraph system is amalgamated with those of Kenya and Tanganyika. Aerodromes exist at Entebbe, Tororo, Mbarara, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Arua and Lira, and seaplane alighting areas at Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell, Laropi and Butiaba. There are hotels at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Port Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Kichwamba and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is almost entirely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton and coffee. Coffee, rubber, sugar and sisal are the main crops on non-native estates. The mineral wealth is considerable, high grade tin ore being won in the Western Province.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTebbe; the chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province). There is an Executive Council of 6 ex-officio members and 1 Official Member, and a Legislative Council of 6 ex-officio and 4 unofficial members. The Governor presides over both Councils.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£2,428,658	£2,658,242
Poll-tax.....	601,536	601,109
Customs and Excise.....	831,903	839,481
Income Tax.....	230,653	322,551
Expenditure (excluding loans).....	2,236,554	2,597,660
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1944).....	...	1,726,544

The unit of currency is the East African shilling; the lower coinage is on a cental basis.

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Total Imports.....	£2,765,027	£2,813,380
Total Exports.....	5,659,721	7,531,862

The Customs Services are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, cotton-seed, seeds, sugar, gold, tin ore, timber, and hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton fabrics and manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India, the United States and neighbouring territories.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe population (1937) 7,231.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., born 1894, apptd. 1944

(and £1,500 duty allowance) £3,500	
Chief Secretary, *G. N. Farquhar, C.M.G., M.C.....	1,800
Financial Secretary, *H. S. Potter.....	1,500
Provincial Commissioners, F. H. B. Sandford; D. W. Robertson, D.S.O., M.C.; J. R. McD. Elliot, O.B.E.....	1,350
Chief Justice, Sir Norman Henry Pownall Whitley, M.C.....	1,800
Puisne Judges, R. J. Manning; C. B. Pearson.....	1,350
Attorney-General, *J. R. Gregg, K.C.....	1,500
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), A. Northop.....	1,400
Director of Medical Services, *H. S. de Boer, C.M.G., M.C.....	1,500
Commissioner on Special Duty, *E. D. Tongue, O.B.E.....	1,400
Secretary for African Affairs, F. R. Kennedy, O.B.E.....	1,200
Deputy Chief Secretary, Max Nurock, O.B.E.....	1,350
Assistant Chief Secretaries, R. D. H. Arundell, O.B.E.; C. M. A. Gayer.....	1,000
Director of Agriculture, *A. S. Richardson, C.B.E.....	1,350
Director of Education, J. R. Cullen.....	1,350
Director of Public Works, Major F. L. V. Mills, M.C.....	1,350
Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines, N. A. Middlemas.....	1,350
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. I. H. E. J. Stourton, O.B.E.....	1,200
Commissioner of Prisons, F. H. Rogers.....	920
Solicitor-General, H. M. Windsor-Aubrey.....	1,100
Auditor, J. C. A. Jenks.....	1,100
Director of Geological Survey, Dr. K. A. Davies.....	1,100
Director of Veterinary Services, W. L. S. Mackintosh.....	1,100
Administrator-General, C. G. Wrensch.....	920
Conservator of Forests, W. J. Eggeling.....	1,100
Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C.....	£720 to 920
Labour Commissioner, A. O. Jenkins, O.B.E.....	1,200
Director of the Yellow Fever Research Institute, A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D.....	1,100
Principal Makerere College, G. C. Turner, C.M.G., M.C., M.A.....	1,000
Gort, Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, S. Footc (acting).....	£720 to 840

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ZANZIBAR.

See also p. 84.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., born Aug. 26, 1879; succeeded Dec. 9, 1911. The bicentenary of the Al Busaid dynasty, to which the Sultan of Zanzibar and the ruler of Muscat belong, was celebrated on Nov. 20, 1944.

* Member of Executive Council.

Heir-Apparent, Seyyid Abdullah bin Khalifa, C.M.G., born Feb. 12, 1910.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tughli Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiambont (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Mauda, Patla, and Siu. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population (Census of 1931) of 137,741; Pemba (380 square miles) population, 97,687; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 235,428.

The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1931) was 235,428, the area of the former being 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles. As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The great African slave mart was closed in 1873 under the terms of a treaty with Great Britain and slavery was abolished in the Sultan's dominions in 1890. The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves (the export of which was valued, in 1944, at £444,364) and produce quantities of copra.

The importance of Zanzibar as a port of trans-shipment and distribution has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

Education.—There are free Government schools, mainly for Moslems, and 4 mission schools, the total number of pupils being 14,256 in 1944.

Communications.—There are 176 miles of road, suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 76 miles in Pemba. There are 4 post offices in the two islands and Government wireless and telephone systems. The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, population (1931) 45,276. It possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally.

Net tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1944, 281,023 (1940, 1,294,940). Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£535,747	£639,233
Expenditure.....	499,081	565,942

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Imports.....	£1,216,238	£1,249,349
Exports.....	1,137,321	1,174,830
Imports from U.K.....	117,839	151,667
Exports to U.K.....	113,923	95,751

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, ivory and piece-goods.

British Resident, Sir Henry Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G. (1941) (and duty allowance £1,000).....

<i>Chief Secretary</i> , Major E. A. T. Dutton, C.B.E.....	£2,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir John Milner Gray....	1,450
<i>Attorney-General</i> , A. H. Roberts.....	1,500
<i>Provincial Commissioner</i> , J. O'Brien....	1,300
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , K. W. C. Baker-Beall, M.B.E.....	1,100
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , R. O. Williams, O.B.E.....	1,100
<i>Director of Education</i> , R. J. Harvey....	1,100
<i>Senior Medical Officer in Charge of Medical and Sanitary Services</i> , J. C. St. George Earl.....	1,200
<i>Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey</i> , A. Dunbar.....	1,100
<i>Commissioner of Police and Prisons</i> , E. G. Fish.....	1,100
<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> , H. L. Renwick.....	1,050
<i>Administrator-General</i> , E. D. W. (Trawshaw).....	£380 to 1,000
<i>Auditor</i> , W. P. Nason.....	960
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , W. Jesse.....	£840 to 920

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Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 4 days by air.

CONDOMINIUMS.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 2° 49' E. (at 22° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The estimated area is about 567,500 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,500,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 5,543 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans.

The Nile enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,716 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 1,810 miles, giving a total waterway of 3,526 miles.

Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cufar* *clbs*.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between His Majesty's Government and the Egyptian Government and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 the Sudan is administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt. Since 1920 the Governor-General's Council has been associated with the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances are made and the annual budget is passed by the Governor-General in Council. In 1943 an Advisory Council was set up for the Northern Sudan (the two Southern Provinces of Equatoria and Upper Nile being excluded) composed of eighteen Sudanese members chosen by the Province Councils of the six Northern Provinces, three by each Province Council of two members (one Sudanese) chosen from the members nominated by the Governor-General to represent social and economic interests. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and (with certain exceptions) duties on imports, *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Sudan is divided into eight Provinces (*Mudiriyyas*) under governors (*Mudiris*). Each province is sub-divided into districts with one (or more) District Commissioners in charge of each. Sudanese administrative officials are employed under the District Commissioners. Most districts contain one or more Local Administrations under the control of Native Local Government Authorities. Urban local administration in a number of the principal towns is now largely in the hands of Municipal or Town Councils, which either have or are in process of achieving executive powers, and these councils contain a majority of Sudanese and a proportion of elected members.

Justice.—Civil Justice is administered by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, who are also members of the Court of Appeal, and by subordinate District Judges. The system of law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is a substantial body of legislation covering various branches of civil law. Procedure is governed by a Civil Justice Ordinance. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts, and a High Court (Mahkama) at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. **Criminal Justice.**—There is a Sudan Penal Code. Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and composed of a President and two members. In the five provinces in which circuits of the High Court exist, Major Courts are, as a rule, presided over by a Judge of the High Court. In the other three Provinces a senior Magistrate presides, usually a District Commissioner. Decisions of Major Courts require confirmation by the Governor-General, to whom also there is a right of appeal. Save in the case of capital sentences, the Governor-General's powers of confirmation and his appellate jurisdiction are exercised on his behalf by the Legal Secretary, recommendations being made in all cases by the Chief Justice. Lesser crimes are tried by Minor Courts of three Magistrates and Magistrates

Courts. In the five Provinces in which circuits of the High Court exist the High Court Judge, and in the other Provinces the Governor, exercises general supervision over these Courts and appellate jurisdiction. In addition to the Courts aforementioned, staffed by Magistrates, there exist also throughout the country Courts of Sheikhs or Chiefs with varying powers of limited jurisdiction. These administer civil and criminal justice in accordance with Native Custom under the general supervision of the Sudan Government Authorities, and dispose of most of the minor disputes and less serious crimes occurring in rural areas. The Police are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration, but subject to control by the Commissioner of Police under the general direction of the Civil Secretary.

Education.—The education system of the country falls into two spheres, the Northern and the Southern. The former comprises the Provinces of Blue Nile, Darfur, Kassala, Khartoum, Kordofan and Northern, while the latter consists of the Equatoria and Upper Nile Provinces. Education in the Northern sphere is, for the most part, directly in the hands of the Government. Higher Education is represented by the Gordon Memorial College, formerly a secondary school, but now in process of transition to university status. Its faculties include Science, Arts (including Law, Teacher-Training and Administration), Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary Science. The Secondary School, housed during the War in Omdurman, contains over 500 pupils, and will be replaced during 1946 by two schools both sited in rural surroundings. Its aims are to provide secondary education up to the School Certificate standard, to natives of the Sudan. Two Junior Secondary Schools (86 pupils) were established in 1942, and are designed to give vocational training in commerce and agriculture respectively. Eleven Intermediate Schools prepare boys for entry to the Secondary School, or for direct entry to minor government posts. Pupils attending these schools (August, 1945) number 2,847. Some 19,400 boys attended the 117 Elementary Schools, from which a few boys pass to the Intermediate Schools; their main object is to provide an education which will fit boys to become useful and progressive members of their community. There are 62 Girls' Elementary Schools, attended by over 6,700 girls, and a Training College for schoolmistresses containing 23 students. At Bahri or Ruda in the Blue Nile Province is the Institute of Education where 250 elementary schoolmasters are in training, and where the planning of elementary and intermediate education is carried on by a staff of British and Sudanese experts. There are Technical Schools at Omdurman and Atbara, the latter catering exclusively for the needs of the Sudan Railways. In 1944, 221 boys were under instruction at these two schools. Certain non-government schools managed by the various communities cater for the education of children of Sudanese-Egyptian extraction, and other nationalities. Eight independent intermediate schools and a number of elementary schools are managed by and for natives of the Sudan. The number of non-government schools of all grades is 52 with an attendance of 6,900 boys and 3,300 girls. Finally 265 sub-grade schools and some 280 state-aided *Khatwas* (indigenous Koranic schools) provide a varying standard

of education to over 23,000 boys. In the Southern Sphere the Missions, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are the main agents of Government in the spread of Education. The mission schools are subsidised and inspected regularly by Government. Some 10,000 boys and girls attend the various mission schools which go up to intermediate level. Outstanding boys are sent to Uganda for the intermediate schools for further education. Two Government schools have recently been opened in the nilotic area, an intermediate school near Malakal and an elementary school at Tonj. There are also small government training schools at Juba and Kagelu for the training of future clerical and agricultural employees.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), which is the staple food of the people in the Sudan, and is also used as cattle and poultry food elsewhere. Both Egyptian and American-type cotton have been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. The *Gazira Irrigation Scheme* at present (1944) enables an area of nearly 850,000 acres to be cultivated between the Blue and White Niles, and one-quarter is under cotton. The necessary water is stored by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, about 160 miles south of Khartoum. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area is managed by a syndicate, and is one of the largest cotton-growing schemes in the world (206,571 faddans in 1943-44). The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, the finest gum forests being in Kordofan, Blue Nile and Kassala. A large supply of papyrus is obtained from the sudd area in the upper reaches of the White Nile. Other products include sesame, sonna leaves and pods, gaid (tanning pods), ground-nuts, dates, chillies, lulu nuts, timber, melon seed, dom-nuts (vegetable ivory), wheat, maize, beans and peas, ghee (clarified butter), hides and skins, trochus and mother-of-pearl shell, bees-wax and honey. Minerals won include gold (at Gabait in the Red Sea Hills) and salt at Port Sudan.

The live stock in 1944 included 3,200,000 cattle, 5,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 goats, 1,000,000 camels, 75,000 asses, and 23,000 horses.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	£E5,861,944	£E6,578,769
Expenditure.....	5,601,790	6,529,662

£E = Egyptian Pound of 100 *Piastres*.
Exchange Rate 97·50 *Piastres* = £1 sterling.

TRADE.

	1940.	1941.
Total Imports....	£E5,633,889	£E8,060,849
Total Exports....	5,022,978	5,547,327

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1940 to £E3,208,344 and in 1941 to £E6,494,122; gum arabic figures were £E711,560 (1939) and £E681,000 (1940). The chief imports are cotton and silk piece goods, iron and steel ware, machinery, tea, wheat flour, coffee, bags and sacks and tobacco.

Governor-General, H. E. Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1941).

Private Sec., W. H. T. Luce.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members, the Legal Secretary; the Financial Secretary; the Civil Secretary; and the Major-General Commanding Troops in the Sudan (*El Kaid*).

Additional Members, C. R. Williams, C.B.E.; Maj. G. F. Foley, O.B.E., M.C.; C. W. Williams, M.B.E.; G. F. March, M.C.; G. R. F. Bredin.

SUDAN AGENCY.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), E. C. Haselden.

DEPARTMENTS.

Advocate-General, C. C. G. Cumings.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, G. F. Maich, M.C.
Auditor-General, D. Furze.
Chief Justice, C. H. A. Bennett.
Civil Secretary, J. W. Robertson, O.P.E., D.C.M.
Comptroller-General of War Supplies, Major G. F. Foley, M.C.
Director of Customs, H. L. Roper.
Director of Education, C. W. Williams, M.B.E.
Financial Secretary, J. W. E. Miller, C.M.G.
Game Warden, Maj. W. R. Barler, O.B.E.
Grand Kadi, Sheikh Hassan Mamoun.
Registrar-General, S. R. Simpson.
Legal Secretary, T. P. Creel, C.B.E., M.C.
Mufti, Sheikh Ahmed El Tahir.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Capt. G. W. Ogden.
Director of Works, E. C. Jones.
General Manager of Railways, C. R. Williams, C.B.E.
Director of Stores and Ordnance, Lt.-Col. G. A. V. Keays.
Do., Medical Service, A. E. Lorenzen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Do., Surveys, E. K. G. Sweeting.
Do., Veterinary Service, W. H. Glanville, M.R.C.V.S.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Northern.

Darfur (El Fasher), G. D. Lampen.
Blue Nile (Wad Medani), G. R. F. Bredin.
Kassala (Kassala), J. M. Humphry, M.C.
Khartoum (Khartoum), E. J. N. Wallis.
Kordofan (El Obeid), C. Campbell, M.B.E., M.C.
Northern (Ed Damer), G. B. Tracey.

Southern.

Equatoria (Juba), B. V. Marwood.
Upper Nile (Malakal), F. D. Kingdon, M.C.

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

General Commanding Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force (El Kaid), Major-General W. D. Stamer, C.B.N., D.S.O., M.C.

London Office.

(Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.)
Controller, R. O. Mayall, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM. The town contains a large mosque for Mohammedans, a cathedral, and the Gordon Memorial College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 46,676. Omdurman had a population (1944) exceeding 120,000.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of

roughly 5,700 square miles, are administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrim, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Anietyum, Lopevi and Pentecost. The executive consists of a British and a French Resident Commissioner assisted by a staff of officers. The population is estimated at 43,000 (British Nationals 207, French Nationals 710, Asiatics and Tonkinese 2,282, Natives estimated at 40,000). Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. The imports are principally from Australia (68 per cent.) and France (18 per cent.); the bulk of the exports

are shipped to France. Joint revenue, 1943, £59,573; expenditure, £31,872. Total imports, 1941, £88,800; total exports, £107,688.

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (399 sq. miles) and Tonic (40 sq. miles) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila (Franceville), pop. about 1,200.

British High Commissioner, Major-General Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1942).

French High Commissioner, M. J. Tallec.

British Resident Commissioner, R. D. Blandy, O.B.E. (*Allowances* £1250) £11,200 to £11,400.

French Resident Commissioner, M. R. Kuter.

THE FIVE FREEDOMS.

Early in November, 1945, representatives of 43 Nations sitting in London agreed to establish a new organisation of the United Nations to be known as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) which will have its permanent office in Paris.

The main objects of the new body, laid down

in the preamble, are to establish freedom of movement and of sojourn; freedom of worship of Almighty God; freedom of criticism of man's developed faculties; freedom from molestation; and freedom from denial of his right to work wherever he may be, that he may not be in want.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularise the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and the convocation of the Second Conference of the Hague. It was arranging for the Third Congress when the 1914-18 War broke out. During the War, the Union endeavoured to preserve the Inter-Parliamentary organisation in neutral and belligerent countries. After the War it was clear that concentration was the essential on work of peace reconstruction

and it took up all the appropriate subjects for study. Some of them were as follows:—

1. The development of international law.
2. Reduction of armaments and international security.
3. Economic and financial problems.
4. The protection of national minorities.
5. The institution of colonial mandates.
6. The fight against dangerous drugs.
7. Social problems and particularly the regulation of hours of work.
8. The improvement of the representative system.

WORLD PARLIAMENT OF YOUTH.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the World Youth Conference set up a new organisation for a *World Parliament of Youth*. Guy de Boysson (France) was elected chairman of the executive committee. Four vice-chairmen were appointed, representing Britain, China, the United States, and U.S.S.R. On the executive committee

are representatives of Czecho-slovakia, Yugoslavia, India, Spain, China, Poland, and Mexico. The secretaries are Bert Williams, Australia; S. B. Pederson, Denmark; and Mrs. Kitty Hookham, Great Britain. The headquarters of the new organisation will be in Paris.

The United States of America

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1930 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1930.	1930 ESTIMATE.
Continental United States.....	*3,026,789	122,775,046	\$121,000,275
Alaska	586,400	59,278	73,023
Guam	206	18,509	22,200
Hawaii (and Midway Isld.)	6,407	368,330	423,330
Panama Canal Zone	549	39,467	51,227
Philippines	114,400	412,082,366	16,310,300
Puerto Rico	3,435	1,543,913	1,500,245
Samoa (and Swain Isld.)	76	10,055	12,003
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	133	22,012	21,829
Military, &c., abroad	—	89,453	118,033
Total	3,738,395	137,008,435	150,630,720

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,776.

a Population in 1930 (estimated).

§ Estimated (Aug. 23, 1945) 139,682,000.

‡ For Population of States and of Larger Cities, see p. 209.

Increase of the People—Continental U.S. only.

Year of Census.	Total Population.				Increase over preceding census.	Deducting Immigrants.
	White	Negro.	Other Races.	Total.		
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,212
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,314,821
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,012,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,226,613
1900	66,809,196	8,823,994	351,385	75,984,575	13,040,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,627,763	412,546	91,772,266	15,977,692	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	*108,864,207	11,801,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,197,209
1940	118,214,870	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431

* In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, up to that date, had been counted with the white population. The number of Mexicans reported in 1930 (1,422,533) is included for that year in the figure for "Other races" and its inclusion accounts for most of the increase between 1920 and 1930. It is estimated that the 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 persons who would have been counted as Mexicans in 1930. If these are deducted from the 1920 total, there is obtained what might be termed an adjusted figure, 94,123,374, which is more closely comparable with the 1930 figure for the white population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the Continental United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40.5 per cent. of the total population. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31.1 per cent. of the total population. In 1933, for the first time, each area included the total population of Continental United States.

Cal- endar Year.	Births.*		Deaths.*	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1925	1,878,880	21.5	1,219,019	11.8
1935	2,155,105	16.9	1,392,572	10.9
1936	2,144,790	16.7	1,479,228	11.5
1937	2,203,337	17.0	1,450,427	11.2
1938	2,286,966	17.6	1,381,391	10.6
1939	2,265,558	17.3	1,387,897	10.6
1940	2,360,399	17.9	1,417,269	10.8
1941	2,513,427	18.9	1,397,642	10.5
1942	2,808,996	21.0	1,385,187	10.4
1943	2,935,171	...	1,495,998	...

* Exclusive of still-births.

Oldest man in U.S.A.—Mark Thrash, born Dec. 25, 1820; died Dec. 17, 1943, aged 122.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1944, 38,423,276 alien immigrants landed in the United States. Of the inward total in 1944 1,389 were British and Irish, 238 Germans and Austrians, 246 Scandinavians, 120 Italians, 292 Poles and 387 French. The total number of alien immigrants admitted in 1943-44 was 28,551.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

Year.	Marriages.	Per 1,000 Pop.	Divorces.	Per 1,000 Pop.
1930	1,126,856	9.2	191,591	1.6
1933	1,098,000	8.7	165,000	1.3
1934	1,302,000	10.3	204,000	1.6
1935	1,327,000	10.4	218,000	1.7
1936	1,369,000	10.7	236,000	1.8
1937	1,438,000	11.2	249,000	1.9
1938	1,319,000	10.2	244,000	1.9
1939	1,375,000	10.5	251,000	1.9
1940	1,565,000	11.9	264,000	2.0
1941	1,679,000	12.8	—	—
1942	1,758,000	13.2	—	—
1943	1,577,000	11.8	—	—

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1940.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Australia	10,998	Germany	1,237,772	Netherlands ..	111,064	Sweden	445,070
Austria	479,906	Greece	163,252	Newfoundland ..	21,361	Switzerland ..	88,293
Belgium	53,558	Hungary	290,228	Norway	262,088	Syria and	
Bulgaria	8,888	Ireland		Poland	993,479	Palestine ..	57,906
Canada—		N. Ireland ..	106,416	Portugal	62,347	Turkey in Asia	52,479
French	273,366	I. Free State ..	572,031	Azores	25,751	Turkey in	
Other	770,753	Italy	1,623,580	Roumania	115,940	Europe	4,412
Czechoslovakia ..	319,971	Latvia	18,636	Russia		Wals	35,360
Denmark	138,175	Lithuania	165,771	(U.S.S.R.) ..	1,040,884	West Indies	
England	621,975	Luxemburg ..	6,886	Scotland	279,321	(not U.S.A.) ..	30,534
Finland	117,210	Mexico	377,433	Spain	47,707	Yugoslavia ..	161,093
France	102,930						

The total number, including countries not specified, was 11,419,138 in 1940 and 13,983,405 in 1930.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°–40° North and longitude 67°–124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 5,565 miles on the Atlantic, 2,730 miles on the Pacific, 3,641 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,050 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,496 feet above sea-level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea-level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The main elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-first Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, and Dec. 5, 1933), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State

having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Article of the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice-President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of not exceeding \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States (April 12, 1945—Jan. 20, 1945), HARRY SHIPPE TRUMAN, of Missouri, born 1884, elected as Vice-President, Nov. 7, 1944, sworn in as President (in succession to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, deceased) April 12, 1945. Democrat.

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency—each \$15,000.)

1. *Secretary of State*, James F. Byrnes, of North Carolina (born 1879), appointed July 1, 1945.
2. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Fred M. Vinson, appointed July 6, 1945.
3. *Secretary of War*, Robert Porter Patterson, of New York (born 1891), appointed Oct. 25, 1945.
4. *Attorney-General*, Tom C. Clark, of Texas, appointed June 30, 1945.
5. *Postmaster-General*, Robert E. Hannegan, of New York, appointed June 30, 1945.
6. *Secretary of the Navy*, James Forrestal, of District of Columbia, (born 1899), appointed July 1, 1945.
7. *Secretary of Interior*, Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois (born 1874), appointed June 30, 1945.
8. *Secretary of Agriculture*, Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, appointed June 30, 1945.
9. *Secretary of Commerce*, Henry Wallace, of Iowa, appointed June 30, 1945.
10. *Secretary of Labour*, Lewis B. Schwellenback, of Washington, appointed June 30, 1945.

THE CONGRESS.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 281,000. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$20,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 Representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, one resident commissioner from the Philippines, and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$20,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On Jan. 1, 1944, there were 44,042,669 men and 44,622,886 women of voting age. 7,860,000 men over 21 were in the armed forces.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(Noon of Jan. 3, 1945, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1947.)

<i>President of the Senate, (pro tempore)</i>	
Kenneth McKellar, Dem., Tenn.,	\$25,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives,</i>	
Sam Rayburn, Dem., Texas,	25,000

Clerk of the House of Representatives, South

Trimble, Dem., Kentucky,

Members of the 79th Congress were elected on Nov. 7, 1944.

The 79th Congress was constituted as under:

Senate.—Democrats 57, Republicans 38, Progressive 1, —Total 96.

House of Representatives.—Democrats 243, Republicans 191, Minor Parties 2.—Total 435.

The 80th Congress will be elected on Nov. 5, 1946.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1824. In 1825, purchase of Thomas Jefferson's library formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was (in 1866 40,000 volumes, now over 600,000 volumes) deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers.

The Library of Congress now contains 7,281,681 printed books and pamphlets, 1,664,730 volumes and pieces of music, 1,537,168 maps and views, 572,461 prints, 259,631 photographs, 32,219 reels of microfilm, and approximately 7,790,616 manuscripts. The building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an Annex completed in 1938, have brought the total cost to approximately \$18,880,000, and the floor space to 1,563,189 square feet (nearly 36 acres). The bookstacks including the new construction and Annex, contain a little over 414 miles of shelving. The Library is maintained by Congress, the appropriations for 1943-44 being \$4,464,268 '86. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to serve as the trustee of funds received in the nature of endowments. Under the same Act, the authority of the Librarian is recognized to accept, in the name of the United States, gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement.

Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish.
Librarian of Congress Emeritus, Herbert Putnam.
Chief Assistant Librarian, Luther H. Evans.
Director, Acquisitions Department, Verner W. Clapp.
Director, Processing Department, Herman H. Henkle.
Director, Reference Department, David C. Mearns.
The Law Librarian, Eldon R. James.
The Register of Copyrights, Richard C. DeWolf (acting).

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

Acting Secretary, A. Wetmore.
Administrative Assistant, H. W. Dorsey.
Treasurer, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
Editor, Webster P. True.

Board of Regents.

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, F. A. Delano.

Bureaux of the Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Director, Alexander Wetmore.
Associate Director, J. E. Graf.
Head Curators, R. S. Bassler, C. W. Mitman,
 W. L. Schmitt, Frank M. Setzler.

National Gallery of Art.

Director, David E. Finley.
Administrator, Harry A. McBride.
Secretary-Treasurer and General Counsel, Huntington Cairns.
Chief Curator, John Walker.

National Collection of Fine Arts.

Director, R. P. Tolman (acting).

Freer Gallery of Art.

Director, A. G. Wenley.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Chief, M. W. Stirling.

International Exchanges.

Chief, H. W. Dorsey (acting).

National Zoological Park.

Director, William M. Mann.
Asst. Director, E. P. Walker.

Astrophysical Observatory.

Acting Director, Loyal B. Aldrich.

Division Radiation and Organisms.

Director, Loyal B. Aldrich.
Asst. Director, Earl S. Johnston.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 27, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$100,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Gilmore D. Clarke, N.Y.
Members, Eugene F. Savage; William F. Lamb;
 Paul Manship; Edward Bruce; Paul P. Cret;
 John A. Holabird.
Secretary and Administrative Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) *The Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) *The Circuit Courts of Appeals*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) *The 93 District Courts*, served by 197 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Harlan Fiske Stone, N.Y.,
 born 1872, apptd. 1941..... \$20,500

Associate Justices (each \$20,000).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1886	1937
Stanley Forman Reed, Ky.	1884	1938
Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1882	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, Conn.	1898	1939
Frank Murphy, Mich.	1893	1940
Robert H. Jackson, N.Y.	1892	1941
Wiley B. Rutledge, Iowa.	1894	1943
Harold Burton, Ohio	—	1945

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, D.C. \$6,000
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dilli, D.C.;
 Hugh W. Barr, Penna.
Marshal, Thomas E. Waggaman, D.C. 5,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Colo. 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

On Dec. 15, 1944, President Roosevelt signed an Act of Congress creating "5 star" Generals and Admirals (the ranks being "General of the Army," and "Admiral of the Navy") to give the holders equal rank with foreign military and naval leaders. The ranks are temporary and were intended to expire at the end of the war unless Congress should otherwise determine.

The total expenditure for the armed forces for the year 1944-45 was estimated at \$61,250,000,000, of which \$28,603,000,000 was for the Army and \$32,647,000,000 for the Navy.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The Army of the U.S. had a total strength of 658,075 officers and 6,960,388 enlisted men on March 31, 1944. Approximately 400,000 all ranks, comprising the XV army, have been left in Europe to occupy the zone allotted to U.S.A. About 2,000,000 all ranks were due for discharge after VE Day (May 8, 1945) leaving an army of 6,000,000 all ranks to complete the overthrow of Japan. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, remained in Germany, after accepting the unconditional surrender of the Nazi forces, to represent the United Nations in the administration of the conquered territories.

The Commanding General in the Pacific Theatre of Operations was General Douglas MacArthur, G.C.B., the "hero of Batan," holding the title of Supreme Commander of the land, naval, and air forces of the United Nations in the S.W. Pacific with headquarters in Melbourne, Australia.

U.S. AND JAPAN AT WAR.

Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, the U.S. Naval base in Hawaii Dec. 7-8, 1941, and followed the attack by a Declaration of War against U.S. and Gt. Britain. Germany and Italy declared war on U.S. (Dec. 11, 1941), and the U.S. replied the same day with a declaration of war against the Axis Powers. On VI Day (Aug. 15, 1945) Japan surrendered unconditionally to the Allies.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784	est. 250,000 to 396,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800 (Naval force)	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 (Naval force)	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,949
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	est. 600,000 to 1,500,000
War with Spain, 1898-1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	5,000
World War, 1917-1918	4,057,101
Second World War, 1942-1945	7,618,463

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The Navy of the United States consisted of the following seagoing vessels on Sept. 30, 1940 and Dec. 31, 1944.

	1940.	1944.
Capital Ships	15	23
Battle Cruisers	11	2
Fleet Aircraft Carriers	4	26
Escort Aircraft Carriers	8	98
Heavy Cruisers	18	17
Light Cruisers	19	44
Destroyers	220	484
Submarines	94	241

The strength of the U.S. Navy (personnel) on Dec. 31, 1944, was 3,799,125 all ranks—Navy 3,215,283; Marine Corps, 401,322; Coastguards, 182,520.

AIR FORCES OF THE U.S.

The U.S. Air Arm consists of the Army Air Force (A.A.F.), the Navy Air Force, the Marine Corps Aviation and the Coastguard Air Units. The strength was reduced after VE Day (May 8, 1945) from 228 groups to 192. At its peak the strength was 2,400,000 all ranks, of whom 2,130,000 were available in July, 1945, for the completion of the victory over Japan. Between July 1, 1940, and Sept. 30, 1944, U.S. factories turned out 232,403 aircraft, including 74,953 bombers and 70,627 fighters.

WOMEN'S CORPS.

The War Department announced (May 16, 1942), the formation of W.A.C. (Women's Army Corps), equivalent to the British A.T.S. This was the first women's corps formed in U.S. Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby was sworn in as Director on May 16. Three-fifths of W.A.C. served in the aircraft warning service. The W.A.C. were increased to 150,000 in November 1942.

A Bill signed by the President on Aug. 1, 1943, set up WAVES (Women Appointed Voluntary Emergency Services) as part of the U.S. Navy, with Mildred McAfee (President of Wellesley College) as Director, with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. SPARS (Semper Paratus), a women's branch of the Coastguard service, was set up on Nov. 24, 1942 with Dorothy Stratton (Professor at Purdue) as Director. There was also a Marine Corps Women's Reserve (Director, Major Ruth Streeter); a Women's Unit of the Air Transport Command, formed Sept. 10, 1942, with Mrs. Nancy Love an Executive Officer on the staff of the Ferrying Division. The Director of Women Pilots in the Army Air Force was Jacqueline Cochrane, Director of Women's Flying since Sept. 1942.

LOSSES IN WAR OF 1941-45.

(To June 9, 1945.)

	Army.	Navy.	Total.
Killed	185,670	44,503	230,173
Wounded	556,844	56,767	613,611
Missing	46,747	10,705	57,452
P.O.W.	106,573	4,240	110,813
Total	895,834	116,215	1,012,049

EDUCATION.

LANGUAGES OF THE U.S., 1940.

English....	93,039,640	Dutch.....	267,140
German....	4,949,780	Finnish....	230,420
Italian.....	3,766,820	Danish....	226,740
Polish.....	2,416,320	Portuguese..	215,860
Spanish....	1,961,400	Slovene....	178,640
Yiddish....	1,751,100	Croatian....	115,440
French.....	1,412,060	Arabic.....	107,420
Swedish....	830,000	Ukrainian....	83,600
Norwegian..	668,220	Armenian...	68,320
Russian....	585,080	Rumanian...	65,520
Czech.....	520,440	Flemish....	54,340
Slovak....	484,360	Scrbian....	37,640
Magyar....	453,000	All Others..	109,480
Greek.....	273,520	Not reported	3,356,160
Lithuanian.	272,680		
		Total.....	118,392,040

Illiteracy.

Illiteracy is practically unknown in the United States. The rate for the whole population, White and Coloured, was only 4.3 per cent. of those over 10 years of age, the figures in 1930 being:—

Native-born Whites	1.5 per cent.
Foreign-born Whites	9.9 " "
Negroes.....	16.3 " "
Other Races.....	25.0 " "

The number of books published in 1940 was 11,328; in 1943, 8,325 and in 1944, 6,970. In 1943 there were 1,800 daily newspapers (345 morning, 1,455 evening) with total circulations exceeding 44,000,000 and 475 Sunday newspapers with circulations exceeding 36,000,000.

Educational Attainment of the Population.

The 1940 Census schedule omitted the usual question on illiteracy (inability of a person 10 years old and over to read and write in any language) and substituted an enquiry into the educational attainment of the population by number of school years completed, the resulting figures being shown below:

Persons 20 years old and over in U.S.

School years completed.	Per cent. of population 20 years and over.
None.....	3.4
1 to 4.....	9.2
5 to 7.....	17.7
8.....	26.4
4 years of High School.....	16.7
1 to 3 yrs. of College.....	6.0
4 or more yrs. of College.....	4.3

The mean number of school years completed by the population 20 years old and over was 8.8 per cent.; for the white population only, 8.8 per cent.; for the non-white population 6.0 per cent.

State School Systems.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. The required attendance each year varies, with possibly a few exceptions, from 120 to 180 days. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1941-42 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 29,183,560, of whom 24,562,473 (12,425,501 boys and 12,136,972 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,616,529 were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and 488,112 in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 21,031,322, the average length of school term was 174.7 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 149.6 days. In 1941-42, 858,888 teachers (183,194 men and 675,694 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$1,507. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 222,660, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$7,801,417,262.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$2,416,579,569. Of this amount, \$27,146,338 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$742,275,913 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$1,562,947,223 from local tax or appropriation, and \$84,210,095 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$2,322,697,688. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, \$137,552,326; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, \$1,435,407,195; and for all other purposes, \$749,738,167.

Private Schools and Colleges.

In 1942 there were 2,150,896 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 486,883 pupils in private high schools and academies, 25,838 pupils in private preparatory departments of universities and colleges, 664,843 students in private universities and colleges and 7,036 students in private teachers' colleges and normal schools.

Institutions of Higher Education.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges, normal schools, and junior colleges. For the school year 1941-42, 1,720 of these institutions, 616 publicly controlled and 1,104 privately controlled, reported to the United States Office of Education. The staff members (reduced to a full-time basis) numbered 134,137, of whom 96,251 are men and 37,886 are women. Publicly controlled institutions reported 65,477 staff members (46,278 men and 19,199 women) and privately controlled institutions, 68,660 (49,973 men and 18,687 women). Publicly controlled institutions enrolled 732,111 students (418,876 men and 313,235 women) in the regular session only, and privately controlled institutions, 671,879 (399,683 men and 272,196 women).

There were 185,346 bachelor's degrees conferred, 97,707 (50,820 to men and 46,887 to women) by publicly controlled institutions and 87,639 (53,069 to men and 34,570 to women) by privately controlled institutions. Master's degrees totalled 24,648, 11,063 by publicly controlled institutions (7,149 to men and 3,914 to women) and 13,585 by privately controlled institutions (7,030 to men and 6,555 to women). There were 3,497 doctor's degrees conferred, 1,401 by publicly controlled institutions (1,273 to men and 128 to women) and 2,096 by privately controlled institutions (1,763 to men and 333 to women). There were conferred 1,619 honorary degrees, 189 by publicly controlled institutions and 1,430 by privately controlled institutions.

Particulars of some of the Universities are Harvard (8,379 students and 2,000 professors,

etc., in 1941), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (5,300 students and 850 professors, etc., in 1941), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794; 650 students, 60 professors, etc.); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 1,762 students, 262 professors, etc.); Charleston, So. Car. (founded 1785); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 16,511 students, 2,377 professors, etc., in 1941); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 2,431 students, 264 professors, etc.); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 2,500 students, 514 professors, etc.); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded 1789; 3,842 students, 316 professors); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 8,440 students, 1,625 professors); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 11,385 students, 1,027 professors); Princeton, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746; 2,714 students, 366 professors); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded

1794; 3,728 students, 228 professors); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 1,489 students, 93 professors). New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 36,126 students and 2,204 professors and teachers in 1941.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN U.S.

	1926.	1936.
Adventist.....	126,177	165,815
Baptist.....	8,140,022	8,262,287
Congregationalists.....	381,666	476,388
Disciples of Christ.....	1,377,565	1,196,315
Lutheran.....	3,056,003	4,244,890
Methodist.....	8,070,019	7,001,637
Presbyterian.....	2,025,264	2,513,653
Protestant Episcopal.....	1,859,086	1,735,335
Jewish.....	4,061,222	4,641,184
Roman Catholic.....	19,005,003	19,914,937
Latter Day Saints.....	600,501	774,169
Eastern Orthodox.....	259,394	350,638
Church of Christ.....		
Scientist.....	202,098	268,915

FINANCE.

ACTUAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942-43 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1943-44 AND 1944-45.

RECEIPTS.	Actual 1942-43.	Revised Estimate 1943-44.	Estimate 1944-45.
Direct Taxes:—			
Individuals.....	\$6,952,449,156	\$19,422,600,000	\$18,113,100,000
Corporations.....	9,915,701,979	14,136,900,000	15,404,400,000
Excise Taxes.....	3,776,956,397	4,273,810,000	4,251,510,000
Employment Taxes.....	1,507,919,214	1,881,900,000	3,181,600,000
Customs.....	324,290,778	420,000,000	438,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	907,327,977	2,442,900,000	2,036,770,000
(a) Gross Receipts.....	\$23,384,645,502	\$42,578,110,000	\$43,425,380,900
Less:—			
Old Age Insurance Fund.....	\$1,103,002,793	\$1,392,090,000	\$2,656,380,000
Net receipts.....	\$ 22,281,642,789	\$41,186,020,000	\$40,769,000,000
EXPENDITURE			
War Activities.....	\$72,108,862,204	\$88,500,000,000	\$88,200,000,000
Public Debt Interest.....	1,808,160,395	2,650,000,000	3,750,000,000
Other Activities:—			
Legislative, Judicial and Executive	41,287,562	43,233,600	47,112,900
Civil Departments.....	821,049,782	1,098,915,595	1,084,424,500
Public Works Programme.....	522,524,021	457,477,400	343,491,000
Veterans' Pensions.....	599,777,892	865,389,000	1,252,179,000
Aids to Agriculture.....	1,037,231,190	752,017,000	468,254,000
Aids to Youth.....	17,914,850	20,000	
Social Security.....	497,511,233	479,286,000	484,665,000
Work Relief.....	317,385,760	43,273,700	2,325,000
Refunds.....	79,137,651	411,459,000	1,799,122,000
Miscellaneous.....	328,041,800	649,957,600	522,663,500
Debt Retirement.....	3,463,400		
Total Expenditures.....	\$78,182,348,640	\$95,951,028,895	\$97,954,236,900
Excess of Expenditure.....	\$55,900,705,931	\$54,765,008,895	\$57,185,236,900
Government Corporations and Agencies:—			
War Activities.....	\$2,975,711,475	\$3,500,000,000	\$1,800,000,000
Other Activities.....	— 1,475,772,673	— 175,000,000	15,000,000
	\$1,499,938,802	\$3,325,000,000	\$1,815,000,000
Redemption of Obligations.....	\$598,746,663	\$2,770,000,000	\$1,346,000,000
Total Federal Expenditures.....	\$79,678,824,042	\$99,276,028,895	\$99,769,236,900
The unit of Currency is the United States Dollar of 100 Cents. The Official Rate of Exchange in London, Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1943, was \$4.035—£1.			

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

	Actual 1942-43	Revised Estimate 1943-44	Estimate 1944-45.
At beginning of year.....	\$72,422,445,116	\$135,696,090,330	\$197,6000,00,000
Increase during year:—			
Budget deficit.....	55,900,705,931	54,765,008,895	57,185,236,900
Government Corporations and Agencies.....	2,193,685,465	6,095,000,000	3,161,000,000
Change in Treasury balance.....	6,515,418,710	46,022,115	100,553,797
Gross Increase.....	\$65,059,810,120	\$60,906,031,010	\$60,446,790,697
Less:—			
Trust Accounts Surplus.....	332,701,494	2,121,340	46,790,697
Debt retirement.....	3,463,400		
Net Increase.....	\$64,723,645,213	\$60,903,909,670	\$60,400,000,000
Public Debt at end of year.....	\$136,696,090,329	\$197,600,000,000	\$258,000,000,000

NOTE.—(a) Includes estimated amounts re-payable after the War on account of Excess Profits Tax—1942-43 \$220,000,000; 1943-44 \$545,000,000; 1944-45 \$624,000,000.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

	No. of Offences.
Crime.	1942. 1943.
Murder and Manslaughter ...	7,569 6,517
Manslaughter by negligence ...	4,019 3,464
Rape.....	10,017 10,734
Robbery.....	47,126 45,268
Aggravated Assault.....	52,094 49,738
Burglary.....	266,147 271,894
Larceny.....	882,061 806,325
Thefts of Automobiles.....	167,625 187,751

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,216,640 acres, of which, in 1940, 1,060,852,374 acres were farms. The total number of farms in 1940 was 6,096,799. The cash income from crops in 1941 was \$4,717,556,000; in 1942 \$6,387,180,000; and in 1943 \$7,903,480,000. Cash income from livestock in 1941 \$6,439,000,000; in 1942 \$8,987,175,000; and in 1943 \$11,348,700,000.

A production of more than 1,146,283,000 bushels of wheat is predicted for the 1945 harvest. This approaches the highest yield on record. The chief wheat growing States in 1943 were:—North Dakota (150,660,000 bushels), Kansas (150,658,000), Montana (72,000,000), Nebraska (63,000,000), Washington (51,000,000), Texas (36,000,000), S. Dakota (34,000,000), Oklahoma (32,000,000), Colorado (30,000,000), Ohio (25,000,000), Idaho (21,000,000).

The cane sugar output in 1943 was 5,345,000 long tons and beet sugar output was 6,000,000 long tons.

The chief cotton producing States are Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana and Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

	1943.	1944.
All cattle.....	78,170,000	82,192,000
Milch cows.....	26,940,000	27,607,000
Hogs.....	73,660,000	73,756,000
Sheep.....	55,089,000	51,718,000
Horses and mules.....	13,390,000	12,869,000

MINERALS.

The total value of all mineral products of the United States in 1942 was \$7,569,500,000; the value of metallic minerals produced in 1942 was \$2,361,800,000 (pig iron, \$1,227,390,000). In 1943 the production of crude petroleum was 1,503,200 barrels of 42 gallons, out of a world production of 2,222,200 barrels.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1939 numbered 184,244, the value of their products being \$56,828,807,000, as compared with a value in 1937 of \$60,712,871,737 (adjusted). The leading manufacturing States, ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey.

Principal groups of manufactures and value of products:—

Group.	1937.	1939.
Food, etc.	\$11,295,000,000	\$10,604,000,000
Tobacco.....	1,273,000,000	1,322,000,000
Textiles.....	4,066,000,000	3,897,000,000
Apparel, etc. ..	3,167,000,000	3,358,000,000
Lumber and timber.....	1,146,000,000	1,122,000,000
Furniture ...	1,318,000,000	1,268,000,000
Paper, etc.	2,076,000,000	2,020,000,000
Printing and Publishing ..	2,577,000,000	2,578,000,000
Chemicals	3,719,000,000	3,734,000,000
Petroleum and coal.....	3,038,000,000	2,954,000,000
Rubber.....	883,000,000	902,000,000
Leather.....	1,475,000,000	1,390,000,000
Stone, clay, glass, etc.	1,428,000,000	1,440,000,000
Iron and steel (excl. machin- ery).....	7,445,000,000	6,591,000,000
Other Metals ..	2,780,000,000	2,573,000,000
Electrical Ma- chinery	1,900,000,000	1,727,000,000
Other machin- ery.....	3,903,000,000	3,254,000,000
Automobile spirit.....	5,293,000,000	4,048,000,000

Leading Areas ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1937 and 1939

Industrial Area *	1937	1939
New York City— Newark—Jersey City Area	\$5,764,287,881	\$6,948,444,631
Chicago	4,711,428,323	4,277,815,582
Detroit	3,409,350,809	2,719,210,429
Philadelphia—Camden	2,350,645,318	2,292,960,250
Pittsburg	1,745,908,165	1,501,398,647
Boston	1,183,627,399	1,425,482,462
Los Angeles	1,205,280,042	1,219,433,652
Cleveland	1,210,521,670	1,123,146,504
St. Louis	1,202,712,632	1,086,595,741
San Francisco— Oakland	1,052,353,275	960,636,411
Buffalo	1,073,658,418	905,220,863
Baltimore	925,760,636	856,967,248
Milwaukee	871,528,519	753,680,088
Bridgeport—New Haven—Waterbury	761,229,332	722,554,276
Cincinnati	794,340,000	702,620,018
Providence—Fall River—New Bedford	670,563,000	663,917,458
Youngstown	748,361,741	629,223,979
Kansas City	549,272,000	483,770,597
Minneapolis—St. Paul	533,734,000	480,271,715

Leading Industries (According to Value of Products) in Principal Industrial Areas for 1935.

New York—Newark—Jersey City Area.—Printing and publishing newspaper and periodical; Dresses, except house dresses—regular factories; Coats, suits, and separate skirts, women's, misses' and juniors—regular factories; Bread and other bakery products; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Meat packing, wholesale; Petroleum refining; Printing and publishing, book, music, and job; Clothing, men's, youths', and boys'—regular factories. The "smelting and refining, copper" industry is among the leading industries, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data reported by individual establishments.

Chicago Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Meat packing, wholesale; Petroleum refining; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Printing and publishing, book, music and job; Blast-furnace products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Bread and other bakery products; Machinery not elsewhere classified; Cars, electric and steam railroad, not built in railroad repair shops; Confectionery.

Detroit Area.—Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Steel-works and rolling-mill products.

Philadelphia—Camden Area.—Petroleum refining; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Clothing, men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified—regular factories; Sugar refining, cane; Bread and other bakery products; Hosiery; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies. The industries "Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles" and "Radios, radio tubes and phonographs" are among the leading

industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data reported by individual establishments.

Pittsburgh Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Blast-furnace products; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Coke-oven products; Machine-shop products; Glass; Structural and ornamental metal-work, made in plants not operated in connexion with rolling mills; Bread and other bakery products; Meat packing, wholesale. The "Aluminum products" industry is also one of the leading industries, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of data reported by individual establishments.

Boston Area.—Worsted woven goods; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Leather—tanned, curried and finished—regular factories; Bread and other bakery products; Meat packing, wholesale; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Printing and publishing, book, music and job; Boot and shoe cut stock and findings; Machinery not elsewhere classified. The "Soap" industry is among the leading industries but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of data reported by individual establishments.

Cleveland Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Blast-furnace products; Non-ferrous metal-alloys and non-ferrous metal products, except aluminium, not elsewhere classified; Meat packing, wholesale; Clothing, men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Heating and cooking apparatus, except electric; Paints, pigments and varnishes; Machine tools.

Los Angeles Area.—Petroleum refining; Meat packing, wholesale; Bread and other bakery products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Machinery not elsewhere classified; Furniture including store and office fixtures; Canned and cured fish, crabs, shrimps, oysters, and clams. The industries "Aircraft and parts," "Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles," "Rubber tyres and inner tubes," "Shortenings (other than lard), vegetable cooking oils, and salad oils" are also among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data reported by individual establishments.

St. Louis Area.—Meat packing, wholesale; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; Chemicals not elsewhere classified; Liquors, malt; Bread and other bakery products; Cars, electric and steam railroad; not built in railroad repair shops. The industries "Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles," and "Motor-vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts," and "Petroleum refining" are among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data reported by individual establishments.

Buffalo Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Chemicals not elsewhere classified; Flour and other grain-mill products; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Feeds prepared for animals and fowls; Meat packing, wholesale; Bread and other bakery products;

* Industrial Area: one or more important industrial counties. Each such area takes its name from the principal city or cities located therein.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MERCHANDISE.

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Exports.
1937...	\$3,083,700,000	\$3,349,100,000	+ 265,400,000
1938...	1,960,400,000	3,094,500,000	+ 1,134,100,000
1939...	2,318,100,000	3,177,100,000	+ 859,000,000
1940...	2,625,445,000	4,021,564,000	+ 1,396,119,000
1941...	3,345,023,000	5,147,154,000	+ 1,802,131,000
1942...	2,742,679,000	7,825,700,000	+ 5,083,021,000
1943...	3,377,000,000	12,714,000,000	+ 9,337,000,000
1944...	3,867,000,000	14,240,000,000	+ 10,373,000,000

GOLD AND SILVER.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1938.....	\$850,171,000	\$51,622,000	\$168,883,000	3,520,000
1939.....	3,752,500,000	574,000	174,526,000	14,097,000
1940.....	4,749,467,000	4,995,000	58,434,000	3,670,000
1941.....	982,442,000	64,000	47,053,000	5,673,000
1942.....	315,780,000	102,000	41,103,000	1,999,000
1943.....	101,793,000	32,888,000	27,903,000	30,689,000

Machinery not elsewhere classified. The industries "Coke-oven products" and "Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles," are also among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be shown without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data reported by individual establishments.

San Francisco—Oakland Area.—Petroleum refining; Canned and dried fruits and vegetable, canned and bottled juices, preserves, jellies, fruit cutters, pickles, and sauces; Meat packing, wholesale; Bread and other bakery products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Tin cans and other tinware not elsewhere classified; Paints, pigments, and varnishes. The industries "Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles," "Smelting and refining, lead," "Sugar refining, cane" are among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Baltimore Area.—Meat packing, wholesale; Clothing, men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified—regular factories. The following industries are among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of the data reported by individual establishments; Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; Liquors, rectified and blended; Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles; Petroleum refining; Smelting and refining, copper; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Sugar refining, cane; Tin cans and other tinware, not elsewhere classified.

Milwaukee Area.—Agricultural implements (including tractors); Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Meat packing, wholesale; Liquors, malt; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Machinery not elsewhere classified; Malt; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Cranes, and dredging, excavating and road-building machinery. The industries "Leather: Tanned, curried and finished" and "Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles" are among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be

given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of data reported by individual establishments.

Cincinnati Area.—Machine tools; Paper; Meat packing, wholesale; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Clothing, men's, youths' and boys'—regular factories; Machinery, not elsewhere classified. The industries "Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles," "Petroleum refining," "Soap" and "Steel-works and rolling-mill products" are among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of data reported by individual establishments.

Bridgeport—New Haven—Waterbury Area.—Non-ferrous metal alloys, non-ferrous metal products, except aluminium, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Hats, fur-felt; Machine-shop products; Hardware not elsewhere classified; Silverware and plated ware; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; The industries "Ammunition and related products," "Boots and shoes, rubber" and "Gold, silver and platinum, refining and alloying" are also among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without a possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of data reported by individual establishments.

Youngstown Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Blast-furnace products; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Machinery not elsewhere classified; Cars, electric and steam railroad, not built in railroad repair shops; Machine-shop products; Stamped and pressed metal products and enamelling, japanning and lacquering. The industries "Coke-oven products," "Structural and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connexion with rolling mills" and "Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted, made in plants not operated in connexion with rolling mills" are also among the leading industries, but their ranks cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with census reports) approximations of data reported by individual establishments.

MOTOR VEHICLE INDUSTRIES.

Motor Vehicle Industries.—The number of complete passenger cars produced in 1941 was 3,744,300 valued at \$2,615,697,000, and of motor trucks 1,094,261 value \$1,086,926,000, a total of 4,838,561 motor vehicles valued at \$3,702,623,000.

The number of motor vehicles registered in 1941 in the U.S.A. was 32,557,954 out of a total for the World of 45,376,891.

MOTOR FUEL.

Thousands of Barrels of 42 gallons.	1938.	1939.
Production	569,162	611,043
Apparent consumption ..	523,003	555,509

MOTOR TAXES.

The taxes, including gasoline taxes, levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1939 amounted to \$1,636,549,000 (1938 figure, \$1,509,224,045). The number of motor vehicles exported in 1939 was 152,842, exclusive of shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico—(6,826).

OIL PIPE LINE.

An oil pipe-line, 24 inches in diameter, from Long View, Texas, to Phoenixville, Pa. (1,388 miles—the distance from London, England, to Petrograd, U.S.S.R.), constructed in 350 days (1942-43) was opened at Phoenixville, Pa., July 19, 1943. There it divides into two branches, one to refineries at Philadelphia, Pa., and the other to refineries at Bayonne, N.Y. It is built across nine States and carries 12,600,000 gallons daily.

An oil pipe line to a port in the Eastern Mediterranean is under survey.

U.S. MERCHANDISE EXPORTED, 1940.

(Principal Articles.)

Commodity.	Value.
Aircraft	\$321,760,000
Automobiles and parts, &c.	254,310,000
Chemicals	100,000,000
Coal	82,000,000
Copper	88,400,000
Cotton, Unmanufactured	214,000,000
Manufactures	98,000,000
Fruits and Nuts	34,000,000
Iron and Steel manufactures	212,000,000
Machinery	665,700,000
Petroleum and oil	360,280,000
Tobacco	56,000,000
Wheat	11,000,000
Flour	22,000,000
Maize	26,000,000

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, 1940.

(Principal Articles.)

Commodity.	Value.
Coffee	\$27,000,000
Cotton manufactures	35,000,000
Furs, undressed	74,000,000
Hides and skins	50,000,000
Paper and manufactures	125,000,000
Rubber, Crude	318,000,000
Silk, Raw	125,000,000
Cane Sugar	114,000,000
Tin	128,000,000
Vegetable Oils	50,000,000
Wines and Spirits	53,000,000
Wool	85,000,000

§ U.S.S.R. (Russia in Asia) is included in Europe.

U.S. TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Exports to Great Britain.

Class.	1938.	1939.
Food, drink and tobacco	£52,195,152	£34,068,762
Raw Materials	23,021,193	26,748,567
Manufactures	42,050,320	55,797,847
Total	£117,980,480	£117,305,556

Imports from Great Britain.

Class.	1938.	1939.
Food, drink and tobacco	£7,629,764	£9,204,715
Raw Materials	8,333,804	10,034,351
Manufactures	11,259,167	16,489,679
Total	£28,757,583	£36,543,713

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1941.

(In Thousands of Dollars.)

Continent.	From U.S.	To U.S.
North America	\$1,481,312	\$938,533
South America	519,687	654,969
Europe	1,773,229	273,954
Africa	501,231	156,020
Asia and Oceania	744,384	1,198,477

TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1941.

Country.	From U.S.	To U.S.
Argentina	\$109,314,000	\$166,618,000
Australia	91,028,000	139,209,000
Brazil	143,897,000	183,892,000
Canada	993,510,000	553,526,000
Chile	57,474,000	111,721,000
China (incl. Hong Kong)	125,765,000	90,299,000
Colombia	65,589,000	52,832,000
Cuba	125,706,000	181,061,000
Egypt	249,841,000	12,398,000
Eire	4,331,000	2,670,000
Finland	7,713,000	1,254,000
France	2,354,000	5,104,000
India, British	98,162,000	131,510,000
Japan	59,901,000	78,271,000
Malaya, British	46,277,000	343,980,000
Mexico	150,107,000	98,445,000
Netherlands Indies	124,023,000	241,038,000
New Zealand	30,638,000	15,096,000
Philippines	108,793,000	102,415,000
Spain	14,550,000	14,487,000
Sweden	22,355,000	4,420,000
Switzerland	13,413,000	30,262,000
Turkey	6,810,000	10,718,000
Union of S. Africa	186,980,000	66,181,000
United Kingdom	1,637,343,000	135,462,000
U.S.S.R.	107,523,000	30,095,000
Venezuela	68,170,000	49,396,000

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD.

Bureau of Employment Security.

The Social Security Act (Aug. 14, 1935) established a system of Old Age Insurance, Unemployment Compensation, and Public Assistance to the Needy Aged, Needy Blind, and Dependent Children. It also made Federal aid available to the various States for Health and Welfare Services and

for Vocational Rehabilitation. The benefits were considerably enlarged under a subsequent Act of 1939.

Summary for the year ending June 30 :—

Unemployment Compensation Activities.

Item.	1939.	1940.
Initial Claims	9,051,764	10,880,779
Continued Claims ..	53,370,644	63,775,206
Number Payments....	42,057,195	46,520,606
Amount Payments....	\$46,117,917	\$48,510,753
Net Collections	\$803,007,800	\$853,955,139

Employment Service Activities.*

Item.	1939.	1940.
Total Applications....	14,143,382	16,174,271
New Applications	6,587,309	6,325,982
Total Placements	3,134,011	3,536,908
Private Placements....	2,225,114	2,995,518
Public Works and Government Placements	876,423	507,976
Relief Works, Placements	32,474	33,414
Employers' Solicitations	1,852,806	2,162,221
Active File as on June 30	6,282,598	5,737,673

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II, and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries :—

	1939.
Capital Stock outstanding	\$9,773,556,470
Funded Debt outstanding	11,419,944,479
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	21,193,500,949
Dividends declared	179,412,196
Interest accrued	565,663,925
Total dividends and interest	745,076,121
	1941.
Railway operating revenues	\$5,414,000,000
Railway operating expenses	3,710,000,000
Number of passengers carried earning revenue	488,668,000
Number of passenger-train cars in service	38,334
Number of freight-train cars in service	1,732,673
Number of railway employees....	1,210,000

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1914	263,547	1927	262,091
1915	264,378	1928	262,713
1916	266,031	1929	262,546
1917	266,015	1930	262,215
1918	264,233	1931	261,816
1919	263,707	1932	260,438
1920	263,821	1933	258,465
1921	262,544	1934	256,418
1922	261,984	1935	254,347
1923	262,482	1936	252,871
1924	262,158	1937	251,829
1925	261,871	1938	249,826
1926	261,562	1939	248,040

* Employment Service activities were carried on from July 1933 to June 1939 by the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labour. On July 1, 1939, this Service was transferred to the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board in the Federal Security Agency, created under the reorganization act of April 1939.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	214	5,572
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	67	4,621
Mississippi River and branches	43	12,798
Pacific Ocean	40	1,663
Great Lakes	10	462
Others	13	2,290
	387	27,405

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Jan. 1, 1941, there were approximately 3,000,000 miles of rural roads, including State highway systems, of which 1,330,000 miles were surfaced. The mileage of primary State highways was 329,472 (302,481 surfaced) and of secondary roads 195,245 (120,094 surfaced). In 1939 the expenditures for State highway purposes were \$811,656,000.

The last link in the *Alaska Highway* from the North-Western tip of the American Continent to the Panama Canal is now under construction by U.S. Government from the Southern frontier of Mexico to Panama. The section is 625 miles in length. The *Alaska Highway* forms part of the *Inter-American Highway* extending for 16,800 miles from Alaska to the Argentine. Sixteen countries are involved in the road which runs from Fairbanks (Alaska) through British Columbia to Seattle, Wash., and leaves the U.S. at Laredo, Tex. The North American section of 1,671 miles was opened for truck traffic on Oct. 29, 1942.

The *Alaska Highway* also formed a "North-West Passage" along which flowed succour to U.S.S.R. via the narrow strip of the Bering Straits.

SHIPPING.—On Jan. 1, 1942, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 517 sailing vessels of 181,710 gross tons; 3,796 steam vessels of 9,813,538 gross tons, and 15,586 vessels of 1,233,284 gross tons—with 7,176 unrigged vessels of 2,493,082 gross tons; the total was 27,075 vessels of 13,721,614 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1941, steam, motor and sailing vessels of 116,467,843 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 39,926,690 tons were American and 76,541,153 tons foreign.

Shipbuilding yards under the control of the Maritime Commission made good the losses due to submarine attacks by providing "Liberty Ships" of 10,800 tons in 83 days, less than one third of the normal time required. At the rate achieved in the third quarter of 1942 the annual output was 700 Liberty Ships, an addition of over 7,000,000 tons to the U.S. Mercantile Marine in 12 months.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—On June 30, 1943, there were 42,680 post offices in the U.S. handling 32,818,000,000 "pieces" of mail matter. The postal revenue was \$966,227,000 and the expenditure \$952,529,000. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

On June 30, 1943, the postal savings deposits amounted to \$1,577,525,610; an increase of \$262,002,305 since June 30, 1942.

INDIAN POPULATION.

On June 30, 1943, the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 376,580. The leading Indian States are as follows: Oklahoma, containing 109,177; Arizona 51,476; New Mexico 39,144; South Dakota 30,012; California 23,423; Montana 18,018; Minnesota 17,708; Wisconsin 13,443; Washington 14,002; North Dakota 12,434. Total disbursements authorized for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, for Indian Service from regular and trust funds are \$48,019,270.

RECLAMATION.

Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C.

Employees: Commissioner's office, 98; Branch offices (Denver, Colo.), 820; legal office (Denver), 13; Region 1, 1733; Region 2, 833; Region 3, 1050; Region 4, 312; Region 5, 1109; Region 6, 545. Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, were more than \$53,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian and is the principal Federal agency assigned the responsibility for water conservation in this region. More than 4,000,000 acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid regions which originally were deserts are served. At the close of 1944, the Bureau had in operation, under construction, or authorized 78 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects of which 52 are producing food supplies, electric energy, and furnishing municipal-industrial water. Because of the war, important features remain to be completed on many operating projects. The War Production Board has issued clearances permitting wartime construction to bring under irrigation for war food purposes, 243,657 acres of new land and to provide supplemental water to 1,022,125 acres now irrigated but handicapped by shortages in moisture, and to meet war food demands, farmers on Bureau of Reclamation projects in 1943 produced 10,660,000 tons of food and forage crops which were valued at \$388,670,969, a 143 per cent. increase in values as compared with that of the season before Pearl Harbour.

The power output in 1944 from 31 power plants located on Reclamation projects approximated 14½ billion kilowatt hours of energy—a 52 per cent. increase over the preceding year. The war industries in the Pacific Southwest were dependent for 50 per cent. of their power on Boulder Dam, Parker Dam, and other Reclamation installations. The world's largest magnesium plant used a fourth of Boulder's 6½ million kilowatt hour output, and aluminum plants took a major portion of the output of Grand Coulee Dam in the Pacific Northwest. The Bureau's installed power capacity increased from 975,000 kilowatts in 1941 to 2,360,000 kilowatts at the close of the fiscal year 1944.

The Bureau has built, since 1902, one hundred and seventy-nine dams. Five of them are the largest concrete structures in the world. They are, in order of volume: Grand Coulee (Washington), Shasta (California), Boulder (Arizona-Nevada), Friant (California), and Marshall Ford (Texas). It has also constructed the following existing facilities: 31 power plants, 5,937 miles of transmission lines, 212,549 canal structures, 14,421 bridges, 385 tunnels having a combined length of 110 miles, 5,121 miles of ditches and drains, 23,683 culverts, 6,555 flumes, 2,322 miles of pipe, and 4,344 miles of roads.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest and third highest (550 feet) concrete dam in the world, cost \$130,000,000 and began operating in March, 1941, capacity 828,000 kilowatts. The dam will provide storage for the ultimate irrigation of 1,000,000 acres in the Columbia Basin project, scheduled for construction in the postwar period.

Boulder Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the world (726 ft.), with the largest power plant in the world, capacity 1,034,800 kilowatts.

Shasta Dam (602 ft.), on the Sacramento River, was completed in 1944, has an initial power capacity of 150,000 kilowatts.

Repayments to the government for the costs of Bureau of Reclamation facilities come primarily from the water users on irrigation projects and power consumers. Construction costs to June 30, 1944, were about \$23,000,000.

Nearly 5,000,000 persons live in areas which receive power and water from Bureau of Reclamation systems. About 3½ million benefit from power and domestic water, and 1,257,395 live on the 91,120 farms or cities and towns on Federal irrigation projects. These irrigation developments support 338 towns, 1,207 schools, 1,514 churches, and 137 banks with deposits totalling half a million dollars. When the construction programme now authorized is completed, the various services of the Bureau of Reclamation will be extended to areas in which reside more than 10,000,000 persons.

Near the end of the fiscal year the Bureau of Reclamation submitted to the Senate Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning an inventory of 236 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects in the West which could be included in a postwar public works programme to provide employment for returning veterans and war workers, and make available to those qualified, livelihoods on irrigated farms.

Public land farm units on Bureau of Reclamation projects are opened for settlement from time to time as irrigation water is made available. Land openings will be resumed at the close of the war, when a settlement programme for veterans, now under study, will be proposed.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington 25, D.C.

The Bureau of Reclamation issues settlement and other information booklets. An annual report is also issued and other publications from time to time, relating to various phases of the work.

An engineering library of about 7,000 manuscripts and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data, and results of original experimental investigations.

The museum of the Department of the Interior contains many murals and diorama depicting the work of the Bureau.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

North Capitol and G. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The buildings have a floor space of 33 acres, and, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$16,063,770. The annual cost of operation

and maintenance is, about \$21,000,000, including the Public Documents Division. There were (1944) 7,086 persons employed in the various divisions of the printing office, with a payroll of \$20,243,700. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments, emergency relief activities, and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 129 linotypes and intertype machines, 2 Ludlows, 2 material casters, 100 monotype key-boards and 130 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,400,000,000 ems of type in the fiscal year 1940. The 195 presses of the office are credited with 1,200,000,000 impressions, not including 268,000,000 on money order forms and 2,300,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 100,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 15,700,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and 800,000 square inches of half-tones and line-cuts, supplied blank paper to other Government establishments at a cost of \$1,700,000, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal, some of these supplies being furnished to various branches of the Government. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, A. E. Giegengack, N.Y. \$10,000.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those employed in Great Britain, except that there is a short ton of 2,000 lb. (20 cents) in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The old "Winchester" bushel and gallon are also used; the bushel = 0.9690 British; the gallon = 0.83268 British. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit

of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 853.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 an area of 100 square miles was ceded to the Federal Government by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is co-extensive) is 69,245 square miles, with population as shown below:—

Census Year.	Population.	Per sq. mile (a).	Per sq. mile (b).
1910	331,069	4.8	5.5
1920	437,571	6.2	7.3
1930	486,869	7.0	7.9
1940	663,091	9.5	10.9
1942 (est.)	750,000	10.8	12.2

(a) Total area. (b) Land area only.

In 1940 the Male population was 377,522, Female 345,569; White population 474,326 (Male 227,748, Female 246,578); Negro population 187,266 (Male 88,672, Female 98,594). The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President, one being chosen from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army.

The *City of Washington*, the Capital of the United States, is co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 156 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 185 from the Atlantic Ocean.

The population of the largest Cities of U.S. is shown on p. 209.

Territories and Principal Island Possessions of the United States.

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: the Territory of Alaska (which includes all of the Aleutian Islands east of longitude 169° east of Greenwich); the Territory of Hawaii (including Ocean or Kure Island, and Palmyra Island); Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; the Philippine Islands; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

On Aug. 20, 1938, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint régime for the use in common of Canton and Enderbury Island in the Phoenix Group (see p. 827). Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), and the

Proclamation of the President (No. 2148) of November 14, 1935, the status of the Philippine Islands as a Commonwealth dates from November 25, 1935. During the period of the Commonwealth (see Section 20 (a) of the above Act), sovereignty over the Philippine Islands rests with the United States.

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 20 islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between 18° 55'—22° 16' N. lat. and 154° 4'—160° 30' W. long. Of the 20 islands 9 are inhabited.

The total area is 6,435 sq. miles and the population (1940) was 423,330, of whom 77,707 were aliens.

For Administrative purposes the Territory of Hawaii is divided into four counties. The island

of Oahu is known as the city and county of Honolulu. The other counties are Hawaii, including the island of that name; Maui, including the islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and all of Molokai except the leper settlement; and Kauai, including the islands of Kauai and Niihau. The leper settlement on Molokai (where Father Damien worked from 1873-1889) constitutes a fifth county, Kalawao, which is under the control of the Board of Hospitals and Settlement. The estimated population of the Territory of Hawaii on June 30, 1941, was:—

County.	Pop.
City and County of Honolulu ..	310,533
County of Hawaii	68,393
County of Maui	52,495
County of Kauai	33,479
County of Kalawao	404

465,339

The islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893, a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1898 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members, the Territory sending a Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The majority of native Hawaiians are Christians. Primary education is compulsory and free. The Territorial University at Honolulu was founded in 1907.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

Revenue, General Fund	1939-40.
Expenditure " "	\$12,194,829
Debt (June 30, 1941)	11,760,407
	36,539,000
	1941.
Total Exports	\$133,653,100
Total Imports	192,855,500
Exports to U.S.	122,640,190
Imports from U.S.	186,662,140

The U.S. Government maintains a large military post on the island and an important naval base at Pearl Harbour. On Dec. 7-8, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbour from the air and afterwards declared war on the U.S. Since the attack the base has been reconstructed and the garrison strengthened.

Governor, Ingram M. Stainbank (March 1, 1942-46 \$10,000

Territorial Secretary, Charles M. Hite.

CAPITAL, Ψ Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1941) 200,158. Ψ Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 22,667.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY.

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands are about midway between Hawaii and Australia.

Ψ Seaport.

THE PHILIPPINES.

President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Don Sergio Osmena, succeeded as President on death of Don Manuel Quezon, Aug. 1, 1944; installed Oct. 10, 1944, at Tacloban, the temporary seat of government.

Japanese forces landed in the Philippines on Dec. 13, 1941, and after a fiercely fought series of battles, in which the invaders greatly outnumbered the garrison, occupied the greater part of the Commonwealth by April, 1942, the island-fortress of Corregidor holding out until May 6. The Japanese set up a Quisling government in the islands, but the Filipinos were opposed to the puppet government and remained loyal to the Commonwealth and to the United States.

The re-conquest of the Philippines was begun on October 20, 1944, when the Japanese forces were split in two by a major amphibious operation under the direction of General Douglas MacArthur. The expedition seized the eastern coast of Leyte Island (between Luzon and Mindanao) and pushed inland with very light losses.

The Philippines are situated between 21° 25' 4" 23' N. lat. and 126° 00' 127° 00' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,400 square miles, of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 7,075 other islands having a combined area of 11,112 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name.	sq. miles.	Name.	sq. miles.
Luzon	40,814	Mindoro	3,794
Mindanao	36,906	Leyte	2,799
Samar	5,124	Cebu	1,692
Negros	4,903	Bohol	1,534
Palawan	4,500	Masbate	1,255
Panay	4,448		

Other groups in the Commonwealth are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyan and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The native population at the Census of January 23, 1940, was 15,833,649, almost all of Malayan stock. Of the foreign-born residents 117,487 are Chinese, 29,057 are Japanese, 8,709 Americans (exclusive of the American personnel of the U.S. Army), 4,627 Spaniards and 1,054 British, 197 French, 237 Russians, 1,151 Germans, 162 Dutch, and 3,970 from other countries. The native population is predominantly Christian, 70 per cent. being Roman Catholic.

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt, with the help of Filipino troops, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the islands were

ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was finally quelled in 1902.

Following this, the form of government was a Commission consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of both executive and legislative authority.

On Aug. 29, 1916, Congress of the United States approved the Jones Act, which provided for an elective bicameral native legislature and considerably increased autonomy in general, but retained general powers of supervision and control under a Governor-General appointed by the President of the United States. This Act was superseded on March 24, 1934, by an Act of Congress known as the Tydings-McDuffie Law, which gave the Philippines a commonwealth status, making provision for a United States High Commissioner to be sole representative of the President of the United States, and for an elective Commonwealth President. Full local autonomy was granted to the Philippine Government, but legislation affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports and immigration still requires the approval of the President of the United States. General supervisory control by the United States Government over the finances of the Commonwealth is also a feature of the Act. A constitution, which was adopted pursuant to this legislation, provides for a President elected for a term of six years, who shall be ineligible to succeed himself, and for a unicameral assembly not to exceed 120 members chosen every three years.

In a message to Congress, Oct. 6, 1943, President Roosevelt asked for authority to advance (after consultation with the President of the Philippines) the date of Philippine independence, at present fixed by statute for July 4, 1946. The message was sent in recognition of the heroic conduct of the Filipino people in the war.

Language and Literature.—English and Spanish are the official languages, the teaching of English being compulsory. Since the break from Spain illiteracy has decreased from 90 per cent. for those over 10 years of age to less than 50 per cent. About one-quarter of the people read or understand English. There is a National library at the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing press, both English and Spanish. The expenditure on education in 1941-42 was \$32,500,000. Secondary and higher education are well organized. There are 9 universities including the Dominican University of Santo Tomás (founded in 1611), the oldest university under the American flag; the State supported University at Manila (1911) and a Women's University, also at Manila. At Dumaguete there is Silliman University (Presbyterian).

In 1938 there were 11,894 miles of highways and 2,847 of well kept trails. There were (1938) 835 miles of railway in operation and the registered motor vehicles numbered 51,751. The ports of entry are Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo, Zamboanga, Davao, Legaspi, Aparri and Jose Panganiban. In 1938 1,764 vessels of 6,751,765 tons, engaged in the foreign trade, entered the ports.

FINANCE. 1941-42.

Receipts.....	\$102,982,100
Expenditures.....	111,675,500
Debt (Dec. 31, 1938).....	81,319,850

\$ = Philippine Peso = 50 cents U.S.

TRADE.

	1939.	1940.
Total Imports.....	\$245,535,000	\$269,720,000
Total Exports.....	242,450,000	231,830,000
Imports from U.S.....	..	93,335,000
Exports to U.S.....	..	89,671,000

The principal exports are sugar, abaca (Manila hemp), desiccated coco-nut, coco-nut oil, copra, tobacco, embroideries, lumber and timber, gold bullion and maguay; the imports being cotton and its manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, mineral oils, meat and dairy products, automobiles and accessories, wheat flour, silk and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures, coal, and cigarettes of American tobacco.

Towns.—Capital, Ψ Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1940), 623,492. Manila was demilitarised after the Japanese landing in the Philippines but was subjected to bombing raids. The city was captured by the Japanese on Jan. 3, 1942. The next largest towns are Ψ Cebu (which had a population of 147,000 in 1940; the town was destroyed by the Japanese, as a reprisal for guerrilla activity, in 1942), Ψ Zamboanga (131,455), Ψ Iloilo (90,480), Davao (95,546), Ψ Batangas (50,000), Ψ Loag (43,000), Ψ Bauan (36,000), Ψ Legaspi (36,000), Ψ Cavite (30,000), Baguio (24,117) and Ψ Vigan (20,000).

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianas Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population of 22,290, of whom 21,199 are classed as native, 866 of the naval station, and 778 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944.

CAPITAL, Agaña (pop. 1937, 12,000). Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,000 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1930) of 35, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,200 miles from Hawaii. The group is administered by the U.S. Navy Dept.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,401 square miles and a population of 1,871,344 at the census of 1940. Three-fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one-fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508, and he was made Governor of the island in 1509. It continued a

Ψ Seaport.

Spanish possession until Oct. 12, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 320 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1940, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 3 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. and holds office at the pleasure of the President. A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President. There is a Cabinet composed of 7 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and five by the Governor. The Governor also appoints all inferior judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but he does not have a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the Island during the present century—the Island is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are completely modern. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 169,764 inhabitants in 1940, other towns being Ψ Ponce (105,120), Ψ Mayaguez (76,482), Ψ Arecibo (69,189), Río Piedras (68,369), Ψ Caguas (53,357), Bayamon (37,191).

FINANCE.

1940-41.

Receipts.....	\$20,713,000
Expenditure.....	17,118,000
Dent (June 30, 1941).....	26,975,000

TRADE.

1940-41.

Total Imports.....	\$90,194,500
Total Exports.....	97,349,200
Governor, Rexford G. Tugwell, appointed 1941.....	\$10,000

*Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico, Carlos Gallardo.
Resident Commissioner, Bolívar Pagán.*

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 26 square miles and a population of 12,785 in 1939, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u, 9,836; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu and Ta'u islands) 2,572; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 154.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1929, 1,000), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

Ψ Pago Pago is a naval station and the commandant is also Governor of American Samoa. He appoints the native District Governors, and the county and village chiefs. Public health is under the supervision of the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy.

 Ψ Seaport.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1940 of 24,889. St. Thomas (28 sq. miles) has a population of 11,265; St. Croix (84 sq. miles) has a population of 12,902, the capital being Ψ Christianstad (or Basin); St. John (20 sq. miles) has a population of 722, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and rum; St. Thomas is famous for its bay rum.

CAPITAL, Ψ Charlotte Amalie (pop. 7,000), contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Charles Harwood (Feb. 3, 1941).

Government Sec., Robert Moss Lovett.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," its headquarters are at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Colonel Glen E. Edgerton, U.S.A.) at its head. Maj.-Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis is Commander of the U.S. forces in the Panama Canal Zone.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1923 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Including only ocean-going vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over against which

tolls were collected, the volume of traffic passing through the Canal during each of the fiscal years since the Canal was opened:—

Fiscal Year.	No. of Transits.	Canal. *Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,058	3,507,000	4,888,400
1916	721	2,522,000	3,093,335
1917	1,738	5,357,000	7,054,720
1918	1,089	6,072,000	7,525,768
1919	1,948	8,658,000	6,910,097
1920	2,303	7,898,000	9,372,374
1921	2,701	10,550,000	11,595,971
1922	2,665	10,556,000	10,882,607
1923	3,908	17,205,000	19,566,429
1924	5,158	24,181,000	26,993,167
1925	4,592	21,134,000	23,956,549
1926	5,087	22,906,000	26,030,016
1927	5,293	24,245,000	27,733,555
1928	6,253	27,229,000	29,615,651
1929	6,289	27,585,000	30,647,768
1930	6,027	27,716,000	30,018,429
1931	5,370	25,690,000	25,065,283
1932	4,362	21,842,000	18,798,986
1933	4,162	21,094,000	18,161,165
1934	5,234	26,410,000	24,704,009
1935	5,180	25,720,000	25,309,527
1936	5,382	25,923,000	26,505,943
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,375
1938	5,584	25,950,000	27,385,924
1939	5,003	27,170,007	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,016

From 1903 up to June 30, 1939, the United States Government had spent \$821,309,104 on construction, maintenance and operation of the canal; \$47,076,539 on fortifications, making a total of \$868,385,643 (this includes \$40,000,000 paid to the New Panama Canal Co. of France for acquisition of property, and \$10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama in connexion with the Canal Zone under Article 14 of the Treaty of November 18, 1903). Interest paid on Canal loans for the same period totalled \$84,613,244. Receipts recovered by the United States Treasury were \$505,991,609. These figures do not include payments to the Government of Colombia (as provided for under the Treaty of April 6, 1914), or \$5,000,000 per annum in fiscal years of 1923 to 1927, inclusive. Net balance expended out of the general fund of the United States Treasury and proceeds of bonds to June 30, 1939, \$247,007,278.

From New York to Various Ports:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,380.

* Net Tonnage figures 1915-1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

From Liverpool to Various Ports:
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks, and transit from sea to sea occupies about 8 hours (passage through locks 4 hours). The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Gaillard Cut is 45 feet.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC, 1939-40.

Flag.	No. of Transits.	Panama Canal. Net Tons.	Tolls Paid.
Argentine	1	—	\$3,977.00
British	1,073	5,773,030	5,023,216.18
Chilean	38	172,172	154,265.22
Colombian	19	8,588	7,322.40
Danish	174	628,164	457,805.42
Egyptian	7	28,201	23,195.34
Finnish	3	9,351	8,038.44
French	93	378,366	335,518.56
German	55	217,902	196,040.34
Greek	175	785,614	670,334.04
Honduran	81	127,256	108,846.54
Hungarian	x	3,932	3,538.80
Italian	46	319,390	286,021.80
Japanese	272	1,600,295	1,432,980.00
Latvian	7	22,237	20,013.30
Mexican	4	1,483	2,934.70
Netherlands	340	626,638	551,890.08
Nicaraguan	7	2,583	2,258.28
Norwegian	557	2,537,264	2,177,121.60
Panamanian	243	463,965	393,076.98
Peruvian	6	10,344	9,191.88
Philippine	14	67,760	60,984.00
Rumanian	4	14,533	12,382.02
Soviet	9	13,807	15,243.80
Spanish	6	23,710	19,205.10
Swedish	110	503,639	431,678.52
United States	1,997	9,688,743	8,539,231.68
Uruguayan	x	1,231	886.32
Yugoslavian	27	114,168	97,477.02
Total 1940	5,370	24,144,366	21,144,675.38
Total 1939	5,903	27,170,007	23,661,021.06

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

1.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Rt. Hon. the Earl Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I.

G.C.I.E., F.D. (1940) £7,500

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, John Balfour, C.M.G. £4,500

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Counsellors, R. H. Hadow, M.C.; M. R. Wright,

C.M.G. (acting); Sir F. Puckler, K.C.I.E. (local

rank).

1st Secretaries, P. H. Gore-Booth (acting); J. W.

Russell (acting); A. A. McDo. Gordon (local

rank).

2nd Secretary, D. D. Maclean.

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J. O. T. Underwood; Col. Hon. A. Mc-

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O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), R. K. Jopson, O.B.E.

1st Secs. (Commercial), J. P. Summerscale; W. G.

Bruzaud.

2nd Sec. (Commercial), R. Milbarn.

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Perry, R.N.; Comm. (E.) J. P. W. Furse, R.N.;

Comm. (E.) L. E. R. Rebbeck, R.N.; Capt.

E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R.N. (Naval Air Attache

and Assistant Naval Attache); Lieut. P. Otway-

Smithers, R.N.V.R.

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Assistant Military Attache, Major R. A. F.

Williams.

Air Attache (vacant).

Assistant Air Attache, Flight-Lt. W. Roxburgh,

D.F.C., R.A.F.

Civil Air Attache, Peter Masefield.

Agricultural Attache, A. N. Duckham, O.B.E.

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J. C. Thomson, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Superintending Archivist (vacant).

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Dallas.—Vice-Consul, E. C. Russell.

Galveston.—Vice-Consul, S. H. Evans.

Kansas City.—Consul, (vacant).

Vice-Consul, R. T. Davidson, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, P. Price.

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New Orleans, La.—Consul-General, R. W. Urqu-

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J. H. Dickinson; L. G. Holliday; E. P.

Wiltshire; W. F. Redmond, M.B.E.

(acting); G. J. Edmondson (acting);

F. Deasant (acting); J. S. Goodreds,

M.B.E. (acting).

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P. M. Avery.

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Pro-Consul, P. J. Nolan, M.C.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Consul, A. McQ. Galbraith

(acting).

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St. Thomas & Ste. Croix (Virgin Islands, West

Indies)—Consul, Rev. E. H. Thomas.

Pro-Consul, E. V. Cancryn.

San Francisco, Cal.—Consul-General, Sir Godfrey A.

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Consul, R. A. N. Hillyer.

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 „ Vice-Consul, Francis J. Pelly; H. R. G. White.
 Portland, Ore.—Consul, J. McDonald.
 „ Vice-Consul, H. C. D. Neilson.
 Spokane, Wash.—Vice-Consul, J. G. Ridland.

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES,
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BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
 Office.—587 Fifth Avenue, 7th Floor, New York City, N.Y.

II.—U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EMBASSY.

(1 Grosvenor Square, W.2.)

(GROSVENOR 4111.)

Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary in London,
 His Excellency Hon. John Gilbert Winant, LL.D.
Minister, Counsellor of Embassy, Waldemar J. Gallman.

Minister, Economic Counsellor, Harry C. Hawkins.
Minister, Hon. Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr.
Counsellor, W. Perry George.

1st Secretaries, Raymond A. Hare; Cabot Colville; Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr.; William A. Fowler; John M. Allison; Henry E. Stebbins; Avery F. Peterson; Theodore C. Achilles.

2nd Secretaries, Robert D. Coe; James C. Sappington; Mulford A. Colebrook; Dorsey G. Fisher; John F. Stone; Fred K. Salter; Herbert P. Fales; Robert P. Chalker.

2nd Sec. and Civil Air Attaché, Livingstone Satterthwaite.

Military Attaché, Brigadier-General Richard G. Tindall, U.S.A.

3rd Secretaries, Donald B. Calder; Richard A. Johnson; Irvin M. Eltreim; Terry B. Sanders, Jr.

Assistant Military Attachés, Brig.-Gen. Marion Van Voorst, U.S.A.; Col. Carnes Lee, Inf.; Col. Frank F. Reed, O.D.; Lt.-Col. Sidney L. Weedon, C.W.S.; Lt.-Col. John W. Easton, F.A.; Lt.-Col. Jack-William Votion, G.S.C.; Lt.-Col. Nicholas D. N. Harvey, U.S.A.; Maj. Angus V. Rutledge, F.A.; Maj. John S. Walter, S.C.; Maj. Sarah H. Bowditch, M.C.; Capt. Troy J. Cauley, S.C.

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Assistant Military Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. John T. McCall, A.C.

Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Spencer S. Lewis, U.S.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Commodore Tully Shelly, U.S.N.

Naval Attaché for Air and Assistant Naval Attaché, Capt. Wendell F. Klinc, U.S.N.

Commercial Attaché, Don. C. Bliss, Jr.

Agricultural Attaché, Paul O. Nyhus.

Attaché for the Treasury, Sidney J. Kennedy.

Attachés, Neal D. Borum; La Rue Browne; John A. Cimperman; John J. Coyle; John F. Claffey; Herbert W. Carlson; Dr. Lynne A. Fullerton; Lee Murray; Howard C. Bugbee; Leonidas M. Parker; C. Victor Barry; Carson O. Crocker.
Administrative Officer, John F. Stone.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England:—

London (Consular Section, American Embassy), 1 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Consuls, Dorsey Gassaway Fisher; Robert D. Coe; John M. Allison; Henry E. Stebbins; Avery F. Peterson; John F. Stone; Mulford A. Colebrook.

Vice-Consuls, Livingstone Satterthwaite; Fred K. Salter; Donald B. Calder; Richard A. Johnson; Robert W. Chalker; John J. Coyle; Herbert W. Carlson; John F. Claffey.

Birmingham—Consul, Samuel Sokobin.

„ Vice-Consul, Hugh E. Russell.

Bradford—Consul, Joseph G. Groening.

Bristol—Consul, Luther A. Thomas (acting).

Hull—Consul, John A. Embry.

„ Vice-Consul (vacant).

Liverpool—Consul-General, C. Porter Kuykendall.

„ Vice-Consuls, Clarence P. Harper; John W. Sweeney, Jr.

Manchester—Consul, George Alexander Armstrong.

„ Vice-Consul—Henry T. Andersen.

Newcastle—Consul, Charles H. Heisler.

„ Vice-Consul, Franklin C. Shoemaker.

Plymouth—Vice-Consul, Fred H. Houck.

„ Vice-Consul, F. Willard Calder.

Southampton—Consul-General, William H. Beck.

„ Vice-Consul, F. Willard Calder.

Wales:—

Cardiff—Vice-Consul, Henry O. Ramsey.

Scotland:—

Edinburgh—Consul, Charles R. Nasmith.

„ Vice-Consul, Julian K. Smedberg.

Glasgow—Consul-General, Hugh H. Watson.

„ Consul, Richard S. Huestis.

Northern Ireland:—

Belfast—Consul, Quincy F. Roberts.

„ Vice-Consuls, William F. Ayer; Miss Imogene E. Ellis.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CANADA.

Minister, Ray Atherton.

U.S. MINISTER TO AUSTRALIA.

Minister, Nelson T. Johnson.

U.S. MINISTER TO NEW ZEALAND.

Minister, Kenneth S. Patton.

U.S. MINISTER TO UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Minister, General Thomas Holcomb.

MISSION FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

American Embassy, 1 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Special Representative of the President with rank of Minister, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr.

Members of Mission, Lawrence L. Clarke; Lt. Charles C. Dold; Daniel Hopkinson; Lt.-Col. Claude W. Jeffery; Charles C. Merwin; Paul R. Porter; Maj. George L. Reed; Ensign William Remington; William Richardson; Lt. Nathaniel Samuels; Robert M. Todd; William Watson; Theodore Geiger; Sidney C. Suffrin; Capt. Bernard Long.

Executive Officer, David C. Bevan.

Administrative Officer, Lt.-Col. N. T. Bartlett.

Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowances.
	£	£	£
Diplomatic Service.			
Counsellors	1,200-1,500	300-1,100	300-525
1st Secretaries	800-1,000	250-750	250-437
2nd Secretaries	300-600	150-650	150-262
3rd Secretaries			
Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Ministers (Commercial)	1,700	300	250
Counsellors (Commercial)		300	250
Inspectors-General of Consulates	1,200-1,500	300	250
Consul-General		300	250
1st Secretaries (Commercial)	800-1,000	250	200
2nd and 3rd Secretaries (Commercial)	250-625	100-150	100-200
Consuls, Grade II	600-700	100-250	100-200
Vice-Consuls	300-600	50-250	100-200

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN.

(Pustunsha—Land of the Pushtus.)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Mohamed Zahir Shah, born Oct. 25, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, King Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, a daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue a son and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1932; and H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Minister in London, His Excellency Sardar Ahmed Ali Khan (1939).

and Sec., Abdul Sattar Khan.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1937) at about 10,000,000. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers"), which forms the boundary from Khamlab to Lake

Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat, and Qataghan-Badakshan (including Nuristan—formerly Kafiristan—and Wakhan), and five minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, Chak-hansur, and Maimana. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Najib-ul-Hakumiah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The War Minister (Sirdar Shah Mahmud Khan, brother of the late King) has reorganised the Army, which is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 60,000. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for munitions, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Assembly of 110 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom. The religion is mainly Sunni Muhammadism, with about ten per cent. of Shia Moslems.

Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karkuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, and gold are found.

The following roads are fit for motor traffic, except after snow or heavy rain, but are mostly unmetalled—Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Kandahar-Chaman (380 miles); Kandahar-Farah-Herat (400 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles); Kabul-Mazar-i-Sharif-Khanabad (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Maimana-Herat (500 miles) and Khanabad-Faizabad (90 miles).

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (210 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother,

Nasrulla Khan, seized the throne by a *coup d'état* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Ananulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as king. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular officers. The Afghan Government import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. A Trade Convention was concluded and Afghanistan adhered to the International Postal and Telegraphic Union.

The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

FINANCE. *Afghanis.*

National Income 250,000,000
The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land and animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties.

Afghani (of 100 *Puls* = about 4½d.).

4 *Afghani* = 1 Rupee.

TRADE. *Afghanis.*

Total Imports (1938) 172,000,000
Total Exports (1938) 140,000,000

The exports to India are mainly Persian lamb-skins (Karakul), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, paper and cement. There is a large export of wool to Russia, cotton and silk goods, petrol, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 80,000). Dar-ul-Aman was designated as the future capital in 1923, but little progress is made in development. The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (50,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (30,000), and Khanabad (20,000).

FLAG: Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION. (Kabul.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, G. F. Squire, C.I.E. (1943).
Counsellor, Major G. C. L. Crichton.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. S. Lancaster, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. R. F. D. MacGregor, C.I.E.
and Secretary, Capt. G. I. Pettigrew.
Oriental Secretary, Khan Bahadur Sher Zama.
Commercial Attaché, Khan Bahadur M. M. Hasan Kizilbach.

Attaché, Capt. E. J. F. Scott.
British Consul at Jalalabad, Abdur Rahman Khan.
British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Bahadur Ziauddin Ahmad.

ALBANIA.

On Nov. 20, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to reorganize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hoxha as the provisional government of Albania, on the understanding that free elections will be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government may be formed.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars (*viguers*) appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The franchise was enlarged after a bloodless revolution in April, 1933. The language of the country is Catalan. French francs and Spanish pesetas are the accepted currency. Andorra, the capital, has about 700 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

THE ARAB LEAGUE.

A pact of Union of the Arab States was signed at Cairo on March 22, 1945, by representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon and Yemen, provision being made for the admission of Palestine when she achieves independence.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub' Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Lybia, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon, and Malta; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and a Night"), historical and biographical studies and, resulting from the westernising movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

(al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Saudiyya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H. M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal Al Saud, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., born 1880. Sultan of N. 1, 1917; King of the Hejaz, Jan. 8, 1926; King of N. 1, 1927; King of Saudi Arabia, Sept. 17, 1932.
His Apparitor, H. R. H. the Amir Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, G.B.E., born 1905.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

6 Eaton Gate, S.W. 1 (Sloane 3898).

Minister in London, His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba.

1st Secretary, M. Youssef Sa'ama.

Attaché, M. Ahmed Safer el Din.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 913,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 6 to 7 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913, the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1927 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown; the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. Oil has recently been found in commercial quantities at Dammam (Dahran), in Hasa. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh (30,000), and the principal trading centres are Hufuf (the chief town of the Hasa province), on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaiza, Buraida (20,000), Hail (20,000), and Haura (Central). The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Uqair, which are suitable only for sailing craft, but the American California-Arabian Standard Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ras Tamura. Riyadh is a station on the trans-Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahhabis.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary")—between Nejd and Tihamah—extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 122,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wedj, Yambu', Rabigh and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind", and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway,

contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. The Saudi Arabian government have reduced all taxes and dues payable by pilgrims by 25 per cent. since the outbreak of war in 1939, and the governments of Gt. Britain and India have made shipping available, with a guarantee to shipowners against loss. In 1939 the pilgrims to Mecca numbered 59,588. *Medina* (Al Medina, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth), contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, exports hides and imports manufactured goods. The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut; the portion of the railway south of Maan, in Transjordan, is not at present in commission.

A British company is working the ancient gold mines located in the hills of the Hejaz.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of Al Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have been searching for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abu Arish (pop. 7,500).

The total of the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £542,000 subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That Ibn Saud refrained and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz, Kuwait, and Iraq.

(2) That he afforded co-operation in the matter of the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory.

(3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy, and to co-operate with them in promoting their own policy, which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties.

By the *Treaty of Jeddah* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG: Green oblong, white device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 30,000.

	1943.
Imports from U.K.	£128,000
Exports to U.K. (1939).....	£23,247

BRITISH LEGATION (Jedda).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Laurence Barton Graftley-Smith, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1945). £3,500
Archivist, F. de Cramer.

Jedda—Consul, R. E. Ellison (with rank of 1st Secretary).

„ *Vice-Consuls*, M. C. G. Man; G. H. Baker; Cyril Ousman.

„ *British (Indian) Vice-Consuls*, Shah Jehan Kabir; Mohammed Ismail.

„ *Clerk Accountant*, W. J. Horne.

„ *Clerical Assistant*, A. G. Roy.

„ *Archivist*, F. de Cramer.

„ *Indian Medical Officer*, Dr. Abdul Hamid.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., born 1885, acceded March, 1921.

Kuwait (or Kowait) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Saudi Arabia (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of ΨKuwait, the capital (pop. 60,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. There are numerous shipyards where carrying dhows are built for other Arabian ports. From the carrying trade in the Indian Ocean and along the East African coast Kuwaiti dhows brought back an estimated sum of 10 lakhs of rupees in the season 1935-36. The port was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railway as originally projected in 1903. The trade of Kuwait (1937-38) was valued at Rs. 5,477,488 for imports, and Rs. 2,320,075 for exports. The Principality has suffered considerably during the last decade by the Trade Blockade imposed against her by Saudi Arabia, which, in order to encourage her own ports, has forbidden all imports into her territories from Kuwait. The Kuwait Oil Company has begun boring and struck oil, south of Kuwait town, in 1938.

FLAG: Red, with white lettering.

British Political Agent, C. J. Pelly, O.B.E.

THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN

Sultan, H. H. Saiyid Said bin Taimur, K.C.I.E., born, Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 3rd of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932. The bicentenary of the Al-Busacid dynasty, to which the Sultan of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar belong, was celebrated on Nov. 20, 1944.

The independent Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, situated at the easterly corner of Arabia, has a seaboard nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibba on the west side of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishin and Soqatra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba is administered by minor chiefs of Trucial Oman, independent of the Sultan. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Ruba al Khali or Great Desert. Physically, Muscat and Oman consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain,

varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while ΨMurbat is the port. The last remaining possession on the north coast of the Gulf of Oman is the port of ΨGwadar and a small tract of country surrounding the town.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. At one time a town of some commercial importance it has of recent years lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 500,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat (pop. 4,200) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are composed of one third Indian, one third Baluch and one third Negro. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development were the water supply more certain. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is ΨMuscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Bzra) where in 1942-43, 57 steamships of 160,600 tons entered and cleared. The mail service is a weekly one in both directions. The Indian Government maintains a post office and Cable and Wireless Limited a telegraph office at Muscat.

Inland transport is by pack animals. The motor road connecting Muscat with Matrah has now been extended to Kalba at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 212 miles. Hagar, Basher and Qariyat are also connected by motorable roads with Matrah. Cars run daily between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated)Rs. 7,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee circulates, but not in the interior. There is one Omani coin, a small copper coin called a "Baiza." The rate of exchange varies from 160 to 200 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar. The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5'9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasala; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement; 40 Palis = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

TRADE.

	1942-43.
Total imports	Rs. 63,40,800
Total exports	81,09,000
Imports from U.K. (1939)	£50,550
Exports to U.K. (1939)	7,407

Trade is mainly in the hands of the Indians, some of whom are British subjects, and is mainly to and from India. The chief imports in 1942-43 were rice, coffee, sugar, cotton piece goods, wheat and wheat flour. The chief exports were dates, pomegranates, limes and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Muscat, population (estimated) 22,000.
Muscat—Political Agent and British Consul, Capt. R. D. Metcalfe.

THE KINGDOM OF YEMEN.

King of the Yemen, Yahya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, born 1869.

Heir Apparent, Prince Seif al Islam Ahmed, *Amir of Hajja*, son of the King.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions. Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayet of Sana, Taiz, and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown. The chief port of Yemen is ψHodeida which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The Imam is the head of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Muhammadan religion. On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans, and also the Tibama, or coast lands, from S. of Hodeida to Sheikh Said. From 1920 to 1928 the Imam of Yemen made several encroachments on the Aden Protectorate, to which he laid an historical claim, but in the latter year he was ejected from the district of Dhala by air action from Aden in support of the Protectorate tribes, and in 1934 he withdrew from the remaining portion of the Protectorate held by him as a preliminary condition to the signature of a Treaty of Friendship with the British Government (Feb. 11, 1934) whereby he was recognised as King of the Yemen.

FLAG: Red, with white inscription.

CAPITAL, San'a; population, about 40,000; the seaport of Hodeida has about 30,000 inhabitants.

BAHRAIN.

Ruler, H. H. Shai Sir Salman bin Hamad, K.C.L.E., born 1895; *accessed* February 3, 1942.

The Bahrain Islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles from al Hasa on the Arabian coast. *Bahrain* ("Two Seas"), the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. *Muharraq*, to the north east, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, is connected with Bahrain by a wide causeway nearly two miles in length carrying a motor road, to the south of which is the seaplane alighting area of British Overseas Airways. The deepwater channel between the two islands is spanned by a swing bridge completed in 1941. Other islands are *Sitra*, to the east (3 miles long and 1 mile wide); *Nebi Saleh* (about 2 miles in circumference) and several un-

inhabited islets. The islands are low-lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 400 ft. high.

The total area is about 213 square miles with a population estimated at 95,000, of whom about 75 per cent. are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manama and Muharraq. There is a wealthy Indian community and a number of well-to-do Persian merchants. There is a community of about 300 Europeans and Americans, including the staff of the Petroleum Company.

The ruling family (the Al Khalifa) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782.

About a twentieth part of Bahrain is cultivated, dates, citrus fruits and lucerne being the chief crops. Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf, over 250 boats being engaged during six months of the year, and during the season the island is visited by numerous Arab and continental pearl buyers. Oil was discovered in the island in 1932, operations being conducted by a British company, registered in Canada, under a concession granted by the Sheikh. Other island industries are boat-building, manufacture of sail-cloth and reed mats, date cultivation and the breeding of particularly fine white donkeys.

The revenue of the State (Rs. 39,81,000 in 1943) is derived in part from a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports. The greater part of the trade of Nejd and Hasa passes through Bahrain. The chief imports in 1943 were rice, wheat, wheat flour, coffee, dates, sugar, spices, cotton piece goods and cement. The chief exports were cotton piece goods, rice, sugar, tea, pearls and wheat flour.

ψManamah, the capital and commercial centre, extends for 2½ miles along the shore. Steamships make periodical calls and Bahrain is a port of call on the Empire air route to India and Australia. Electricity from the Government station in Manamah supplies light and power in Manamah and Muharraq. Water is supplied by artesian wells.

The principal coin in use is the Indian rupee. The *dhara* (19 inches), *roba* (4 lb.), *maumil* (56 lb.) and *rufa* (560 lb.) are the principal weights and measures.

FLAG: Red, with vertical white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, ψManamah; population, about 28,000.

British Political Agent, Major T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Assistant Political Agent, R. M. Hadow.

Indian Assistant, Dr. S. M. Siddiq.

Adviser to the Bahrain Government, C. Dalrymple Belgrave, C.B.E.

QATAR.

Sheikh of Qatar, Abdulla bin Jasim al Thani, C.I.E., *accessed* 1913.

El Qatar, a Sheikdom in the Persian Gulf covering the peninsula of Qatar from Khor el Odaid to Hasa, has been in alliance with Great Britain since 1882. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population of 20,000 to 30,000.

CAPITAL, Doha. Population (std.) 5,000.

TRUCIAL COAST.

Six principalities on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-al-Khaimah to Odaid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the

cessation of hostilities at sea. The six *Trucial Chiefs* are the Sheikhs of Shargah, Abu Dhabi, Ras el-Khaimah, Dabai, Ummel-Qawein and Ajman, and their territories have a combined area of about 6,023 sq. miles with a population of 75,000 to 85,000. The ports are Ψ Abu Dhabi and Ψ Dibba, other centres being Shargah, Baraimi and Ras el Khaimah. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Bahrain.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (March 12, 1944), General Edelmiro J. Farrell.

CABINET.

(Oct. 20, 1945.)

Vice-President and Minister of Public Works, General Juan Pistarini.

Interior, Brig.-General Felipe Urdapilleta.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don Juan Cooke.

Finance, Colonel Amaro Avados.

Justice and Education, Señor Dr. Jose Astigueta.

War, General Humberto Sosa Molina.

Marine, Rear-Admiral Abelardo Patin.

Agriculture, Señor Dr. Don Pedro Marotta.

Labour and Welfare, Lt.-Col. Domingo Mercante.

Industry and Commerce, Lt.-Col. Mariano Abarca.

Air, Commodore, Edmundo Sustaita.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W. 1.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Miguel Angel Carcano, K.C.B. (March, 1942).

Counsellor, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo J. Siri.

1st Sec., Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo Muñoz.

2nd Sec., Señor Don Alejandro Cullen.

3rd Sec., Señor Don Luis Castells.

Military Attaché, Colonel Pablo Berretta.

Naval Attaché, Captain Ricardo Lopez Campo.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Anselmo M. Viacava.

Financial Counsellor, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Q. Blamey Lafone.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don A. M. Flores Piran.

Economic Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Diego Lezica-Alvear.

Agricultural Attachés, Señor Don Pascual Russo; Señor Dr. Don Domingo Derisi.

Consul-General, Señor Don Bernardo S. Vilela.

Consulate-General, River Plate House, 12 South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2.

There are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow; and Vice-Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer, *see* Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those

in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all 1,112,743 square miles, with a population of 13,009,948 (estimate of Jan. 1, 1944), an increase of 197,598 for the year. The natural increase was 180,621, the highest since 1932, immigration accounting for 16,977.

In 1943 births numbered 318,901, and deaths 137,805, the marriages numbering 103,352.

Immigration is encouraged, but applications are examined by an advisory committee composed of representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, and permission is granted or withheld according to the suitability of the applicants. The climate is moderate.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members, and of a House of Deputies of 138 members. Members of Congress receive \$18,000 (paper) *per annum*. It is intended to hold elections for Congress on Feb. 24, 1946.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, horses, goats and pigs. The result of the harvest of 1943-44 and of the estimated harvest of 1944-45 are shown below:—

Crop.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Wheat.....Or.	31,280,000	29,545,000
Oats.....Or.	6,376,000	7,329,000
Barley.....Or.	3,955,000	3,214,400
Rye.....Or.	2,562,000	1,106,600
Linseed.....Tons	1,573,000	767,000
Canary seed.....Tons	31,000	35,000

Mineral Production.—Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, and other districts. The oil output in 1942 was 23,700,000 million barrels of 42 gallons and in 1943 24,700,000 million barrels. Tin, gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead and zinc are mined and coal is found in the mountainous regions.

Industries.—Meat-packing houses have been established on a large scale and meat refrigeration is the chief industry of the country. The largest refrigeration plant in the world is in Buenos Aires. Flour milling is next in importance, other industries being sugar, wine, cotton and fruit.

Communications.—There were (1939) 26,840 miles of railroad open, of which 15,490 miles are owned by British Companies. At the end of 1938 the total length of the State telegraph system was 29,550 miles. There are 50 broadcasting stations in operation (1939). There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres, neighbouring Republics and Europe and North America. In 1941, 1,534 vessels (4,638,262 net tons) entered at all ports.

Defence.—The Army is organised in 6 divisions, and numbers about 3,000 officers, 5,000 N.C.O.s and 34,000 men on a peace footing.

In 1940 the military air force consisted of 3 regiments (heavy bomber, light bomber and fighter) and one reconnaissance group; there is an aircraft factory at Córdoba. The Navy consists of 2 battleships, *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* (reconstructed in 1925), 3 cruisers, 7 destroyers (completed in 1939) and 9 of older types, 4 coast defence ships and auxiliary vessels, 10 minesweeping sloops, and 3 submarines; 3 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 900 officers and 15,000 men.

Argentina declared war against the Axis Powers on March 27, 1945.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adult males has fallen in the last 20 years from about 36 per cent. to 20 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Tucumán, and Sanata Fe, and Faculties at Rosario and Paraná.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature prior to the break from Spain but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism, and Argentina is distinguished among South American countries for the excellence of its newspapers, 28 daily papers being published in Buenos Aires. Modern literature is vigorous and flourishing.

FINANCE.

	1943. Budget.	1944. Budget.
Revenue	\$1,040,000,000	\$1,107,260,000
Expenditure	1,204,000,000	1,551,500,000

The Argentine Debt.

According to figures published by the Corporation of Bond and Shareholders of Buenos Aires the Public Debt at June 30, 1943 stood as follows:—
Federal (*Paper Pesos*) \$8,260,301,220
Provincial and Municipal (*Paper Pesos*) 2,653,779,812

2 E*

\$ = *Paper Peso*: London Rate of Exchange (Jan. 1—Sept. 30, 1943). \$17.4 = £1.

Foreign Capital.—Out of £533,000,000 foreign capital invested in the Argentine in 1942 Gt. Britain's share was £320,000,000 (60 per cent.), the U.S. following with £10,400,000 (19.5 per cent.).

TRADE.

	1943. <i>Paper Pesos</i> .	1944. <i>Paper Pesos</i> .
Total Imports	\$942,240,000	\$1,007,154,000
Total Exports	2,184,705,000	2,352,881,000
Balance outward, 1944		\$1,345,727,000

External Trade, 1943.

Country	To Argentine. <i>Paper Pesos</i> .	From Argentine <i>Paper Pesos</i> .
U.K.	\$194,486,000	\$702,636,000
U.S.A.	179,269,000	498,841,000
Brazil	201,317,000	143,165,000
Sweden	95,887,000	62,619,000
British India	50,285,000	
Spain		51,243,000
Chile	34,833,000	—
Switzerland	34,318,000	—

The exports in 1942 were principally meat, wheat, wool, hides and skins and maize. The chief imports in 1942 were textiles, fuel and lubricants, chemicals and colours, timber and wood, paper, machinery and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL. Ψ Buenos Aires. Pop. (1944), 2,457,494. Other large towns are Ψ Rosario (522,403), Ψ La Plata (200,000), Tucumán (157,926), Santa Fé (154,173), Mendoza (104,000), San Juan, centre of the earthquake area, Jan. 15, 1944 (80,000), and Paraná (78,284).

Ψ Rosario, the second largest port, reverted to the Argentine Government (after 40 years concession to a French Company) on Oct. 16, 1942.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAY—May 25.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir David Victor Kelly, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1942) £8,750
Counsellor, Sir Andrew Noble, Bt.
1st Secretaries, C. A. E. Shuckburgh; H. W. C. Auburn (local rank).
2nd Secretary, J. G. S. Beith.
3rd Secretary, T. M. Steele (local rank).
Press Attaché, S. R. Robertson.
1st Sec. (Commercial), W. N. Storey.
2nd Sec. (Commercial), W. J. S. Laing.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral H. A. Forster, M.V.O.
Assistant Naval Attachés, Paymaster-Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N.; Commander (E) J. P. W. Furst, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. K. R. Sterling-Wylie.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore A. A. Walser, M.C., D.F.C.
Archivist, C. F. Fladgate.
Clerical Officer, G. S. McWilliam.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, A. H. Marlow, C.B.E.
Consul, C. D. Insall.

Buenos Aires—Vice-Consuls, G. E. Vaughan, O.B.E.; A. H. B. Perkins, M.B.E.; D. Kelly (acting); L. J. Dawson.

Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, S. L. S. Summerbell.

Comodoro Rivadavia—Vice-Consul, W. D. Howie.

Concordia—Vice-Consul, J. Wilson, O.B.E.

La Plata—Vice-Consul, Wilfred W. Puleston.

Mar del Plata—Vice-Consul, W. T. Clayton.

Mendoza—Vice-Consul, R. C. Jones.

Puerto Desgado—Vice-Consul, H. Bateman.

Rio Gallegos—Vice-Consul A. L. McQuibban.

Rio Grande (Tierra del Fuego)—Vice-Consul, G. P. Bridges.

San Julian—Vice-Consul, John English.

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.

Trelew—Vice-Consul, G. T. Racc.

Rosario—Consul, F. S. Gibbs, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, Alexander S. Nolan, M.B.E.

Cordoba—Vice-Consul, H. J. Davis.

Santa Fe—Vice-Consul, I. N. Macintosh.

Tucuman—Vice-Consul, W. F. Galbraith.

Villa Constitución—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Chief Representative in Spanish-speaking America, Sir Eugen Millington-Drake, K.C.M.G., The British Council, Lavalie 190, Buenos Aires.

There are Anglophil Societies at Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Rosario, Tucumán, Villa Mercedes, Bahía Blanca, Punta Alta, Mar del Plata, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Corrientes and La Plata.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Calle Bartolome Mitre 447, (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 17 days by steamship. 4 days by Air Mail service by-weekly to Frankfurt and Toulouse.

AUSTRIA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(Set up in Vienna. April 29, 1945.)

Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Renner (Social Democrat).

Defence, Colonel Franz Winterer (Non-Party).

Interior, Franz Horner (Communist).

Justice, Dr. Josef Gerö (Non-Party).

Finance, Dr. Georg Zimmermann (Non-Party).

Agriculture, Rudolf Buchinger (Christian Socialist).

Industry, Commerce and Communications, Eduard Heisl (Christian Socialist).

Education, Ernst Fischer (Communist).

Food, Andreas Korp (Social Democrat).

Social Welfare, Johann Böhm (Social Democrat).

Public Works and Post-War Reconstruction, Rudolf Raab (Christian Socialist).

Ministers without Portfolio, Dr. Adolf Scherf (Social Democrat); Leopold Kunschak (Christian Socialist); Johann Koplenik (Communist).

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary and on the west by Germany.

Prior to the war of 1914-18 the area of Austria was 175,533 square miles with a population of nearly 30,000,000. The Austrian Empire was then joined to Hungary to form "The Dual Monarchy" which sided with Germany in the First World War, at the close of which the Austrian Empire was dismembered and the area was reduced to 34,064 square miles with a population (1939) of 7,009,014.

The Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, head of the Dual Monarchy since 1848, died on Nov. 21,

1916, and his successor abdicated in November, 1918, dying in exile in 1922.

After the disasters of the war of 1914-18, Austro-German relations underwent many vicissitudes and a closer association was mutually advocated, but a Customs Union negotiated during the Brüning administration in Germany lapsed owing to opposition by the Allied Powers as a breach of treaty obligations. With the growth of the Nazi party in Germany the agitation for union was renewed, Adolf Hitler, himself Austrian born, regarding the German-speaking races as destined for amalgamation. In 1934 Dr. Dollfuss, the Austrian Premier was assassinated by Nazi partisans and German agitation against his successor, Dr. von Schuschnigg, was continued. Meanwhile, an Austro-German agreement had recognized Austria's independence, but a new treaty in February, 1938, installed Dr. von Seiss-Inquart, a Nazi enthusiast, as Minister of the Interior, thus establishing a "Fifth Column" in the centre of the country.

On March 13, 1938, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was annexed by Germany and incorporated into the Reich under the name *Ostmark*.

Under the Constitution of November, 1920, Austria had become a Republican Federation of eight Provinces, and after the annexation *Ostmark* was divided into *Gaue*, each *Gau* corresponding approximately with the former Provinces—Vienna, Lower and Upper Danube, Styria, Tirol, Salzburg and Carinthia. The armed forces were incorporated with those of Germany and were employed in the attack on U.S.S.R. from June 22, 1941, until the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945, prior to which Soviet forces had captured Vienna (April 13, 1945).

At the Moscow Conference (Oct. 19-30, 1943) Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union pledged themselves to restore the Independence of Austria, and on April 29, 1945, it was announced in Moscow that a Provisional Government had been set up in Vienna, with the object of restoring an independent Austrian Republic.

Austria within its 1937 frontiers is, for purposes of occupation, divided into four zones, one allotted to each Power as follows:—

North-eastern (Soviet) zone—Province of Lower Austria with the exception of the city of Vienna, that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the left bank of the Danube, and the province of Burgenland. *North-western (U.S.A.) zone*—Province of Salzburg and that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the right bank of the Danube. *Western (French) zone*—Provinces of Tirol and Vorarlberg. *Southern (U.K.) zone*—Province of Carinthia, including Ost-Tirol, and the province of Styria, except the area of the Burgenland. The city of Vienna within its 1937 boundaries is jointly occupied by the armed forces of the four Powers, and its administration is directed by an inter-allied governing authority consisting of four commandants appointed by their respective commanders-in-chief.

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria within the boundaries at the date of annexation by Germany (1938) was principally German, the non-German portions of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy having been severed at the close of the war of 1914-18. Before the annexation there was a vigorous press with 17 daily papers in Vienna, but under Nazi rule the press came under control and some of the papers were suppressed.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and sheep, normally in great quantities, but the country was denuded during the late war by German requisitions. Oak, pine, beech, ash and elm form a valuable source of wealth and forestry is conducted on scientific lines. Austrian rivers offer power and transport for various industries.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of coal, and the salt mines of the Carpathians are among the most productive in the world. Gold and silver are found and iron, copper, lead and tin ores are obtained in large quantities.

Communications.—In 1933 there were 4,200 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The waterways are fully employed for transport of goods in normal times.

CAPITAL. Vienna, on the Danube, population (1934) 1,860,308. Other towns are Graz (253,000), Linz (220,000) and Innsbruck (56,000).

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians.* H.M. King Leopold III, K.G., born Nov. 3, 1901, succeeded his father Albert, Feb. 17, 1934; married, Nov. 10, 1926, Princess Astrid of Sweden (who was killed in a motor accident, Aug. 29, 1935) and has issue two sons, the heir apparent (b. Sept. 7, 1930) and Prince Albert (b. June 6, 1934) and a daughter, Princess Josephine Charlotte (b. Oct. 11, 1927). **Heir Apparent.** H.R.H. Prince Baudouin, Duke of Brabant, born Sept. 7, 1930.

Regent. H.R.H. Prince Charles, Count of Flanders (born Oct. 10, 1903), brother of King Leopold III.

CABINET.

(August 1, 1945.)

Prime Minister. M. Achille van Acker (Socialist). **Foreign Affairs.** M. Paul Henri Spaak (Socialist). **Finance.** M. Frans de Voghel (Non-party). **Interior.** M. Adolphe van Glabbeke (Liberal). **Labour and Social Welfare.** M. Léon Emile (Trotskyist) (Socialist). **Education.** M. Auguste Buisseret (Liberal). **Colonies.** M. Robert Godding (Liberal). **War Victims.** Baron Adrian van den Branden de Reeth (Catholic). **Justice.** M. Marcel Grégoire (Catholic). **Food.** M. Edgar Lahmand (Communist). **Health.** Dr. Albert Marteaux (Communist). **Transport.** M. Ernest Rongvaux (Socialist). **Economic Affairs.** M. Albert de Smael (Non-party). **Public Works.** M. Herman Vos, Socialist. **Agriculture.** M. René Lefèvre (Liberal). **National Defence.** M. Léon Mundeeler (Liberal). **Imports and Supplies.** M. Paul Kronacker (Liberal). **War Damage.** M. Jacques Basyin (Liberal).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery. 203 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.

Passport Office. 10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.

Ambassador in London. His Excellency Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

* On Sept. 11, 1941, King Leopold III married Mlle Mary Lillian Baels, daughter of a former Minister of Agriculture. The King stated that his wife renounced the title of Queen and was to be known as Princesse de Réthy. Children of the marriage have no claim to the throne. (A son, Alexander Emmanuel Henri Albert Marie Leopold, was born July 28, 1942.)

Counsellor of Embassy. Baron Beyens.

Military Attaché. Major Kronscher.

Assistants etc., Major C. P. Cumont, O.B.E.;

Capitaine-Commandant Lechat.

Commercial Secretary and Consul-General. M. Antoine de Clercq.

Agricultural Attaché. M. Louis L. Borremans.

Chancellor. M. René Debacker.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1938 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,385,553 (4,142,064 males, 4,244,489 females). The foreign population (June 1938) was 282,526 (French 71,322, Netherlands 68,014, Poles 61,809, Italians 37,132, Germans 14,472, British 9,161). Owing to the war and to seizure of foodstuffs by the invaders the Belgian birthrate for 1940 and 1941 (12.4) was 20 per cent. below that of 1938-39. The subsistence of the town population was reduced to about one-third of the minimum scale of diet prescribed by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxembourg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the Treaty of London (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The Belgian forces, aided by British and French troops of all arms, resisted the invasion until May 28, 1940, when King Leopold capitulated to the Germans. The whole Kingdom thus fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. In co-operation with the Belgian Forces of the Interior, under Maj.-Gen. Yvon Gérard, the Allies drove the invaders from the country, Brussels being freed on Sept. 3, 1944. Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and

Limbours), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Liège, &c.), flour and starch mill, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 189 State high schools, including 56 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège, and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual, and the upper classes everywhere speak French. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the war.

The literature of France and of the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, mainly in the French tongue. Maurice Maeterlinck (born 1862) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914-18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. In 1940 there were 70 daily newspapers (French and Flemish) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

Francs

Revenue (1941 Budget)	*12,173,000,000
Expenditure (1941 Budget)	\$12,230,000,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1941)	92,600,000,000

* Actual revenue in 1941 was 15,500,000,000 francs and actual expenditure 36,600,000,000 francs, leaving a deficit of 21,100,000,000 francs.

§ Exclusive of German occupation costs, estimated at 15,000,000,000 francs, and loss on exchange of "occupation marks" into Belgian bank notes.

At par, the Belgian Franc = 1.372d. or 35 Belgas (5 Francs each) = £1. In 1940 (Jan.-May) the Exchange was 23 7/8 to 23 9/8 Belgas = £1. In July, 1940, the German rate was fixed at Fr. 1 = 8 pfennigs; Fr. 12 = 1 Reichsmark.

On Oct. 6, 1944, the reinstated Belgian government issued monetary decrees (a) to counteract inflation caused by German milking of the country during their occupation, and (b) to put a stop to the "Black Market" operations and profiteering prevalent during the occupation by forcing disclosure of all notes, deposits and securities, so that undue war profits could be traced and subjected to an appropriate tax.

TRADE.

1939.

	Francs.
Total Imports	19,690,000,000
Total Exports	21,670,000,000

The imports in 1938 were: manufactured articles (5,394,750,000 francs), raw materials (2,661,700,000), foodstuffs and beverages (4,660,172,000), and live animals (28,156,000); the exports were: raw materials (9,789,801,000 francs), manufactured articles (10,501,563,000), foodstuffs and beverages (1,134,095,000) and live animals (67,424,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1938 there were 4,839 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the National Railway Company; the length of light railways (narrow gauge) at the end of 1938 was 4,808 kilometres (of which 1,454 are electrified). In 1938 there were 9,975 kilometres of telegraph line, and 2,637,272 kilometres of underground telephone wires. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,610 kilometres (1938). Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825-1827), *Roupe* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922), and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944) for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. There are 10,580 kilometres of State and provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1938) of 96 vessels (252,191 tons), in addition to which there were (1,938) 475 fishing boats. In 1938, 17,815 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 39,963,052).

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1938) of 1,281,293 (with suburbs). Other towns are *Antwerp*, the chief port (786,161 with suburbs); *Ghent* (432,351 with suburbs), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; *Liège* (565,154 with suburbs) the centre of the iron industry and *Charleroi* (436,059 with suburbs) the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; *Mechlin* or *Malines* (75,000); *Bruges* (60,000); *Ostend* (55,000). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

NATIONAL FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, K.C.M.G. (1944).
Counsellor, F. Aveling, C.M.G., C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, A. E. Lambert.
1st Secretary (Commercial), E. J. Joint, O.B.E.
Archivist, Miss E. McIntosh, M.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—*Consul-General*, E. G. Sebastian, D.S.O.
" *Vice-Consul*, C. Overlat.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Pierre Ryckmans, appointed Sept. 1934.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population (1942) of 10,350,000. The European population (Jan., 1942) was 30,000, of whom 21,320 were Belgians, 1,940 Portuguese, 1,460 Italians, 1,205 British, 1,025 Greeks, 630 Americans, 390 Dutch, 420 French and 230 Swiss.

Until the capitulation of Belgium the Congo State was administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, assisted by a Colonial Council of 14 members, of whom 8 were nominated by the King, 3 by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber. After the capitulation the Government in Leopoldville threw in its lot with Great Britain and the French Colonies which had declared for General de Gaulle and Fighting France. U.S. troops were landed in the Congo State during 1942. The Governor-General in Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids, and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 227 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (87 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles). Another line from Kindu to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (444 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (443 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port Franqui Railway (902 miles) commenced in 1923 and opened in 1928 makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to Port Franqui, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Aketi-Komba-Mungbwere (447 miles), Komba-Bondo (75 miles); Tenke-Dilolo (324 miles), which joins the Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola; Charlesville-Makumbi (56 miles) and Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 3,427 miles. Regular air services are established from Boma to Leopoldville, Leopoldville to Stanleyville, Lusambo and Elisabethville, and Stanleyville to Usumbura and Elisabethville. In Peace Time there is an Air Service each week to Europe run alternately by Sabena (Belgian) and a French Company.

Motor roads total (1939), 47,510 miles, of which 2,000 miles are under construction. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (563 miles) from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (*via* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Port Franqui, on the Kasai (1,000 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Nyamtagvia, an active volcano with a two-mile wide crater, pours lava into Lake Kivu, 15 miles distant. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1941 was: copper, 172,000 tons; manganese, 28,000 tons; zinc concentrates, 30,000; tin, 20,000; iron, 24,000 tons. The output of copper in 1943 was expected

to exceed that of 1941. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bakuma is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravel is worked in the south.

Language, Religion and Education. The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language. Idol worship and propitiation of evil spirits by human and other sacrifices take the place of a common religion. Missionaries, predominantly Roman Catholic, co-operate with the Government in educational matters, and more than half the total expenditure on native education consists of grants to schools established by the various missions. It is claimed that over 2,000,000 of the natives have been converted to Christianity and determined efforts are being made to lower the illiteracy figure. There are public libraries in urban centres for the white population and for such of the natives as can read French, English, or other European languages.

CAPITAL. Leopoldville (pop. 40,000; 2,841 whites). Principal towns, Ψ Matadi (374 whites); Elisabethville (pop. 3,121 whites); Jadotville (1,853 whites); Stanleyville (832 whites); Coquilhatville (339 whites); Ψ Banana and Ψ Boma.

FINANCE.

	1943. Francs.	1944. Francs.
Revenue.....	1,366,000,000	1,765,700,000
Expenditure.....	1,303,000,000	1,601,400,000
Debt, consolidated (Dec. 31, 1939)		3,992,980,029
" floating		480,004,400
" indirect		1,368,057,250

In January, 1941, the rate of exchange was fixed at Francs 176-6 = £1.

TRADE.

Total Imports (1943)	Fcs. 2,905,600,000
Total Exports (1943)	2,289,476,000
Imports from U.K. (1943)	335,000,000
Exports to U.K. (1943)	1,535,400,000
Imports from U.S. (1943)	980,650,000
Exports to U.S. (1943)	1,564,500,000

The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, wolfram, rubber and jute substitutes, and diamonds.

Ruanda and Urundi (Mandated July, 1919) formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

CONSULAR OFFICES.

Leopoldville—Consul-General, C. K. Ledger, C.B.E.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Williams.
Costermansville—Vice-Consul, P. R. Morgan.
Elisabethville—Consul, P. S. Stephens.
Vice-Consul, B. J. Liddle.
Matadi—Vice-Consul, J. Lecte.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Director of British Institute, Leopoldville, S. H. M. Riddle.

BHUTAN.

See "Countries contiguous to India" (pp. 747-8).

BOKHARA. See U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President (1944-48), Señor Don Gualberto Villaroel; assumed office, August 6, 1944.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

1A Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) in London, Señor Don Juan Peñaranda.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Guillermo Scott-Murga. Consul, Señor Don Luis Romero.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is officially estimated at 514,400 square miles (other estimates giving an area of 708,195 square miles), with an estimated population (1932) of 3,066,815. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A President is ineligible for re-election for a further term until 8 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. A military coup d'état (Dec. 20, 1943) overthrew the government of General Enrique Peñaranda (President since April 15, 1940). The movement was backed by the younger army officers and by the Right Wing, in opposition to the suspension of the municipal elections and of all constitutional guarantees.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 16 members elected for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 73 members elected for 4 years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Sorata (1 Lampa), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, 42,834 tons being exported in 1941; copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, indiarubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but are being fostered by protection and the present exchange control restrictions. There are (1939) 1,311 miles of railways in operation; the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz (400 miles), is held up in the preliminary stages for lack of funds, 75 miles only being completed. The Government also contemplates the construction of other lines linking up Santa Cruz with the central plateau, with Brazil, and with the Argentine, with a total length of over 2,500 miles. There are 8,000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitani (Chaco). There is direct

railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (31 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Río Mulato to Potosí. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed. There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (744 miles), which is British owned. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is now completed.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is cared for by Pan American-Grace Airways (American) and Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (Bolivian), the former providing international connexions with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone and Argentina; Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano attending to local flights, linking La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connecting with Condor Syndicate aeroplanes for transport of mails to Brazil for delivery (in normal times) to Europe via Air France.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Bolivia declared war against the Axis, April 7, 1943.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish, with admixtures of Quichuan and Aymaran Indian words.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidised. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school, and the franchise is denied to those who cannot read and write. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are many other institutions offering university instruction. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are 35 daily newspapers in Bolivia.

FINANCE.

Estimated revenue (1943).....	Bs.1,227,000,000
Estimated expenditure (1943)....	Bs.1,227,000,000
Public debt (June 30, 1940).....	Bs.5,003,965,939

In 1939, Bolivianos 141:4=£1. On May 10 1940, the exchange rate was fixed at Bol. 40= \$1 U.S., and on June 21, 1941, at Bol. 46= \$1 U.S.

TRADE.

Exports (1941).....	Bs.105,250,000
Imports (1941).....	Bs.205,660,000
Imports from U.K. (1943).....	£557,000
Exports to U.K. (1939).....	£3,771,885

The principal exports are tin and silver ores, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, wheat, coal and petrol.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (1939) 200,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (49,000), Potosí (36,000), Santa Cruz (31,000), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (34,600), Tarija (12,000), and Oruro (40,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Avenida Acre, 701 La Paz.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
T. Ifor Rees, C.M.G. (1943) £2,750
Press Attaché (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. A.
Ashton.
Military Attaché, F. E. Kennard-Davis, R.E.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore A. A. Walser, M.C.,
D.F.C.
Archivist, J. M. Clague.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

La Paz—Consul (with rank of 1st Secretary), J. D.
Murray.

Vice-Consul, R. H. Shaw.

Cochabamba—Vice Consul, T. O'Connor.

Oruro—Consul, H. S. O'Donnell.

Sucre—Consul, E. F. Moore.

ANGLO-BOLIVIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, La Paz—
Director, Senor P. Lobet.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, via
Buenos Aires, 28 (via New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President, Dr. José Linhares, assumed office, Oct. 30,
1945.

MINISTRY.

(Oct. 31, 1945.)

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Leão Velloso.

Justice & Interior, Dr. Sampaio Doria.

Labour, Commerce & Industry, Major Carneiro de
Medonca.

Transport & Public Works, Senhor Mauricio
Joppert.

Agriculture, Senhor Mello Moraes.

War, General Goes Monteiro.

Air, Brigadier J. Trompowski.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Dodsworth Martins.

Finance, Senhor Pires de Rio.

Education and Public Health, Senhor Leitão de Cunha.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

54 Mount St., Mayfair, W.x.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor José
João de Lima e Silva Moniz de Aragão,
C.B.E. (1940).

1st Secretary (Commercial Councillor), Senhor
Hugo Gouthier de Oliveira Gondim.

2nd Secretary, Senhor Paschoal Carlos Magno.

3rd Secretary, Senhor Everaldo Dayrell de Lima;
Senhor Leonardo Eulalio do Nascimento e
Silva.

Military Attaché, Colonel Jayme de Almeida.

Air Attaché, Colonel Alvaro Hecksher.

Chancellor, Senhor M. C. Ribeiro dos Santos.

Consul-General in London, Senhor Idefonso
Falcão, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Deputy-Consul, Senhor Francisco Eulalio do
Nascimento e Silva.

Vice-Consul, Senhor George Alvares Maciel.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South
America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares
Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the
north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia
and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia,
Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by
Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.
Brazil extends between lat. 5° 10' N. and 33° 45' S.
and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,327
miles from north to south, and 2,321 from west to
east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,577 miles.
The Republic comprises an area of 3,268,670 square
miles, with a population (Census of 1940) of
41,356,605.

The estimated population (1943) was approxi-
mately 44,000,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are
mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The
central state of the Mato Grosso is principally
plateau land and the eastern and southern States are
traversed by successive mountain ranges inter-
spersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south,
towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations
to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea
level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in
São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet)
between Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo, the *Serra*
do Mantiqueira (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra*
do Espinhaço (Itacolúmi, 5,748 feet), in the south-
east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranin*, between
Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*,
which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes;
and the *Serra da Guariacá, Branca and Araripe*, which
envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River
Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great
rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the
Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles.
Its principal northern tributaries are the *Napo* and
Marañon, the *Putumayo* or *Ica*, *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*,
and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*,
Purus, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets
it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic.
The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from
the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of
Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows
from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the
Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of
Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the
Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The
Paraguay, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso,
forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through
Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which
rises in the mountains of that name and divides
Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which
unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argen-
tine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the*
Iguassu (200 ft.), and on the São Francisco are the
no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal
in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in
1822 became an independent empire under Dom
Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal,
the centenary of Brazilian independence being cele-
brated by an International Exhibition at the capital
(Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15,
1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was de-
throned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitu-
tional Government, under the Constitution of
1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930.
Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held in
May, 1933, and the Assembly promulgated a new
Constitution (July 16, 1934). Dr. Getúlio Vargas,
who had been Chief of the Provisional Govern-
ment since 1930, was elected President and assumed
office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 20,
1937, he closed Congress, consisting of a Senate and
Chamber of Deputies, abolished the old political
parties and issued a new Constitution, pending the
approval of which, by a popular plebiscite, he
became virtual dictator of the country until
October 1945. After a Congressional election on
Dec. 2, 1945, a new Constitution will be framed.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very consider-
able and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron,
diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The
immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched.
Manganese is exported, and there are important
deposits of monazite sand. Low-grade coal de-
posits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is
abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-
raising is an important industry. The chief pro-

ducts of the country are coffee, maize, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *herumiade* rubber and tobacco: rubber (28,000 tons in 1944 and 40,000 tons in 1945) comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus, coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. The export of coffee is government controlled in order to stabilize its value. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone.

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 89,590 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, 1 training ship, 16 destroyers (9 new), 6 minelayers, 4 submarines, 1 submarine depot ship, 3 river monitors, 20 submarine chasers and 4 surveying vessels.

The wanton and indiscriminate attacks by U-boats on Brazilian shipping caused nation-wide anger, and on Aug. 22, 1942, after failure to obtain guarantees against further attacks, Brazil declared war on Germany and the aggressor nations.

On July 16, 1944, a Brazilian force landed in Italy to take part with the Allied Armies in joint operations against the enemy.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 2,862,655 pupils in 1935. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Brazil (founded in 1937) and at private colleges. All private schools are slowly passing under the control of the Board of Education. In 1931 a Ministry for Education and Health was created; it has commenced an extensive scheme of reorganization of the teaching system throughout the country. In 1940 there were over 3,000,000 pupils enrolled at elementary schools, 250,000 at secondary and special schools and 28,000 students at the Universities. Higher education is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manaus (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Portuguese, with dialectal varieties, is the language of the country, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order: French, Italian, English, German and Spanish. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 15 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On December 31, 1938, there were 21,380 miles of railway open. In August, 1941, the President approved expenditure of 30,000 contos on a line 435 miles in length from Corumbá, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, a link in the Trans-Continental Line from Rio and Santos to Arica (Chile) on the Atlantic coast. Length of telegraph 38,080 miles. In 1938 35,882 steam and sailing vessels of 51,258,000 tons entered Brazilian ports.

Two Foreign Air Lines (Pan-American and Air France) touch Brazil, and the (German) Zeppelin Line formerly ran a summer service from Europe.

There are also 5 National Air Lines which maintain regular services within the country.

FINANCE. 1945.

Revenue (Budget)	Paper Milreis	8,232,400,000
Expenditure (Budget)	"	8,205,300,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1942)	"	£98,263,000
	Paper Francs	273,634,212
	Gold Francs	229,185,500
	U.S.	\$150,000,000

Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1942) Paper M.	5,290,000,000
Paper Currency (Dec. 31, 1942)	8,240,000,000

On Nov. 1, 1942, the *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos* was substituted for the *milreis* (of 1,000 *Reis*) at 83-648 *milreis*=1 *Cruzeiro*. London rate of Exchange (January 1—September 30, 1943), *Cruz*, 83-65=£1.

TOTAL TRADE (1943).

Total Imports	£58,055,000	£75,917,000
Total Exports	99,994,000	116,381,000

TRADE DISTRIBUTION (1943).

Country.	To Brazil.	From Brazil.
U.S.A.	£41,373,000	£58,929,000
U.K.	5,468,000	16,417,000
Argentina	14,323,000	10,683,000
Union S. Africa . . . . .	...	9,471,000
Neth. W. Indies	2,127,000	...
Canada	1,022,000	576,000
Portugal	1,455,000	398,000
Chile	1,815,000	2,633,000
Sweden . . . . .	...	3,000,000
Uruguay	644,000	2,108,000
Spain . . . . .	...	2,579,000

The principal imports are machinery, wheat and wheat flour, iron and steel, coal and coke, motor cars, and chemicals. The chief exports are coffee, raw cotton, cocoa, hides and skins, tobacco, frozen and chilled meat, *herua-maté* (tea), rubber and manganese.

CAPITAL. Ψ Rio de Janeiro. Population (1938), 1,848,758. Other large centres are São Paulo, 1,268,894; Ψ São Salvador (Bahia), 381,919; Ψ Recife (Pernambuco), 529,863; Ψ Belem (Para), 309,238; Ψ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), 368,352; Ψ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), 208,177; Ψ Fortaleza (Ceara), 154,272; Ψ Nicheroey (Rio de Janeiro), 134,735; Ψ Maceio (Alagoas), 143,735; Curitiba (Paraná), 125,874; Santos 100,000; Ψ Manaus (Amazonas), 90,000; Ψ Maranhão 75,000; Ψ Natal 50,000; Ψ Florianopolis 50,000; Ψ Victoria (Espírito Santo), 40,000.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Residence. Rua Dias de Barros 2A, Santa Theresa (Caixa Postal 401), Rio de Janeiro.
Chancery. Praca 15 de Novembro, 10. 2º andar.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Donald St. Clair Gainer, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (May 3, 1944) £7,625
Counsellor, J. D. Greenway, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, P. F. Grey (acting).
and Secretary, (vacant).
Hon. Attaché, J. G. Phillimore.
Counsellor (Commercial), A. H. W. King, C.B.E.
and Sec. (Commercial), W. S. Laver.
Commercial Sec., Grade II (local rank), J. A. Burns.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.N.

Assistant Attachés, Commander (E.) J. P. W. Furse, R.N.; Commander (E. C. H. Pullen, R.N.V.R.
Military Attaché, Col. W. F. Rhodes.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore E. V. Chappell, M.C.
Press Attaché, R. G. Stone (with local rank of 1st Secretary).
Archivist, T. W. Glover, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, R. C. Stevenson, C.B.E.
" Vice-Consuls, D. O. Fynes-Clinton; N. C. Robinson; F. E. Anning (acting).
" Pro-Consul, Anthony J. White.
Bello Horizonte—Vice-Consul, Harold W. Walter.
Morro Velho—Vice-Consul, William Pollard.
Victoria—Vice-Consul, L. E. Haynes.
Bahia—Consul, R. D. Macrae.
" Vice-Consul, W. M. Stout.
Ilheus—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. C. H. Howe, M.B.E.
Para—Consul, W. M. Gurney, O.B.E.
" Pro-Consul, J. M. de P. Leite.
Mandós—Vice-Consul, Percy J. Turner.
Maranhão—Vice-Consul, G. L. Bryan.
" Pro-Consul, T. H. Stephenson.
Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, Ralph J. Smith.
" Pro-Consul, William Purcell.
Pernambuco—Consul-General (Personal rank), C. A. Edmond.
" Vice-Consul, R. A. M. Hughman, M.B.E.
" Pro-Consul, L. A. Mello.
Ceará—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. F. R. Hull, M.B.E.
Maceio—Vice-Consul, P. G. Nicholls.
Natal—Vice-Consul, W. F. Scotchbrook.
Porto Alegre—Consul, C. H. A. Marriott.
" Vice-Consuls, E. S. Sage; F. J. Woodhead (acting); C. R. Sage (acting).
Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg, M.B.E.
São Paulo—Consul-General, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.
" Vice-Consul, C. T. Nash.
" Pro-Consul, Maurice Potter.
Curitiba—Vice-Consul, H. B. Gomm.
Florianópolis—Vice-Consul, F. P. Welch.
Paranaguá—Vice-Consul, G. Hoims (acting).
Santos—Consul, C. E. Gedde.
" Vice-Consul, H. McCordell, M.B.E.
São Francisco do Sul—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison, M.B.E.

BRITISH COUNCIL—*Representative of the British Council in Brazil, F. Toye, Edifício Montepio-Sala 1209, Caixa Postal 2237, Rio de Janeiro.*

There are Anglophil Societies at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bello Horizonte, Curitiba and Santos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, No. 92, 2º, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua São Bento, No. 355, 3º, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 27 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, H. M. Simeon II, born June 26, 1937, succeeded on the death of his father, King Boris Aug. 28, 1943.

Queen Mother, H.M. Queen Ioanna (Princess Giovanna of Italy).

COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

(Appointed Sept. 9, 1944.)

Professor Venelin Ganef; M. Zvetko Boboshevsky; M. Todor Parloff.

CABINET.

(Aug. 19, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Col. Kimon Gheorghieff.
Foreign Affairs (ad interim) and Education, Professor Mikhaltcheff.
Interior, M. Anton Yugoff.
War, Col. Damian Velcheff.
Justice, M. Kristo Neycheff.
Commerce, Industry and Labour, M. Dimitri Neykoff.
Agriculture, M. Oboff.
Railways, M. Toncheff.
Public Works, M. Boris Bumaroff.
Propaganda, M. Dimo Kazakoff.
Public Health, M. Ratcho Angeloff.
Social Affairs, M. Popoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is stated at 42,807 square miles (including Southern Dobrudja, 2,983 square miles, restored to Bulgaria by Roumania, Sept. 7, 1940), with a population (Dec. 7, 1940) of 6,700,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Muhammadans (Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes, the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the Treaty of Neuilly, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. In April, 1941, it was announced that Dedagatch, an Aegean port of Grecian Thrace, had been "assigned" to Bulgaria by the Nazi Government. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. Armistice with United Nations signed in Moscow, Oct. 28.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Council of Regency on behalf of the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly.

or *Sobranie* of 160 Deputies (1 per 20,000 inhabitants), elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage and married women. (The *Sobranie* was in suspense from May, 1934, to March, 1938, elections taking place for the 160 constituencies, March 6-27, 1938). Members receive 12,000 *leva* a month and free railway travel.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially agricultural, the principal crops being beet, rye, barley, oats, maize, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, soya beans, fodder, fruits, vegetables and cotton. The livestock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Rich and extensive brown and black coal deposits, certain of which (mainly State-owned mines) produced (1937) 1,853,000 metric tons. There is a large variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernised. Certain areas are well mineralised with copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, &c., but only copper and lead are mined and treated on a commercial scale. There are large deposits of bituminous shale and indications of petroleum. Alluvial gold is found in many places. Local industry is encouraged by tariff protection and other inducements, and includes foodstuffs and beverages, cotton and woollen textiles, electrical goods, ceramics, metal-working, chemicals, leathers, paper and woodwork.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army was limited to 30,000 all ranks, but these clauses were abolished by the Salonika agreement of July 31, 1938.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is obligatory up to 4th Standard, and free up to 7th Standard. In 1938 there were over 5,000 elementary (Government and private) schools; 1,940 Pro-gymnasias; 128 Gymnasias and 372 technical and commercial schools and colleges. Illiteracy is decreasing among the male population but still exceeds 40 per cent. of the female population. Sofia has a State University, a Free University, and Art, Music and Military Academies.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1940 there were 11 daily newspapers in Bulgaria.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Jan. 1, 1939, there were 11,940 miles of road open, 4694 miles under construction. There were 1,870 miles of normal and 274 miles of narrow-gauge railway open. There are not more than 6,000 motor cars and lorries in the country (excluding military vehicles). On Dec. 31, 1938, there were 723 post offices, 584 telephone exchanges and 749 telegraph offices. In 1938 vessels cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 9,327 (2,036,637 tons), and 13,103 vessels (2,188,260 tons) cleared at Danube ports.

FINANCE. 1941.

Budget revenue (estimated)... *leva* 10,160,000,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)... 10,095,000,000

Debt (Dec. 31, 1939):—

External..... *leva* 13,137,930,000
Internal Consolidated..... „ 5,942,940,000
„ Non-Consolidated..... „ 2,816,680,000
Leva: 315 = £1 (1941).

TRADE. 1941.

Total Imports *leva* 10,239,000,000
Total Exports 9,215,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1939) £153,672
Exports to U.K. (1939) £410,143

The principal imports are raw, semi-manufactured and finished textiles, metals and manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, implements and tools, chemicals, tanning materials, mineral and vegetable oils, greases, fats, gums, wax, paper, hides, leather, glassware, china and porcelain, drugs and medicines, colonial goods, sawn timber, rubber. The principal exports are cereals and flour, bran, tobacco, eggs, beans, poultry and dairy produce, sunflower seed and cake, vetches, goat, sheep and lamb skins, attar of roses, live-stock, nuts, fruits, silk cocoons, charcoal, hardwoods, copper matte and lead ore.

CAPITAL. Sofia. Pop. (1942) 400,000, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna (78,000) and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka (15,000), on the Danube; V Bourgas (41,000) is also a Black Sea port, those on the Danube being V Rusechuk (52,000), V Svislov (13,000), V Vidin (20,000) and V Lom (16,000). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (113,000) and Pleven (35,000).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Boulevard Ferdinand 69, Sofia.

British Political Representative, William Evelyn
Houstoun-Boswell, C.M.G., M.B. (1945).
1st Secretary, J. H. U. Lambert.
Archivist, E. C. Gamble, M.B.E.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (1942-1948), Señor Don Juan A. Ríos,
born Nov. 10, 1888; installed April 1, 1942.

CABINET.

* (Appointed May 15, 1945.)

Foreign Affairs, Don Joaquín Fernández (Non-party).
Interior, Don Luis Alamos Barros (Radical).
Finance, Don Pablo Ramírez (Radical).
Justice, Don Enrique Arriagada (Authentic Socialist).
Economy and Commerce, Don Pedro Enrique Alfonso (Radical).
Education, Don Juan Antonio Iribarren (Radical).
Public Works, Don Eduardo Frei (Conservative Youth).
Agriculture, Don Jorge Urzúa (Radical).
Defence, General Arnaldo Carrasco (Non-party).
Lands and Colonization, Don Fidel Estay (Democrat).
Labour, Don Mariano Bustos (Non-party).
Health, Dr. Sotero del Río (Non-party).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Manuel Bianchi
(June, 1942).

Counsellor of Embassy, Señor Don Leon Subercaseaux.

1st Secretaries, Señor Don Alfonso Somavia; Señor Don Gastón Wilson.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Víctor Riosoco.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Alejandro Gallegos.

Air Attaché, Group-Captain Don Marcos Vega.

Financial Adviser, Señor Don Julio Bittencourt.

Secretary, Señor Don Antonio Gandarillas.

Attaché, Dr. Don Alberto Gallinatto.

* Reported (Oct. 1945) to have resigned.

Consulate-General, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
 Consul, Señor Don Santiago Rogers.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$ and $55^{\circ} 59' S.$, and long. $66^{\circ} 30'$ and $75^{\circ} 48' W.$ Extreme length of coast-line about 2,800 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 47° , of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest in the Chilean sector and in the whole range being *Aconcagua* (22,976 feet). The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of a trail leading from Chile to Argentina has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 16 provinces and 2 territories (Aysen and Magallanes) and the aggregate area is estimated at 285,200 square miles. In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 500 miles distant, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* ($27^{\circ} 8' S.$ and $109^{\circ} 28' W.$) about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area is about 45 sq. miles.

The population of Chile at the census of 1940 was 5,023,539, and on May 31, 1943, was estimated at 5,191,030. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1935 by 23,439 Spaniards, 11,070 Italians, 5,292 British, 10,861 Germans, 5,007 French, 1,345 Syrians, 1,374 Swiss, 4,064 Yugoslavs, 272 Danes and 1,343 Russians. In 1943, the births numbered 170,222; marriages 43,559; and deaths 104,122.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), which superseded that of May 25, 1833, the President is elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 143 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chile pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is increasing yearly. Excellent wines are produced, and the Government is taking steps to develop their exportation. The live stock includes (1942) 2,350,000 cattle, 5,750,000 sheep, 580,000 swine, 530,000 horses, 43,000 mules and

54,000 donkeys. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and manganese ore. The production of copper in 1943 was 488,500 metric tons, Chile being the second greatest copper producing country in the world. The rainless north yields more, especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, copper, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapaca, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper, iron, manganese and silver; and the south, iron and coal (2,275,000 metric tons of coal mined in 1943). In 1936 the production figure of nitrate was not published, but the exports of this fertilizer were 1,270,480 tons in 1941. Early in 1930 a law was passed constituting a national nitrate company, to be called *Compania de Salitre de Chile (Cosach)*, with a capital of £75,000,000 with State participation, to take over the whole of the nitrate industry, the export tax being abolished, and its place in the budget taken by a fixed payment to the Government during the first three years, and after that by the Government's share in the company's profits. By decree of Jan. 1, 1933, the dissolution of *Cosach* was enacted, and on June 15, 1934, a new company came into existence, the *Nitrate Company of Tarapaca and Antofagasta*. This concern consists of 34 companies comprised in *Cosach*, and with the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation and the Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., constitutes the new organization of the Chilean industry. The sales of all these companies are effected through a central body known as the *Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation*. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage, paper and cigarette factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1939) 5,220 miles of railway working, of which 1,097 miles are British controlled. With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link Arica, Chile (Atlantic), with Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Pacific). Another line from Salta (Argentina) to Antofagasta (560 miles) is under construction. In 1940 there were 11,000 miles of telegraph, 1,110 post offices, and 4,802 miles of telephone, with 14 public wireless stations. The mercantile marine (1940) numbers 106 vessels (170,000 tons). In 1940 768 vessels (2,450,000 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad; coasting traffic is restricted to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 19th to 45th year must serve in the army for a training period. The effective of the active army in 1943 was 2,000 officers and 725,000 other ranks. The Air Force has a peace strength of 70 machines with 249 officers and 2,250 other ranks. The navy consists of 1 battleship of 28,000 tons carrying ten 14-inch guns, 1 ironclad, used as a training ship, 3 cruisers, 8 destroyers and 10 submarines, with a complement of 632 officers and 71,217 other ranks.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1939) 4,757 elementary schools, attended by 612,500 children. There are 4 Universities (2 in Santiago, 1 in Valparaiso, and 1 in Concepción). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Salvador Garmela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. The National Library in Santiago contained (1939) over 500,000 volumes. There are over 200 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including many devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects; 30 daily newspapers were published in 1940.

FINANCE.		1944.
Revenue (Budget)	\$3,470,000,000	
Expenditure (Fiscal)	3,707,200,000	
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1941)	1,752,000,000	
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1943):—		
Sterling	£27,742,471	
U.S.	\$166,736,500	
Swiss Franc	Fr.108,662,500	
	\$ = Peso.	

Official rate at the Central Bank (1943), 77·96 pesos = £1. Export market selling rate for imports, 101·35 pesos = £1.

EXTERNAL TRADE.		1943.	1944.
Total imports	† \$56,320,200	† \$69,716,600	
Total exports	£1,247,000	944,024,000	

TRADE DISTRIBUTION (1943)		
Country.	To Chile.	From Chile.
U.S.A.	\$237,700,000	\$594,400,000
U.K.	44,600,000	19,900,000
Peru	147,700,000	
Argentina	108,900,000	36,700,000
Brazil	62,900,000	33,700,000

The principal exports in 1944 were metallic and non-metallic minerals (nitrates, copper-bars, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports in 1944 were textiles, industrial oils, machinery, tools and electrical equipment.

CAPITAL, Santiago. (Census of 1940), 639,546. Other large towns are:—Ψ Valparaíso (225,614), Ψ Concepción (92,364) Temuco (84,666), Viña del Mar (70,013), Chillán (61,535), Talca (56,735), Ψ Antofagasta (51,107), Ψ Valdivia (49,481), Ψ Talcahuano (41,536), Ψ Iquique (39,282), Ψ Magallanes (33,134). Ψ Magallanes, formerly Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 152, Santiago.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency John Hurlston Leche, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1945)

1st Secretary, J. P. Price.

2nd Secretary, G. M. Warr.

and Sec. (Commercial), F. A. Barnes.

Commercial Sec. Grade II (local rank), J. L. Royden.

Commercial Sec. (local rank), C. W. Arning.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. C. W. Domville, R.N.

Asst. Attachés, Comdr. F. Vaughan, R.N.V.R.;

Comdr. (E) J. P. W. Furse, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. O. Simson.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander N. R. Dobree,

T.A.R.

Press Attaché, D. R. Dick.

Interpreter, R. Walker.

Gold peso—20·6 Cents, U.S.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Consul (holds rank of 1st Secretary), R. J. P. Sedgwick.

Pro-Consul, L. Borax.

Antofagasta—Consul, R. J. Fowler.

Pro-Consul, R. C. Sward.

Arica—Vice-Consul, W. A. Wright.

Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. T. Mackenzie.

Chañaral—Vice-Consul, A. D. Griffiths.

Iquique—Vice-Consul, J. Hogg.

Mallones—Vice-Consul, H. P. Harding.

Taltal—Vice-Consul, H. G. Steel.

Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, W. E. S. Tucker.

Valparaíso—Consul-Gen., H. H. Cassells, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Vice-Consul, T. W. Garvey; H. T. Kennedy.

Concepción, Coronel and Lota—Consul, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.

Cogumbó—Vice-Consul, D. F. Warren.

Osorno—Vice-Consul, K. V. Everard.

Puerto Mont—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Punta Arenas—Consul, Capt. C. B. Woodford-Booth, M.C.

San Antonio—Vice-Consul, O. P. Nelson.

Valdivia—Vice-Consul, A. H. Smith.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Chile, G. N. Jones, Chilean British Institute, Casilla 154D, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Augustinas 1066 P.O. Box 4087, Santiago and Calle Blanco 689, P.O. Box 1676, Valparaíso (Branches at Concepción, Talcahuano and Punta Arenas).

Valparaíso is distant 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 30 to 35 days. *Via* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Ta Chung-Hua Min-Kuo—The Great Chinese Republic.)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—KUO MIN CHENG FU.

President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, G.C.B.,

D.C.L., assumed office Aug. 11, 1943.

The State Council of the National Government consists of from 24 to 36 State Councillors, among whom are the presidents and vice-presidents of the five Yuan (Councils). The President is *ipso facto* Chairman of the State Council.

President, Executive Yuan, T. V. Soong.

Vice-President, Wong Wen-hao.

President, Legislative Yuan, Sun Fo.

Do., Judicial Yuan, Chu Cheng.

Do., Examination Yuan, Tai Chuan-hsien (Tai Chiao).

Do., Control Yuan, Yu Yu-jen.

EXECUTIVE YUAN—CABINET.

(Hsing Cheng Yuan.)

(July, 1945.)

Under the President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan are the following Ministers:—

Minister of Interior, Chang Li-sheng.

Foreign Affairs, Wang Shih-chieh.

War, General Chen Cheng.

Finance, O. K. Yui.

Economic Affairs, Wong Wen-hao.

Education, Chu Chia-hua.

Communications, Yu Fei-peng.

Agriculture and Forestry, Ku Cheng-kang.

Food, Hsu Kan.

Justice, Hsiao Hwan-shang.

Conscription, Lu Chung-lin.

Information, Wu Kuo-cheng.

Also included in the Executive Yuan are the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission (Chairman, Lo Liang-chuen), the Overseas Affairs Commission (Chairman, Chen Shu-jen), the National Relief Commission (Chairman, Hsu Shih-ying), the National Conscription Commission (Chairman, Hsueh Tu-pi), the War Production Board (Chairman, Wong Wen-hao), and the National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (Director, T. F. Tsien).

The following officials exercise functions outside the Cabinet:—

President of National Military Council, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Secretary-general of Supreme National Defence Council, Wang Chung-hui.

Minister of Audit (under the Control Yuan), Lin Yun-kai.

Minister of Personnel Administration (under the Examination Yuan), Chia Ching-teh.

Commander-in-Chief of the Navy (under the National Military Council), Admiral Chen Shao-kwan.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

49 Portland Place, W.2.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Dr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo (July 1, 1947).

Counsellors, Dr. Chen Wei-Cheng; Sze Chao-Kuei.

1st Secretaries, Tan Pao-shen; Dr. Liang Yuen-li; Tsien Tsuen-dien; Fu Kuan-hsiung; Chen Yao-sheng.

2nd Secretaries, Chai Feng-Yang; Dao Ying.

3rd Secretary, Li En-Kuo.

Attaches, Wou K'uan; Lin Chih-Chi; Chao Chin-yung; Kwok Tsch-ching; Wang Yung-Yuan; Ho Sze-ko; Miss Tsoh Yen-yah; Tai Erching.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Chen Hsun-yin. Military Attaché and Head of the Chinese Military Mission, Lieut.-General Kwei Yung-chin.

Asst. Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Fan Sung-niao; Lt.-Col. Tien Hsi-chen.

Air Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Huang Pun-yung (acting).

Asst. Air Attaché, Capt. Wang Chih-shang.

Asst. Financial Counsellor, Lee Tuh-yueh.

Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Wang Ching-chun. Counsellor (specially attached), Dr. K. C. George Yeh.

Chancellors, Chen Chi-Teh; Ma Yuen Cheung.

Consulate-General, 25 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Consul-General, Tan Pao-Shen.

ESTIMATED AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China	2,083,000	482,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	500,000	43,000,000
Mongolia	1,360,000	3,000,000
Sinkiang (Turkestan) ..	551,000	3,000,000
Tibet	463,000	3,000,000
Total	4,957,000	534,000,000

Estimates of the area and population of China vary considerably. The League of Nations Statistical Year Book, 1942-4, gives a total area for China of 11,103,000 sq. kilometres (approx. 4,300,000 sq. miles) and a total population for China, including Manchuria, Outer Mongolia and Tibet, of

450,000,000. The Chinese Ministry of the Interior issued an estimate in 1936 showing a population of 422,700,000 for the 24 Provinces "China Proper," and of 5,800,000 for Mongolia and Tibet, a total (exclusive of Chinese Turkestan) of 428,500,000.

Province.	Pop. 1936.	Province.	Pop. 1936.
* Anhwei ..	23,285,000	Kwantung ..	13,285,000
Chailar ..	2,039,000	Kwangtung ..	32,290,000
Chelinn ..	21,231,000	Kweichow ..	9,043,000
Chingnai ..	1,195,000	Ninghsia ..	1,023,000
Fukien ..	11,776,000	Shanli ..	11,601,000
Honan ..	31,250,000	* Shantung ..	38,030,000
Hopei ..	28,614,000	Szechuan ..	9,718,000
Hunan ..	23,291,000	Sikang ..	970,000
Hupeh ..	25,542,000	Sinkiang ..	4,360,000
Kansu ..	6,795,000	Suiyuan ..	2,034,000
* Kiangsi ..	15,820,000	Szechuan ..	52,063,000
* Kiangsu ..	36,469,000	Yunnan ..	11,995,000

* In Feb. 1944 the Japanese created a new province of Kwaihai comprising portions of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Shantung. The province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated, is the most densely populated area in the world (36,500,000 persons in 42,000 square miles).

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1931: British, 13,344; Japanese, 260,621; Russian, 66,479; American, 8,637; Portuguese, 3,368; German, 3,444; French, 8,651; the total being 370,303. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 124 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French (in 1923). The total number of Chinese abroad was estimated (1936) at 7,839,000.

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-12, by which the autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State, legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the Ming Dynasty was overcome by the Manchus from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus, but for many years the civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication; a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang, and the tenth day of the tenth month is Double Tenth Day in China, the National Day in celebration of the revolution.

There is a bi-cameral Legislature of a Senate (Tsai Yi Yuan) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (Chung Yi Yuan) of 596 members. The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang decided (Sept. 14, 1943) to convene a National Congress and to establish a constitutional government within a year of the cessation of hostilities. The Sixth National Congress endorsed Chiang Kai-shek's undertaking of January, 1945, to summon a People's Congress in the following November to discuss and adopt a constitution and to elect a President, Vice-President and Chairman of the five Yuan. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (Tuchun) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits

superintended by *Taoyin* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs.

War with Japan.—On July 7, 1937, a "state of war" occurred between China and Japan, under whose auspices Manchuria declared its independence of China in 1932. Japanese troops invaded China and occupied a great part of Chinese territory, including Shanghai. Many Chinese cities were bombed from the air and others burned by the invaders or by retreating Chinese. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour (Dec. 7-8, 1941) China declared war on the remaining Axis powers, becoming a member of the ABCD Nations (American, British, Chinese, Dutch) at war with the enemy in the Pacific.

On July 7, 1944, China entered her seventh year of war with calm confidence and in good spirits, and on VJ Day (Aug. 15, 1945) shared in the total victory of the Allies over their common enemy.

RELIGION.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems (who number about 50,000,000), Christians (Roman Catholics about 1,250,000; others 400,000) and Jews.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. In 1942 there were about 230,000 primary schools in operation with over 500,000 teachers and 20,000,000 pupils. There were also 3,000 secondary schools, with 53,000 teachers and about 800,000 pupils. There were about 60,000 students at Universities, University Colleges and Technical Schools. The University of Peking was founded in 1902, and in 1920 an Imperial University was established in each province.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Chinese Language, with its many dialects, is supplemented for intercourse with foreigners (mainly English and American) by a *lingua franca* known as pidgin English (pidgin being a Chinese attempt to pronounce the word "business"). This broken English, with the idiom of colloquial Chinese, is becoming less important now that many educated Chinese speak English correctly and fluently and Chinese-speaking English and Americans are on the increase. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers. Now that hostilities have closed it is intended to develop the intellectual and literary life of the people of China. In three years (1939-41) 4,000,000 persons have been taught to read and write, and it is estimated that by Dec. 31, 1945, the number will exceed 19,000,000.

REHABILITATION.—Various health schemes are contemplated, including the training of pharmacists, etc. (On Oct. 12, 1944, Dr. T. F. Tsiang,

Chinese member of the Council of UNRRA, outlined at Washington, D.C., a comprehensive scheme, calling for an outlay of \$3,500,000,000 (U.S.) = £875,000,000, for relief work and repair of war damage. UNRRA would be asked to contribute \$945,000,000 (U.S.) in the first two years and China would herself contribute \$1,000,000,000 within China and \$1,500,000,000 abroad for essential supplies. China has abundant natural resources, but lacks technicians, and in July, 1943, the Ministry of Education decided to send 1,000 students every year to Great Britain and the United States for the next five years to prepare for post-war reconstruction and development.

RESTORATION OF TERRITORY.—On Oct. 1, 1930, *W'ichaiwei*, the island of *Liu King* and certain other islands, leased to Great Britain in 1898, were restored to China. The area comprised in the lease was about 285 square miles, with a population of about 170,000. On Jan. 15, 1931, the Belgian concession at Tientsin was also formally restored.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY.—Gt. Britain and the U.S.A. announced jointly on October 9, 1942, the abrogation of the extraterritorial rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by their nationals in China, in order to emphasize their friendship and solidarity with their Chinese ally. Treaties embodying these agreements were signed January 11, 1943.

FINANCE.

Budget of the National Government.

(Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1939)

Standard Dollars.

Ordinary Revenue	\$2,850,000,000
Ordinary Expenditure	2,850,000,000
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1931)	£153,000,000

The official rate of exchange is \$1 = 15.24d.; the *Standard Dollar* or *Yuan*, was quoted in 1942 at about 24d. to 34d. = \$1; the rate on Chungking (September, 1943) was 3d. to 34d. = \$1.

At March 1, 1942, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total internal debt was \$11,000,000,000 (including arrears of capital and interest), the external debt being \$22,000,000,000.

The *Chinese Customs Revenue* in 1940 amounted to \$475,740,000 (£28,742,625) against \$331,320,000 (£20,077,250) in 1939. The *Salt Revenue* in 1936 was \$205,433,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops. Failure of the 1942 harvest in the grain and ricefields, caused by protracted drought and aggravated by plagues of locusts, caused a disastrous famine in the province of Honan, affecting 20,000,000 people. Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria. An Indo-China pipe line was under construction in 1944 from Calcutta via the Brahmaputra Valley to Assam, and thence to Burma and the Chinese frontier.

TRADE.

Values in Standard Dollars.

Special Trade.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1932	\$1,632,000,000	\$768,000,000
1939	1,333,654,000	1,027,247,000
1940	2,027,143,000	1,970,121,000
1942	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1943	3,124,320,000	164,460,000

External Trade, 1940.

In Standard Dollars = 0.715 Haikwan Taels.

Country.	To China.	From China.
Great Britain	\$81,609,000	\$196,798,000
India	175,275,000	89,900,000
Hong Kong	146,972,000	367,500,000
Malaya	22,876,000	61,870,000
France	7,815,000	31,820,000
Germany	55,033,000	4,000,000
Italy	6,766,000	6,600,000
Japan	466,290,000	126,400,000
U.S.A.	435,500,000	565,670,000

The principal imports in 1940 were:—

Article.	Standard Dollars.
Raw Cotton, &c.	304,384,000
Chemicals	86,402,000
Metals and Ore	124,981,000
Machinery	76,558,000
Dyes and Paints	59,400,000
Tobacco	49,266,000
Coal and Fuel	51,140,000
Woolens	34,987,000
Fishery products	31,760,000
Cotton goods	58,463,000

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

The principal exports in 1940 were:—

Article.	Standard Dollars.
Textile fibres	342,000,000
Animal products and poultry	322,330,000
Metals and minerals	140,758,000
Piece goods	116,129,000
Oils, tallow and wax	100,980,000
Tea	104,570,000
Hides, skins, &c.	65,816,000
Seeds	45,544,000

	1942.	1943.
Imports from U.K.	£556,000	£1,153,000

Maritime Customs.—The Chinese Maritime Customs consists of about 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are British subjects, and some 8,000 Chinese. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service is responsible for the payment of the Indemnities and foreign Loans secured on the Customs; it also manages the Light-house Administration, is closely associated with conservancy operations, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minya Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road* over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan was constructed in 1937-39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in February, 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between

Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. A new road is in course of completion from a point in Assam to join the old Burma Road in the province of Szechwan. Another motor road to connect Szechwan with Sinkiang was under construction before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, and there is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. Owing to the increasing number of American-built motor vehicles the National Government adopted (in October, 1945) driving on the right of the road. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtse (3,400 miles), Hoangho (2,600), Yellow and Si Kiang (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Great Canal.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1940 the total tonnage of the 31,891 ocean vessels entered and trade and on the Yangtse. In 1940 the total tonnage of the 31,891 ocean vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 23,675,600 tons.

Post Office.—The Chinese Post Office was established by Imperial Decree in 1896 and placed in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, the great Inspector-General, who developed it on modern lines. It remained a branch of the Maritime Customs until the death of Sir Robert Hart in 1911, when it was transferred to the Ministry of Communications and a Foreign Co-Director. Letters can be sent all over China at the uniform rate of 5 cents per 20 grammes. The number of Post Offices and Agencies (1943) was over 70,000. In 1937-1938, 580,000,000 postal packets and 5,000,000 parcels were handled. There is a flourishing Post Office Savings Bank with deposits (1936) exceeding \$38,000,000.

Telegraphs connect Peiping with Europe and Tibet and the line being extended to Lhasa. There are about 53,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

Manchuria—estimated area 500,000 square miles; estimated population (1940) 43,000,000. In 1939 the population was estimated at Chinese and Mongols 38,000,000, Japanese 700,000, Koreans 1,250,000, others 100,000.

Manchuria consists mainly of fertile agricultural land, and about half the cultivable land is worked, principally under soya beans and other pulse, kaoliang (the main food of the people) millet, maize, wheat and rice; cotton and tobacco are also grown; wool and furs are largely exported, and lumbering is an important industry. Mineral products include salt, coal, iron ore, lead, copper, gold, aluminium shale, and manganese. Apart from the Kwantung Leased Territory, factories have been established in large numbers at Mukden and at Newchwang and elsewhere for the manufacture of a wide range of home-consumed products, including textiles, beer, and metal products. There are important flour and oil mills at Harbin and other towns. At Anshan and Fushun, near

Mukden, there are important steel and shale oil factories. At Fushun and Supingkuo coal liquefaction plants have started production.

The South Manchuria and Manchoukuo State Railways have a total length of approximately 6,000 miles.

The principal articles of export are soya beans, bean cake, coal, millet, ground nuts, maize, sulphate of ammonia, hemp seed, salt, bean oil, bristles, skins, perilla seed, wild raw silk and pig iron. In 1938 restrictions were placed on the export of many articles, including wool and furs, and these have been followed by further stringent measures of trade and exchange control. The principal imports are flour, cotton fabrics, tobacco leaves, raw cotton, gunny bags, sugar, iron and steel, vehicles, machinery and tools, silk goods, electrical appliances, paper, rice, chemicals, timber, boots and shoes, alcoholic drinks and table waters, sea products and woolsens.

The principal towns are: Mukden, with a population estimated in 1939 at 834,703, Harbin (517,130), HSINKING, the capital (425,270), Ψ Antung (220,587), Kirin (138,910) and Ψ Newchwang (165,918). Ψ Dairen, in the Kwantung peninsula, is the most important port for Manchurian trade, the chief ports in Manchuria itself being Ψ Newchwang (Yingkow), Ψ Antung and Ψ Hulutao. Three ports are being constructed in North Korea which will greatly improve communication between North Manchuria and Japan.

Mongolia—estimated area about 1,360,000 square miles—population 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 (of whom the greater number are Buddhists).

In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia.

Outer (North-West) Mongolia covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtysh and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The Capital of Outer Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight"); other centres are Uhasutai, and Koldo, of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of Outer Mongolia has declared itself independent of its suzerain as the Republic of Tannu Tuva. The districts affected lie between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital of the Republic being Chem Belder (or Krasny, "Red Town").

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Sa-shuo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the Ordos Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho River. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Kwantun, which flows into the Dalai Nor in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The *wool* industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is of importance, and the raising and the breeding of camels, and the transport, in order to supply

the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Kera-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 453,000 square miles with a population 3,000,000. About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The Indian rupee is the coinage of Tibet, with a Tibetan paper money (*Tranka*). 25 trankas = 1 rupee. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890 a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognized the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec. 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1912, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking

presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it. A new Dalai Lama, a boy, was installed at Lhasa, on February 22, 1940.

Chinese Tur'istan (or *Sin'istan*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes *Zhetysay* and Chinese *Tartary*, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

The *Paracels*, a group of islets and reefs in the South China Sea (about 150 miles E. of Cochon China) and the *Pratas*, a cluster of islands to the S.E. of the Paracels, are Chinese dependencies.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Chungking. Population (1943), 880,000. The seat of Government was transferred from Peiping (Peking) to Nanking in 1928 and during the Sino-Japanese War it was removed to Hankow. After the fall of Hankow (October, 1928) the Government removed to Chungking, in Szechwan, about 1,500 miles from the coast.

Nanking, principal city in the province of Kiangsu, and the seat of the provincial government of Kiangnan (embracing the three provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Ngan-hui). About 1000 A.D. it was named Kiang-nan, but in 1368 was changed to Nanking ("Southern Capital"). The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtze River, about equidistant from Canton and Peiping, and is connected by railway (192 miles) with Shanghai. *Peiping*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921.

Shanghai, before the Japanese occupation, comprised (a) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council; (b) the *French Concession*, an independent administration; and (c) the *Shanghai City, Chapei* and *Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements with a total population of 3,550,376.

The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows:—*Amoy*, 250,000; *Antung* (100,000); *Canton*, 870,000; *Chang-sha*, 700,000; *Chefoo*, 250,000; *Chingkiang*, 220,000; *CHUNGKING*, 700,000; *Foochow*, 400,000; *Hankow* (including *Wuchang* and *Hanyang*), 800,000; *Ichang*, 110,000; *Mengtsz*, 200,000; *Nanking*, 1,300,000; *Ningpo*, 300,000; *Shanghai*, 3,550,376; *Shasi*, 150,000; *Soochow*, 300,000; *Swatow*, 200,000; *Tientsin*, 1,400,000; *Tsingtau*, 400,000; *Wansien*, 300,000; *Wenchow*, 700,000; *Wuchow*, 100,000; *Wuhu*, 140,000.

FLAG: Red, with blue canton bearing a white sun.

BRITISH EMBASSY, CHUNGKING.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency Sir Horace James Seymour, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1942) £7,750
Counsellor, G. A. Wallinger (acting).

1st Secretaries, H. M. Eyres; B. E. F. Gage (acting).

2nd Secretary, R. G. A. Etherington-Smith.
Chinese Secretary, G. V. Kibon.

Asst. do., J. F. Ford.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. C. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

Commercial Secretaries (local rank), Capt. H. E. Watterson; J. T. Asquith.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. W. Billyard-Leake, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Hayes.

Assistant do., Maj. E. J. C. Cowell; Maj. K. E. F.

Miller, M.B.E.; Maj. O. C. T. Dykes; Capt.

J. H. G. Cooper; Lt. D. Campbell.

Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. J. Warburton, R.A.F.

Assistant Air Attaché, Group Capt. G. Bartholomew; Wing-Comdr. L. W. Ansell-O'Gorman.

Chaplain, Canon G. Allen.

Accountant, W. C. Johnstone.

Archivist, A. Veitsch.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Chungking—*Consul-General*, C. A. Whitmore, O.B.E.

" *T'ia*—*Consul*, F. A. Nixon.

Kashgar—*Consul-General*, M. C. Gillett.

Kweilin—*Consul*, C. B. B. Heatcote-Smith (acting).

" *Vice-Consul*, C. W. Martin.

Yunnan-fu—*Consul-General*, A. G. N. Ogden, O.B.E.

" *Consul*, E. B. Boothby.

" *Vice-Consul*, D. Heugh.

BRITISH COUNCIL—*Principal Representative in China* (*Chungking*), Professor P. M. Roxy, LL.D.

British Council Cultural Scientific Office, Chungking.
In charge, Dr. J. Neudham.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE—Before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war there were British Chambers of Commerce at *Amoy*, *Canton*, *Chefoo*, *Chungking*, *Foochow*, *Hankow*, *Shanghai*, *Swatow*, *Tientsin*, and *Tsingtau*.

Peiping, distant 11,770 miles; transit (Peace Time), 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA.

(República de Colombia.)

President (1946–50), Señor Dr. Don Alberto Lleras Camargo, assumed office Aug. 7, 1945.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don Fernando Londoño.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

63 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Jaime Jaramillo Arango (17. v. 44).

1st Secretary, (vacant).

2nd Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Eduardo Nieto Calderon.

Civil Attaché, Señor Don Tomás Jaramillo; Señor Don Luis Robledo.

Consulate-General, 63 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
Vice-Consul in Charge, Señor Dr. Don Luis Sanín Aguirre.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Alvaro Holguín y Caro, North House, North John Street.

Consul in Glasgow, Señor Don Henrique Molano Campuzano, 219 St. Vincent Street.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (1942) of 9,523,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1821. In 1829 Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic. There is a Congress of two Chambers, Senate (56 members) and Chamber of Deputies (112 members).

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caqueta, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumbhaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great Fall of *Taquendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year 1940 the output was 25,555,859 barrels; it is possible that new oilfields will shortly be opened near the Venezuelan frontier. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs.

The Navy consists of 2 destroyers and 5 gunboats, with personnel 1,500; the standing army consists of about 10,000 men. Railroads are in their infancy, about 2,104 miles being open in 1939, with 22,491 (1938) miles of telegraph; there are also (1939) 4,125 miles of national roads, in addition to departmental (some macadam), and "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). There is a daily passenger and mail service between Bogota and Barranquilla and a bi-weekly service in concert with Pan-American Airways to the U.S. New York can be reached in 2 days and mail is delivered in England 6 to 9 days after leaving Bogota. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Cucuta.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion, but all religions are tolerated.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great strides have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated (1945) that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University at Bogota (founded in 1572) there are universities in the departments of Medellin, Cartagena, Popayan and Nariño. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE.

	1945.
Revenue (Budget).....	Pesos 171,900,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	171,900,000
Debt, Dec. 31, 1943:—	
Internal.....	188,000,000
External.....	105,000,000
Peso (Jan.-Sept., 1943) quoted at 7 = £1.	

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total imports.....	\$105,000,000	\$146,800,000
Total exports.....	171,000,000	216,600,000

The principal imports are textiles, machinery, metal manufactures, cars and lorries, and chemical manufactures; the exports, in addition to gold, are coffee, petroleum, bananas, hides and skins and platinum.

CAPITAL, Bogota. Population (1942), 395,000; Medellin (198,300), Barranquilla (188,500), Ψ Cartagena (90,000), Manizales (89,000), Cali (131,000), and Ψ Santa Marta (50,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogota.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Philip Mainwaring Broadmead,
C.M.G., M.C. (1945).....£3,750
1st Secretary, F. C. Ogden.
Hon. Attaché, N. T. Reynolds.
Commercial Secretary (local rank), R. A. MacDonald.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. (serving as Captain)
H. Boyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Assistant do., Comdr. (E.) J. P. W. Furse, R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. I. K. Higginbotham.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander B. S. G. Honor,
D.F.C., R.A.F.
Press Attaché, E. F. Wise.
Archivist, R. J. Kirwin, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogota—Consul, (vacant).
" *Vice-Consul,* Robert Ewan.
Barranquilla—Vice-Consul, H. F. Bateman.
" *Pro-Consul,* H. L. Tyrer.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, W. A. Turriff.
Cali—Vice-Consul, M. Clark (acting).
" *Pro-Consul,* N. Edwards.
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, H. Bentley.
Covenas—Consular Agent, C. Lopez Isaacs.
Manizales—Vice-Consul, A. S. Hamilton.
Mariquita (Honda)—Consular Agent, A. Kippen.
Medellin—Consul, C. M. Davidson, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul,* H. T. Mildren.
Santa Marta—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative in Colombia, A. J. Montague, Edificio Jimenez de Quesada 401 and 402, Avenida Jimenez de Quesada 8-56, Bogota.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogota (via New York), 18 days.

COSTA RICA.

(Republica de Costa Rica.)

President (1944-1948), Licenciado Teodoro Picado Michalsky, born 1899, assumed office May 8, 1944.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Julio Acosta Garcia.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consulate-General, 95 Gresham St., E.C.2.

Consul-General (vacant).

Consul, John C. Eggers.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (Jan. 1, 1944) of 706,596. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America. Under the Constitution of 1927 there is a single chamber Congress of 44 members, elected for 4 years.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coasts, through which passes the bulk of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1939 731 vessels (1,488,693 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. In 1939 there were 450 post offices and 196 telegraph offices (17 wireless), with 1,903 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free, but it is from the leisured class alone that the executive, legislature, and judiciary are recruited.

FINANCE.

1943.

Ordinary Revenue.....	Colones 50,400,000
Extraordinary do.....	29,900,000
Expenditure.....	80,800,000
Public debt (June 30, 1944):—	
External.....	144,000,000
Internal.....	73,300,000
Exchange Rate, Colon (nominally 25 Cents U.S.)	
fixed (January, 1937) at Colones 5.61 = \$1 U.S.	

TRADE.

1943.

Total imports.....	U.S. \$20,400,000
Total exports.....	12,200,000
Imports from U.K. (1943).....	£122,000
Exports to U.K. (1939).....	£349,280

The chief exports (1943) were coffee (U.S. \$8,000,000), bananas (U.S. \$2,124,000), cocoa (U.S. \$1,110,000), gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit and timber. The imports (in 1943, 61 per cent. from United States, 6 from United Kingdom) were cotton goods (U.S. \$2,710,000), mineral oil (U.S. \$1,000,000), hardware provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1941), 76,200; Cartago, 22,000; Ψ Limon, 18,000; Alajuela, 13,000; Heredia, 11,000; and Ψ Puntarenas, 8,741.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary S. G. Irving, C.M.G. (1943) (resident at Panama, q.v.).

Chargé d'Affaires, N. Mayers.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. N. P. Wright.

Air Attaché, Sq.-Ldr. C. J. Lewin, R.A.F.

Press Attaché, O. R. Bruce.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, N. Mayers.

Vice-Consul, A. Murray; R. Bray.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, R. C. Johnston.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mails (via New York) 11 or 12 days from London.

CUBA.

(Republica de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1944-48), Ramón Grau San Martín, born Sept. 13, 1887, assumed office, Oct. 10, 1944.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

33 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 [Sloane 5814].

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don G. de Blanck.

Attaché, Señor Don I. de Agramonte.

Consul, Señor Don Julio A. Brodermann.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor Don Antonio

Ros y Fernandez de Castro.

Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Raoul Aenlle.

Vice-Consul, do., Señor Don Erasmo Pelles.

Consul, Belfast, Señor Don Juan E. Yero.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,778 sq. miles and a population of 4,499,952 (Dec. 31, 1940).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880 to 1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1904, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were

instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 37 members elected for 9 years and a Chamber of 228 Deputies elected for 6 years. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution drafted in 1940 was signed at Guaimaro on July 1 and promulgated in Havana on July 5. The general elections held throughout the island on July 14, resulted in a victory for Colonel Fulgencio Batista, the candidate of the Socialist-Democratic Coalition. Col. Batista assumed the Presidency on Oct. 10, when the new Constitution came into force.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1941) 2,327,000 acres under sugar, about 500,000 acres under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1944) 5,500,000 tons; tobacco crop (1943-4) 60,000,000 lb.; coffee (1943-4) 600,000 bags each 132 lb.; the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 5,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

8,720 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,059; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 5,651) and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 2,200 miles of roads. The island forms an important zone in the services of Pan-American Airways and its subsidiary the *Cia Nacional Cubana de Aviación*.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

	1943-4.	1944-5.
Revenue (Budget)...	\$119,150,000	\$140,000,000
Expenditure (Budget)	111,320,000	140,000,000
Public Debt (June 30, 1944):—		
Internal.....	77,200,000	
External.....	102,900,000	

Nominally \$=Peso=U.S.\$1. The U.S.\$ has, however, been quoted at a premium of about 20 per cent. in terms of Cuban currency during 1943.

TRADE.

	1943.	1944.
Imports.....	\$177,400,000	\$208,600,000
Exports.....	350,600,000	427,100,000

In 1943 U.S.A. sent 78 per cent. of imports and received 86 per cent. of the exports.

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

GENERAL. Havana (pop. December 31, 1938, 1,000,000), other towns are Santiago (107,125), Camaguey (128,105), Santa Clara (99,509), Pinar del Rio (92,258), and Matanzas (72,826).

Clara (99,509), Pinar del Rio (92,258), and Matanzas (72,826).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency James Leishman Dodds, C.M.G. (July 14, 1944). £4,125 and *Secretary (local rank)*, E. Sturt. **Naval Attaché,** Rear-Admiral H. Pott, M.V.O. **Asst. Naval Attachés,** Comm. (E) J. P. W. Furse, R.N.; Comm. (E) L. R. Rebbeck, R.N. **Military Attaché,** Lt.-Col. F. A. Sampson. **Air Attaché,** Sq.-Ldr. C. J. Lewin, R.A.F. **Archivist,** Mrs. E. S. Mackenzie, M.B.E. **Press Attaché,** C. J. Bunbury.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Havana—Consul-General and 1st Secretary, H. A. Hobson, C.B.E. (Apartado 1069, Havana).
" Vice-Consul, N. A. P. Sands (*with rank of 2nd Secretary*); H. I. Griffiths; H. T. Riddle; J. T. Weir.
Camaguey—Vice-Consul, M. T. Depree.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, G. H. Tilley.
Oriente Province—Vice-Consul, N. Hone.
Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, L. Haydock-Wilson, M.B.E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Dr. Edouard Benes, b. May 28, 1884; elected Dec. 18, 1935 (for 7 years); continued in office until successor can be appointed, Dec. 18, 1942.

CABINET.

(April 4, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Zdenek Fierlinger.
Deputy Prime Ministers, Josef David; Klement Gottwald; Vilem Siroky; Jan Sramek; Jan Duris.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jan Masaryk.
Minister of National Defence, General Ludvik Svoboda.
Minister of the Interior, Vladav Nosek.
Minister of Foreign Trade, Hubert Ripka.
Minister of Finance, Vavro Srobar.
Minister of Education and Culture, Zdenek Nejedly.
Minister of Justice, Jaroslav Stransky.
Minister of Information, Vladav Kopecky.
Minister of Agriculture, Julius Durs.
Minister of Industry, Bohumil Lausman.
Minister of Home Trade, Ivan Pictor.
Minister of Communications, General Antonin Hasal.
Minister of Posts, Frantisek Hala.
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Josef Soltz.
Minister of Health, Adolf Prochazka.
Minister of Supply, Vladav Majer.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

8 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

Czechoslovak Ambassador in London, His Excellency Maximilian Lobkowitz (May 13, 1942).
Residence, 23 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
Counsellors, M. Viktor Jansa; M. Karel Vanek; M. Otakar Votisek.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Josef Kalla, O.B.E.
Assistant Military Attaché, Major Vladav Velinsky; 1st Lt. Pavel Podolier.

Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence

Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 55,500 square miles with a total population of 15,300,000, reduced by 5,000 square miles and 800,000 persons under the treaty of June 29, 1945, ceding Ruthenia to U.S.S.R.

Province	Area.	Population.
Bohemia	20,000	7,000,000
Moravia and Silesia	10,500	4,000,000
Slovakia	20,000	3,500,000
Total	50,500	14,500,000

In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten district. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory, on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist" and had become a Protectorate of the Reich under the names Bohemia and Moravia, with Dr. Hacha as President of the Nazi-controlled government in Prague and von Neurath as "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Gt. Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government.

On July 18, 1941, an agreement was signed in London between the governments of U.S.S.R. and the Czechoslovak Republic restoring diplomatic relations, recognizing the Czechoslovak Government set up in London, authorizing the formation of Czechoslovak contingents on Russian territory and mutually pledging the contracting parties to joint action in combating Hitlerite Germany.

On Dec. 19, 1941, the Czechoslovak government issued a declaration to the effect that it did not recognize any transfer of Czechoslovak property into foreign hands.

On Aug. 5, 1942, the British government declared that they regarded themselves free from any engagements in respect of the Munich Agreement, and that they would not be influenced by any changes effected on Czechoslovak territory in or since the year 1938.

During their triumphal progress in the European War Soviet forces captured Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, on April 4, 1945, and after the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945, steps were immediately taken to inaugurate the Second Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarising the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592-1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably Jaroslav Hilbert (born 1871), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), F. X. Svoboda (born 1860), R. M. Capek-Chod (1860-1927), Arnost Dvůr

(born 1880), and Karel Capek (born 1890). Liberty of the Press ceased with the violation of Independence in 1939. The restoration of the Republic should see the re-establishment of a prosperous and influential press and to the re-appearance of many of the 50 daily newspapers formerly published in Prague, Brunn, Plzen, Olomouc, Moravia, Ostrava and Bratislava.

Education.—Before the Nazi invasion there were about 15,000 public and private elementary schools, with about 1,800,000 pupils and about 400 secondary and technical schools with 160,000 students. The Czech university at Prague (8,000 men and 2,500 women undergraduates in 1938) was founded in 1348; there is also a German university at Prague; a Czech university at Brno and a Slovak university at Bratislava.

Finance.—Pre-war revenue (1938) in the currency then in use Czechoslovak Koruna (Crown) of 100 heller was Kč10,120,000 with expenditure Kč10,117,000. In October, 1945, currency reform was introduced and a new coinage KCS (Koruna of Czechs and Slovaks) adopted, with exchange value fixed at 50KCS = 1 U.S. dollar; 200KCS = £1 sterling.

Trade.—Pre-war trade (1937) in the old currency showed imports valued at Kč11,000,000,000 and exports at Kč12,000,000,000.

CAPITAL. Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau) the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1930) of 848,828. Other towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (265,000), Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the southern boundary of the Republic (124,000), and Plzeň (Pilsen) in Bohemia (115,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Philip Bowyer Bouverie Nichols, C.M.G., M.C. (May 13, 1942).
Commercial Counsellor, J. W. Taylor, M.B.E.
Archivist, Miss P. M. Macpherson.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission* (Headquarters—see below—Palais Igumano, Kralja Aleksandra, Belgrade) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919). The Commission so created maintained the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemberg) to Braila (Roumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation was controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube* (Headquarters, Galatz), created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, after the Crimean War, the Commission containing in 1939 representatives of Gt. Britain, France, Italy, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Germany. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); a new and deeper canal is under construction to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the Danube is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where trans-shipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service was maintained by the later-

national Commission at the Iron Gates (head-quarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping ducs.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin (where a bridge is projected which will link Roumania with Yugoslavia) and Orsova (Iron Gates), in Roumania; Ruschuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in Bulgaria; Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia; Buda-Pest, the capital of Hungary; Bratislava in Slovakia; Vienna (the former seat of the Commission) and Linz, in Austria; Passau and Regensburg, in Bavaria; and Ulm, in Württemberg.

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below:—

	Gold francs.
Receipts during 1938	2,663,735
Expenditure, 1938	2,672,804

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; suc. May 14, 1912; married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue two sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b. March 11, 1899; married, May 24, 1925, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940, and Princess Benedikte, born April 29, 1944.

CABINET.

(Sworn in May 5, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Vilhelm Buhl.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Christmas Møller.
 Minister of Defence, Ole Bjørn Kraft.
 Minister of Finance, H. C. Svane Hansen.
 Minister of Justice, N. Busch Jensen.
 Minister of Labour, Knud Kristensen.
 Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, H. Hedtoft Hansen.
 Minister of Trade, V. Fibiger.
 Minister of Public Works, C. Petersen.
 Minister of Transport, Alfred Jensen.
 Minister of Agriculture, Erik Eriksen.
 Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Arne Sørensen.
 Minister of Education, A. M. Hansen.
 Minister for Special Affairs, Professor Mogens Fog.
 Ministers without Portfolio, Axel Larsen; Juul Christensen; Frøde Jacobsen; Henrik Kauffmann.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Eduard V. S. C. Reventlow,
 4, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1.
 Counsellor, Gustav Rasmussen.
 1st Secretary, Count E. Knuth.
 2nd Secretary, Mr. Max Sørensen.
 Press Attaché, C. E. Aagaard.
 Naval and Air Attaché, Captain P. Lembocke.
 Agricultural Attaché, Mr. P. A. Moltesen.
 Attaché, Mr. T. Oldenburg.
 Chancellor, H. Findstrup.
 Consulate-General, 29 Pont Street, London, S.W.1.
 Consul-General and Commercial Counsellor, Chr. M. Rottbøll.
 Commercial Secretary, Wegner Clausen.
 Vice-Consul, C. Jacobsen.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Born-

holm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 45' N. lat., and 8° 5'—15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,576 square miles, and a population (Nov. 5, 1940) of 3,844,000, estimated (Dec. 31, 1943), at 3,973,000. In 1943 there were 84,346 births (21.4 per 1,000 inhabitants), 37,982 deaths (9.6 per 1,000) and 36,738 marriages (9.3 per 1,000). Infant mortality (1943) was 45 per 1,000 live births.

The throne is hereditary in the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. There is a Diet (Rigsdag) of two Chambers, the Senate (Landsting) of 76 members, elected for 8 years, and the Folketing of 149 members, elected for 4 years.

In 1864, Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig became part of Denmark.

On April 8-9, 1940, German forces invaded Denmark without effective opposition, and occupied the capital and the country. Copenhagen was liberated by the Allies, May 5, 1945.

One-third of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about one-half by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter; manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption.

Sea-going mercantile marine (1937) 511 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 570,000. There are (1937) 5,061 kilometres of railway and 14,306 km. of telegraph line.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1479) and Aarhus (1928).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish, with an admixture of German words. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Anderson (1805-1875), Georges Brandes (1842-1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan and Karl Gjellerup, who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen, who received the same award in 1944. In 1940 there were 93 daily newspapers in Denmark, of which 12 were published in Copenhagen.

FINANCE.

	1945-46.
Revenue (Budget)	Kr. 985,800,000
Expenditure (Budget)	1,129,300,000
Debt (March 31, 1944) :—	

Internal

Internal	Kr. 2,328,700,000
External	579,000,000

Kr. = Krone: At par, 18.59 Kroner = £1. Exchange during 1939, 20.50 to 22.40 Kr. = £1. From January 1 to April 8, 1940, rate was 18.13 Kr. to 20.63 Kr. = £1. In January, 1942, rate was fixed by German invaders at Kr. 1 = 0.522 Reichsmark.

TOTAL TRADE.

	1943.
Total Imports	Kr. 1,225,000,000
Total Exports	1,338,000,000

The principal imports are coals, minerals, oils, timber, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, coffee, tea, cereals, feeding stuffs, oil seeds, and colonial produce. The chief exports are agricultural produce, including barley, bacon, hams, butter, eggs, hides, skins, horses and cattle.

CAPITAL, ψ Copenhagen. Population (1935), 666,269 (with suburbs, 843,168). Other centres are ψ Aarhus, 90,898; ψ Aalborg, 48,132; ψ Odense, 76,116; ψ Horsens, 20,856; ψ Randers, 30,254; ψ Viborg, 30,714; ψ Fredericia, 22,000; ψ Kolding, 24,000; and ψ Vejle, 25,000.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alec Walter George Randall, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1943)..... £2,000
Thorshavn (12 cc)—I'ac-Consul, R. Brockie.

Outlying Possessions.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have about 43,000 inhabitants. The FAR ψ , or Sheep islands (540 sq. m., pop., 1935, 25,700), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 25 members, and send representatives to the *Landsting* and *Folketing* at Copenhagen. Imports from U.K. (1943) £809,000. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 34,000 sq. m., total area about 838,000 sq. m., population, 1930, 16,000), is divided into 3 provinces (South, North and East). South Greenland (cap., Godthaab) has a *Landsraad* of 12, and North Greenland (cap., Godhavn) of 11 members. The trade of Greenland is a Government monopoly. Imports from U.K. (1943) £2,000. In April, 1911, the United States of America acquired certain rights to establish air bases in Greenland.

Governor of Faroe, Aage Hilbert, appointed 1936.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, born Oct. 24, 1891; assumed office Aug. 16, 1942.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

67 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Andres Pastoriza (August, 1945).

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians almost to the point of extermination for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and this accounts for the present large proportion of negro blood in both countries.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives, and has so remained except for an interregnum of two years (1861-1863) when the Spaniards again took possession, but were eventually forced to withdraw.

On November 29, 1916, American military forces landed in Santo Domingo and a Military Government was proclaimed. From October 21,

1922, a Provisional Dominican Government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was signed at Washington; this provides for the withdrawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs to be collected by the Dominican Government, and the whole public revenue to be deposited in an agreed bank, the service of the debt being recognized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress consists of a Senate of 16 members, elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 52 members, also elected for 4 years.

The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 1,826,407 (Dec. 31, 1942). An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 900 miles of first-class roads, has been built, and as a result of recent repairs, they are now in excellent condition for motoring. There are about 1,400 miles of second-class roads and cart roads. The streets of the capital (the name of which was changed in January, 1935, from Santo Domingo to Ciudad Trujillo) have been repaired and asphalted. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day. There are about 150 miles of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic. There are 8 wireless stations, and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world. Radio Communications of America have a wireless station in Ciudad Trujillo.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and education has made considerable progress under American guidance. Native literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide reputation.

Sugar, cocoa beans and coffee are the most important crops, and tobacco is grown in fair quantity. Other products are mahogany, furniture woods, lignum-vitæ, log-wood, divi-divi, cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides, turtle-shell and starch.

FINANCE.

	1943.	1944.
Revenue.....	\$13,300,000	\$15,700,000
Expenditure.....	13,300,000	15,700,000

Debt (Sept. 1, 1942)—

External, Funded.....	\$14,056,000
Internal, Floating.....	3,000,000
\$ = U.S. Dollar.	

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports.....	\$11,500,000	\$14,300,000
Exports.....	20,000,000	36,100,000

In 1943 U.S.A. sent 80 per cent. of the imports and received 34 per cent. of the exports; U.K. sent 4 per cent. and received 68 per cent. of the exports.

British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with the U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants and industrial undertakings, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

The chief imports in 1943 were cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures and machinery, chemicals, jute bags and sacks and motor spirit; the chief exports were sugar, cocoa, coffee and molasses.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1935) 71,297. Santo Domingo City

was partially destroyed by hurricane, September 3, 1930; rebuilding proceeded rapidly and the effect of the storm have practically disappeared. Other cities, are Santa-Isabel de los Caballeros (34,000) and San Pedro de Macoris (20,000).

FLAG : Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(23 Calle 19 de Marzo, Apartado No. 596, Ciudad Trujillo.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul, C. F. W. Andrews (Feb. 27, 1944).

Naval Attache, Rear-Admiral (serving as Captain) H. B. U.S., C.M.G., C.I.F.

Military Attache, Major F. A. Sampson.

Air Attache, Squadron Ldr. C. J. Lewin, R.A.F.

BRITISH CONSUL OFFICES.

Barahona—Vice-Consul, C. Gordon.

Ciudad Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling; H. G. G. Fray.

La Romana—Vice-Consul D'A. A. Wetherall.

Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, D. Mc. C. Reid.

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Canon A. II. Beer, M.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Ciudad Trujillo.

Ciudad Trujillo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 16 to 22 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President of the Republic, Señor Dr. Don José María Velasco Ibarra, assumes office, June 1, 1944.

Minister of Government, Dr. C. Guevara Moreno.

Foreign Affairs, Señor C. Ponce Niequiquez.

Defence, Major Carlos Mancheno.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

21 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Minister in London, (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Consul-General and Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don A. Ruiz, Arosemena.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

An equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 20' and 81° W. long., comprising an area, reduced by boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942) with Peru, to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Galapagos (Tortoise) Islands, forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,000. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the Antarctic Humboldt Current. The islands export guano and orchilla moss.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution is being framed. In the meantime that of 1906 has been adopted. A Presidential election was to have been held on June 4, 1946, but it was preceded by a revolt against the existing

government, and Dr. Ibarra, a banished ex-President, assumed the Presidency on June 1, 1944, and appointed a cabinet.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population (Jan. 1942) of 3,065,871, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is *Aconagua*, in the Chikara sector (22,970 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Illimiza (17,405 ft.), Canchara (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotacachi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,600 ft.), and Sincholaque (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa (40,000 metric tons in 1943), petroleum, rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee, indiarubber, sugar, orchilla weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruit, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. A railway connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. In October, 1926, an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations were enacted as laws, but these have since undergone substantial reforms. A new customs tariff, prepared by the Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927. Several amendments were made to the Tariff in 1935 increasing the duty on numerous articles by 50 per cent., and surcharges are imposed on goods from countries with unfavourable trade balance. Preferential tariffs were also established. Further increases of duties have since been made.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of 8,800,000 sucres, which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank. Congress of 1931 rescinded this contract, and the monopoly is now administered direct by the Government. The loan was repaid in 1935 by a cash payment of 22 per cent. of the total debt in full settlement.

With the consent of the Ecuadorian government U.S. troops have established bases (Aug. 1942) in the Galapagos and on the Santa Elena peninsula, the westernmost part of the Ecuadorian mainland.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of the House of Representatives is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 4 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1940-41 there were 320,000 pupils at the 2,710 primary schools. The 3 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca) had about 1,800 Students in 1940-41. There is a British Institute at Quito (Director, Kenneth G. Wilson, M.A.).

FINANCE.

	1945.
Revenue (Budget).....	Sucres 326,200,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	326,200,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1942).....	36,250,000
External Debt.....	447,000,000
Sucres quoted at 56-97 = £1 (1943).	

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports .. Sucres	200,000,000	Sucres 218,000,000
Exports ...	300,000,000	393,000,000

In 1943 U.S.A. sent 48 per cent. of imports and received 80 per cent. of exports.

The chief exports are cacao, petroleum, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1942), 150,374; ½ Guayaquil (159,937) which was visited by a severe earthquake on May 23, 1942, is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca, 40,000; and Riobamba, 30,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Apartado No. 314, Quito.)

Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, L. C. Hughes Hallett, O.B.E. (1942).
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral (serving as Captain), H. Boyer, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Assistant do., Comdr. (E) J. P. W. Furze, R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. I. K. Hugginbotham.
Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. D. S. G. Honor, D.F.C., R.A.F.
Archivist, N. B. Willmott.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General (see above).
" Vice-Consuls, J. H. Wright (with local rank of 2nd Sec.); A. Teran, M.B.E.
Guayaquil—Consul, F. C. Everson (acting).
" Vice-Consul, A. H. Ashton.

ECUADORIAN-BRITISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Quito
—Director, K. G. Wilson, M.A.

EGYPT.

(Misr.)

(See also p. 865.)

King of Egypt, Sovereign of Nubia, the Sudan, of Kordofan and of Darfur, His Majesty Farouk, born Feb. 11, 1920; succeeded his father, April 28, 1936; attained majority Feb. 11, 1937; married Jan. 20, 1938, to Sazi Naz, daughter of Youssef Zulficar Pasha (Queen Farida) and has issue:—Princess Feriah, b. Nov. 17, 1938; Princess Fawzieh, b. April 7, 1940; Princess Fadia, b. Dec. 15, 1943.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

(March 7, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Mahmoud Fahmy el Nukrachy Pasha.
Finance, Makram Ebeid Pasha.
Foreign Affairs, Abdel Hamid Badawy Pasha.
Public Works, Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha.
Justice, Hafez Ramadan Pasha.
Education, Abdel Razek el Sanhoury Bey.
Health, Ibrahim Abdel Ghaffar Pasha.
Transport, Ibrahim al Dusouky Abazab Bey.
Supply, Taha Abdel Wahab al Sibley Bey.
National Defence, Maitre Sayed Selim.
Agriculture, Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha.
Commerce and Industry, Hefni Mahmoud Bey.
Social Affairs, Abdel Meguid Badr Bey.
*Waqfs, Mustapha Abdel Razek Pasha.

* Waqf is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the "trust" of English Law. When property is made Waqf it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

ROYAL EGYPTIAN EMBASSY, LONDON.

75 South Audley Street, W.1.

Egyptian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha.

1st Secretaries, H. M. Said; Mustafa Moine Al Arab.

Military Attaché, Kaïmmakam Ahmed Shauki Abdel Rahman Bey.

Attaché, M. K. el Labban.

Commercial Attaché, M. Refaat.

Attaché, A. M. Mourah; A. L. Fahmy; Fouad Aziz Youssef.

Consulate-General, 26 South Street, W.1.

Consul-General, Mohamed Aref Zulficar.

Vice-Consul, I. Tewfik; Abdel Hamid Zaki.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles) with a population enumerated (Census of March 27, 1937) at 15,932,694 and estimated (Dec. 31, 1939) at 16,650,000. Of the total population in 1937, males numbered 7,947,193 and females 7,957,332. In 1942 there were 658,324 births and 494,358 deaths, giving a birth rate of 38.1 per 1,000 inhabitants and a death rate of 28.6 per 1,000. Deaths under 1 year were 168 per 1,000 live births.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollim to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) at 'Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *faddans* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *faddans* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *faddans* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 12 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of

depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the Oases, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Bahariya, Farafra, Bahariya, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the Great Pyramid, is 451 feet high. (A new pyramid, making 4 in all, was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan in Feb. 1932). Close to the pyramids is the Great Sphinx, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Abydos to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the wadis, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Division.	Population	
	1927 Census.	1937 Census.
LOWER EGYPT:—		
Alexandria.....	573,063	685,736
Cairo.....	1,064,567	1,312,096
Canal.....	129,797	161,146
Damietta.....	34,907	40,332
† Desert, Southern	25,396	29,109
† Desert, Western	48,956	52,576
Red Sea Coasts.....	5,177	9,914
Sinai.....	15,059	18,011
Suez.....	40,533	49,686
—		
Behaira.....	976,965	1,061,596
Daqahliya.....	1,080,693	1,218,502
Gharbiya.....	1,791,985	1,967,894
Minufiya.....	1,105,191	1,159,701
Qalūbiya.....	558,876	610,157
Sharqiya.....	1,016,912	1,120,826
Total.....	8,468,067	9,497,282
UPPER EGYPT:—		
Aswān.....	267,357	305,096
Asyūt.....	1,078,600	1,205,321
Beni Suef.....	508,166	561,312
Faiyūm.....	554,040	602,122
Girga.....	968,383	1,118,402
Giza.....	591,321	685,331
Minya.....	839,690	928,259
Qena.....	902,170	1,017,569
Total.....	5,709,797	6,423,412
Nomads.....	40,000	12,000
TOTAL.....	14,217,864	15,932,694

of Damietta and Bahariya Coasts. (2) Including Siwa, Bahariya and Farafra.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The principal is the "Egyptian" element, i.e. a Hamito-

Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Tellahin* (*fellahin*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are altogether about 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real Bedouins, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated and of the Nile Valley and the Faiyūm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswān and Wadi-Halla, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1937 the foreign residents were 229,600, of whom 76,264 were Greeks, 56,462 Italians, 34,169 British, 24,332 French and Tunisians, and 38,373 others.

Religion.—At the Census of 1937 there were 24,552,695 Muhammadans, 1,699,186 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 204,784 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 62,953 Jews. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gamel el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yor el Masriya*.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 200 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a firman from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arabi Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914–18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, and died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of the present King, Egypt became a sovereign state by the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty*, signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo. Provision was made in the Treaty for a reconsideration of its terms in 1956.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.–Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country.

As evidence of Egypt's gratitude for victory a total sum of £225,000 was subscribed to commemorate the battle of El Alamein. A sports

centre and club for United Nations' forces has been opened at Gezira, and a new village of 100 cottages, with hostels, schools and a hospital unit, intended primarily to benefit sufferers from tuberculosis, is being established at Enham, near Andover, Hampshire (England) to be known as Enham-Alamein.

Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name	Born.	Reigned.
Mohammed Ali (Fah) ..	1769 ..	1805-1848
Ibrahim (Fah) ..	1789 ..	1848
Abbas I ..	1813 ..	1848-1854
Said ..	1822 ..	1854-1863
Ismail (Khedive) ..	1830 ..	1863-1879
Mohammed Tewfik (Khedive) ..	1852 ..	1879-1892
Abbas II (Khedive) ..	1874 ..	1892-1914
Hussein Kamel (Sultan) ..	1853 ..	1914-1917
Fuad I (King) ..	1868 ..	1917-1936
Farouk I (King) ..	1920 ..	1936-

Legislature.—Parliament (*Barlaman*) consists of a Senate (*Majlis Al-Shuyukh*) of 100 members of whom three-fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected (for 10 years) on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of 150 Deputies (*Majlis Al-Nuwab*) elected (for 5 years) on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

Executive.—The executive power is exercised by the King, through his Ministers, within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudiriya*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamur*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1920 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The Army comprises 3 Infantry Brigades (11 battalions), 2 squadrons of Cavalry, 4 Artillery batteries, 1 Company of Garrison Artillery, 1 motor machine-gun battery and 1 Engineer company. Service is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professionals, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt and exemption may also be purchased for £250, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army. The effective strength of the Army in 1939 was 23,000. A small Air Force of 2 squadrons (12 aeroplanes), was increased in 1944 to 500 aeroplanes. Under Article 8 of the Treaty of 1936 the defence of the Suez Canal Zone is maintained by British Troops until such time as the Contracting Parties agree that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure, by its own resources, the liberty and entire security of navigation of the Canal.

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The Egyptian Police (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,583 men, the

latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the main language of Egypt and since the last quarter of the nineteenth century an Arabic daily press has modernised the spoken idiom. The rich literature of Arabia is an inheritance from Islam and in the past half century indigenous poetry and drama have given abundant evidence of vitality. French and English are secondary languages in urban areas. In 1940 18 daily newspapers were published in Cairo (9 Arabic, 1 English, 1 Armenian, 3 French, 3 Greek, 1 Italian) and 10 at Alexandria (2 Arabic, 3 Greek, 3 French, 1 English, 1 Italian).

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is complicated by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1940-41 there were 3,931 *Maklabs* (elementary vernacular schools), with 563,170 male and 492,320 female pupils. The Government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There are *Collèges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Fine Art, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo, and evening classes for workmen. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence, and foreign schools abound. The University of Fuad I, founded in 1908, had 7,945 men students and 819 women students in 1940.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Saif* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saif*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chiuwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, berseem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Live Stock.—In 1943 there were 31,000 horses, 827,000 asses, 1,203,000 cattle, 1,000,000 buffaloes, 1,500,000 sheep, 760,000 goats, 175,000 camels and 31,000 swine.

Fisheries.—The sea and lake fisheries employed 27,000 men and 12,000 boys in 1940, the product of the fisheries being valued at £665,000.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organization are chiefly foreign. The principal products in 1941 were petroleum 1,221,000 metric tons, manganese ore, phosphate rock 112,000 metric tons, gypsum, natron, and sulphate of sodium.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the first Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1941, was 3,690 miles (including 157 miles of branch line and 1,000 miles of siding), 58,165,254 passengers and 8,486,960 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1943-44, the gross receipts being £11,255,962 and the working expenses £6,013,350. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

A swing bridge, constructed since the outbreak of war in 1939, across the Suez Canal, established connexion between Cairo and Beirut, Syria, over the northward extension of the Palestinian railway system from Haifa to Tripoli (Syria), and there is now a continuous line linking the Libyan port of Tobruk and the former Turkish capital of Istanbul.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road is under construction from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with a projected extension along the coast to Sollum and thence to connect with the Italian coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arabi, leading to Dar Fur and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qosir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL, see p. 958. —Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeltia, Jemsa and Hurgada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qosir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez. In 1940 (excluding war traffic), 3,896 mercantile steamers (11,014,000 tons) entered Egyptian ports.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1941 5,605 post offices and stations. There were on March 31, 1941, 13,000 miles of State telegraph and 445,000 of State telephone wire. In addition, the Eastern Telegraph Company have lines throughout the country. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *saraf* (village tax-collector).

FINANCE.

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Revenue (Budget)...	£76,700,000	£84,500,000
Expenditure (do.)...	76,700,000	86,800,000

Debt.—The Egyptian debt was stated as follows on April 30, 1943 and 1944:—

	1943.	1944.
Internal:—		
Consolidated.....	£12,000,000	£86,000,000
Floating.....	5,000,000	6,000,000
External.....	89,700,000	*nil

* The Foreign Debt (including Ottoman Debt) was repatriated in September, 1943.

£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £1 os. 6½ d. sterling. Rate of Exchange (Jan.-Sept. 1943), Piastres 97-50 = £1.

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total Imports.....	£55,000,000	£37,700,000
Total Exports.....	18,700,000	25,000,000
Imports from U.K..	£8,823,000	£4,503,000

The principal imports are textiles, metals and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, vegetables and foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, cotton seed, oil seed cake, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1937, 1,307,422), stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzawi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character. The Anglican Cathedral of All Saints overlooks the Nile and occupies a site presented to the British colony by the Egyptian government.

Ψ **ALEXANDRIA** (pop. 1937, 682,101), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Alexandria now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. Population at the Census of 1937—Tanta (94,421), Ψ Port Said (126,907), Mansura (68,637), Asyut (59,925), Fayum (63,582), Zagazig (59,321), Mahalla el Kubra (62,807), Damanhur (61,791), Minya (50,688), Ψ Suez (49,669), Beni Suef (45,173), Ψ Damietta (40,482), Giza (37,649), Qena (34,433), Shibin el-Kom (32,555), Sohga (37,918), and Ψ Rosetta (26,000).

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS
(The Embassy, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Killearn, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1936).....£11,400
Counsellor, (vacant).
1st Secretary (local rank), B. A. B. Burrows.
2nd Secretaries, C. H. Johnston; P. J. Stirling; T. E. Evans.
3rd Secretary (local rank), B. C. Flynn, M.B.E.
Aide-de-Camp to Ambassador, Flight-Lieut. H. G. Burnand, R.A.F.
1st Secretary (Commercial, with local rank of Counsellor), C. Empson, C.M.G.

1st Secretary (Commercial), R. Reid-Adam.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), W. A. T. Sowden.
 Oriental Minister, Sir Walter Alexander Smart,
 K.C.M.G.
 Legal Adviser (with local rank of Counsellor),
 E. F. W. Besly, C.M.G.
 Assistant Oriental Secretaries, F. H. Tomlyn, O.B.E.;
 D. J. M. Irving; T. C. Ravensdale; P. G. D.
 Adams.
 Financial Counsellor, W. J. Johnson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Director of Publicity Section, Lorj Kinross.
 Archivist and Accountant, H. I. B. Coe, M.B.E.
 Asst. Archivist, T. J. McGurk, M.B.E.
 Clerical Officers, W. S. Forbes, M.B.E.; O. R.
 O'Rafferty.
 shorthand Typist, Miss K. M. Potts, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. A. W. Were, C.M.G.
 " Consul, D. Wilson.
 " Vice-Consul, R. W. Bailey; P. Cassar, M.B.E.
 " Medical Adviser, Dr. G. N. Clark, F.R.C.S.
 Cairo—Consul-General, W. L. Bond.
 " Consul, H. R. Bird.
 " Vice-Consul, J. A. F. Gethin.
 " Pro-Consul, R. S. Lewis.
 " Medical Adviser, Dr. C. H. G. Pochin.
 Ismailia—Consul-General, (vacant).
 " Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
 Port Said—Consul, C. O. Wakefield-Harvey.
 " Vice-Consul, W. C. G. Graham; Joseph W.
 Caruana, M.B.E.; P. Gent; P. P. Caruana.
 Suez—Consul, F. H. Gamble.
 " Vice-Consul, R. M. M. Brett; R. A. Finlay.
 " There are Consular Agents at Assiut, Aswan, Beni
 Suef, Mansura, Medinet el Fayoum, Mehalla Kebir,
 Minia, Sohag, Tanta and Zagazig.

F.L.B.M. CONSULAR COURT.

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).
 Judge, E. F. W. Besly, C.M.G.
 Asst. do., C. H. Haines, M.B.E.
 Crown Advocate, W. R. Fanner, M.C.
 Registrar, G. W. Gerrard, O.B.E.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Chief Representative in the
 Middle East, Professor T. S. R. Boase, M.C.,
 The British Council, Sharia Fuad el Awal,
 Cairo.

Representative in Egypt, R. W. G. Reed, C.B.E.,
 25 Sharia Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

There are British Institutes at Cairo, Alexandria,
 Minia, Assiut, Zagazig, Mehalla-el-Kobra and
 Tanta.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT,
 5 Sharia Borsa el Gueddia, P.O. Box No. 79,
 Cairo; 6 Rue de l'Antienne Bourse, Alexandria,
 and P.O. Box No. 65, Port Said.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *via*
 Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

ETHIOPIA.

(Ye-Itiopia Negussa Negest Mengist).

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile
 Selassie I, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of
 the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar;
 born July 24, 1892; crowned as *Negus* (King), Oct.
 1928; proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned as
 Emperor Nov. 2, 1930; in exile 1936-1940; led his
 patriot army 1940-41; restored to the Throne, April 5,
 1941.

Crown Prince, H.L.H. Prince Asfa Wessen, eldest
 son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married
 May 9, 1932, Princess Welette Israel, daughter of
 Ras Sayoum. Their Highnesses have a daughter.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

6 Princes Gate, S.W. 7.

Minister in London, H.E. Belata Ephrem Tewelde
 Medhen, appointed Nov. 8, 1945.
 Counsellor of Legation, Ato Abbede Retta.

Ethiopia is an inland country in North-Eastern
 Africa, bounded on the North by the former
 Italian Colony of Eritrea; on the South by Kenya
 and Uganda; on the West by the Anglo-Egyptian
 Sudan; and on the East by French and British
 Somaliland, and the former Italian portion of
 Somaliland, the northern and eastern neighbours
 cutting it off from access to the Red Sea, from
 which it is distant about 40 miles along the greater
 part of the Eritrean boundary. The area is
 estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated
 population of 6 to 8 millions, of whom less than
 one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas,
 negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and
 Danakil and Somalis on the east. Abyssinia is
 volcanic and mountainous, with several lofty
 peaks, the highest being Mount Kollo (14,100 ft.)
 and Abuna Josef (13,780 ft.), with many others
 above 10,000 ft. The country is reputed to
 contain some mineral wealth; iron is not uncommon,
 and gold is washed in various streams. While
 mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also
 procurable. The lower country and deep valley
 gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well
 watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter
 regions, sugar-cane, coffee, &c., flourish; in the
 middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges
 and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are
 cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent
 pastures with some corn cultivation. The forests
 are a potential source of wealth and include rubber
 trees. There are two seasons in the year, a dry
 winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from
 June to September. The chief river is the Blue
 Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and
 many other tributaries of the Nile also have their
 rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules,
 donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the
 lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the
 people.

The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle
 breeding, the chief exports being coffee, civet,
 wax, hides and gold.

The chief imports are salt, cottons, building
 materials and petroleum.

The Abyssinians, or Amharas, who inhabit
 Amhara, Tigre, Gojam, and parts of Shoa and
 Galla, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic
 Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the
 Coptic Patriarch at Alexandria, who appoints the
 Abuna (Metropolitan Bishop) of Ethiopia.
 Moslems predominate in the north-western terri-
 tories, Harar, Jimma, and in parts of Galla Sifama,
 the Moslem centre being at Harar.

A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via*
 Dire Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. Several
 roads were under construction during the Italian
 occupation from the Capital to the coast. The
 first (538 miles) from Assab to Dessie, linking
 Addis Ababa to the Red Sea Coast, was opened in
 1939.

Under the Constitution of 1931, restored in
 1942, the absolute power of the Emperor is
 subject to certain limitations. There is an Upper
 Chamber of Nobles, nominated by the Emperor,
 and a Lower Chamber nominated by nobles and
 local chiefs.

Defence.—Ethiopia was invaded by Italy and
 after a long and arduous campaign (1935-36) was
 annexed to the Italian East African Empire from
 1936-1941. The country was freed from Italian

rule by British and Imperial forces, Addis Ababa being captured and the Emperor proclaimed as the rightful ruler, April 5, 1941. Gondar, the last centre of Italian resistance, surrendered on Nov. 27, 1941. British and Imperial troops have been withdrawn.

The Ethiopian Army comprises infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance and supply services, and a regiment of armoured cars is being formed. A British Military Mission, with a small number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, is assisting in the formation and training of the army.

Education.—Education is provided in government schools and also in voluntary Mission centres. There are technical or secondary institutes for Christians and Moslems, and a military school at Addis Ababa. The languages are Amharic and Arabic. English is the chief foreign language taught in the schools and at the British Council Institute and Technical School at Addis Ababa. The Emperor has renewed the campaign against illiteracy since his restoration.

Finance.—Under the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement (Dec. 21, 1944) Gt. Britain undertook to make a gift of £3,000,000 spread over 3 years on condition that the expenditure was first approved.

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Revenue.....	£1,615,000	£2,345,000
Subsidy.....	1,125,000	500,000
Total.....	£2,740,000	£2,845,000
Expenditure.....	£2,547,000	£3,128,000

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but was estimated at 150,000 in 1944); other principal towns are Dire Dawa, Harar, Gore, Jimma, Debra Markos (the capital of Gojam), Adua (the capital of Tigre), Gondar, Sayo, Aksum, Antalo, Dembecha and Ijube. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG: Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Addis Ababa.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (vacant).....£3,800
Accountant (with local rank of Consul and of 2nd Sec.), M. E. Taylor, M.B.E.
Archivist, C. Whitworth.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Addis Ababa—Consul-General (see above).
" Consul (with rank of 1st Sec.), F. A. G. Cook, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consuls (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), R. F. G. Sarell; J. R. Boyce.
Gore—Consul, Capt. A. H. A. Alban, D.F.C.
Mega—Consul, Maj. H. M. Grant, M.B.E., M.C.

BRITISH CONSUL.

Representative in Ethiopia, H. L. Littler, The British Institute, Addis Ababa.

There are British Institutes also at Harar, Jimma and Dessie.

FINLAND.

(Suomi.)

Minister, Gustav Mannerheim, born 1889,

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(April 17, 1945.)

Prime Minister, M. Juho Paasikivi (Non-party).
Foreign Affairs, M. C. J. Enckell (Non-party).
Defence, M. Peckala (Social-Democrat).
Interior, M. Leino (Communist).
Justice, M. Kekkonen (Agrarian).
Finance, M. Tuomila (Liberal).
Education, M. Heio (Sixling).
Agriculture, M. Jutila (Agrarian).
Transport, M. Vuori (Social-Democrat).
Trade and Industry, M. Gartz (Swedish).
Social Affairs, M. Kolpi (Social-Democrat).
Supply, M. Hillilä (Agrarian).

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was captured by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917).

In 1939, during the European War, the U.S.S.R. made demands upon Finland for territorial concessions which the Finnish Government were unable to grant. The U.S.S.R. invaded the country and by Treaty signed March 15, 1940, there was cession of Rybach Peninsula in North, territory in North Centre, of the Karelian Isthmus in the South (including Viipuri, Viipuri Bay and shores of Lake Ladoga) and a 30 years' lease of the port of Hangö and neighbouring mainland. The total land and lake area ceded under the treaty is approximately 16,170 sq. miles. Finland joined the Axis Powers when Germany attacked U.S.S.R. in 1941, and took part in the campaign against the Allies. In 1944, during the successful Soviet counter-attack on the Axis forces in Russia, Finnish resistance was overcome, Viipuri falling on June 20. In accordance with conditions required by U.S.S.R. the Finnish government called upon Germany to withdraw German forces from Finland by Sept. 15. On Sept. 4, 1944, the "cease fire" was sounded in Finland and a peace delegation set out for Moscow. On Sept. 19, an armistice was signed by U.S.S.R., Gt. Britain and Finland. Territorial concessions to U.S.S.R. included Karelia, the Petsamo area and the Porkkala headland.

The area in 1939 was 149,926 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1942) of 3,887,217 (1,902,303 males and 1,984,914 females), of whom (in 1939) 89.4 per cent. were Finnish-speaking, 10.1 per cent. Swedish-speaking, 0.2 per cent. refugees and 0.3 per cent. others (mainly Lapps, leading a nomadic life in the north). The 1944 area is stated in the *League of Nations Handbook* at 348,000 square kilometres (129,363 square miles) with an estimated population of 3,716,000, Dec. 31, 1942. In 1943 there were 75,363 births (20.2 per 1,000), and (in 1942) 25,393 deaths (13.9 per 1,000); infant mortality (1942) 67 per 1,000 live births. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Åland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 557 square miles, population about 28,050), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640 at Turku and removed to Helsinki in 1828) had 6,478 students (1938). There are 1 technical and 3 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, wheat and potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia.

On June 17, 1940, Marshal Petain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valer, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee "to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader."

On July 14, 1942, the name of the Free French movement was changed, in full agreement with the Allies, to *La France Combattante* (Fighting France).

La France Combattante comprised the union of all French nationals, wherever they might be, and of French territories joined together to collaborate with the United Nations in the war against the common enemy: it was the symbol of resistance to the Axis by all French Nationals repudiating the capitulation and contributing by all means at their disposal to the liberation of France.

On October 20, 1940, General de Gaulle set up a Council of Defence of the French Empire and on September 24, 1941, a French National Committee.

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the United Nations on August 26, 1943.

On October 23, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the United Nations as the government of France.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 52° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the 1939 area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 8, 1936) of 41,905,968 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine).

More than 2,000,000 prisoners-of-war and civilian workers were deported to Germany during the war; of this number 1,365,394 had been repatriated from the British, American and French zones by June 8, 1945, leaving 500,000 to 800,000 still awaiting return from the U.S.S.R. zone. In 1943 there were 589,301 births (15.9 per 1,000), 609,596 deaths (16.4 per 1,000); the deaths under 1 year were at the rate of 75 per 1,000 live births. Marriages in 1939 numbered 258,260 (6.2 per 1,000 inhabitants); in 1943 the rate was 5.7 per 1,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the

legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies (numbering 618 in 1940) elected for 4 years, and a Senate (numbering 314 in 1940) elected for 9 years, one-third retiring every 3 years. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress. The President of the Republic selected a President of the Council of Ministers from among the leaders of the various political groups and confirmed his choice of colleagues. Dr. H. A. L. Fisher (in *A History of Europe*) shows that in practice the legislature was too strong and the executive too weak. The legislature could not be dissolved until its term ran out, and its standing committees usurped many of the functions of the cabinet. The average duration of French Cabinets was less than 12 months, and they were liable to be upset at any moment by a new and unforeseen combination of groups in the Chamber. Much of the energy of the Ministry, which might have been devoted to legislation, was exhausted in parliamentary strategy designed to

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS. (Census of 1936.)

Ain	316,710	Loiret	343,865
Aisne	484,647	Lot	162,572
Allier	368,778	Lot et Garonne	252,761
Alpes, Basses ..	85,090	Lozere	98,480
Alpes, Hautes ..	88,210	Maine et Loire	477,690
Alpes, Maritimes	513,714	Manche	438,539
Ardeche	272,698	Marne	420,238
Ardennes	288,632	Marne, Haute	188,471
Ariege	155,134	Mayenne	251,348
Aube	239,563	Meurthe et Moselle	576,041
Aude	285,112	Meuse	216,934
Aveyron	314,682	Morbihan	542,248
Belfort	99,497	Moselle (a)	696,246
Bouches du Rhone	1,224,802	Nievre	249,673
Calvados	404,901	Nord	2,022,167
Cantal	190,888	Oise	402,569
Charente	309,279	Orne	269,331
Charente Inférieure	419,021	Pas de Calais	1,179,467
Cher	288,695	Puy de Dôme	486,103
Correze	262,770	Pyrenées, Basses	413,411
Corse	322,854	Pyrenées, Hautes	188,604
Côte d'Or	334,386	Pyrenées Orientales	233,347
Côtes du Nord	531,840	Rhin, Bas (b)	711,830
Creuse	201,844	Rhin, Haut (c)	507,551
Dordogne	386,963	Rhône	1,028,379
Doubs	304,812	Saône, Haute	212,829
Drôme	267,281	Saône et Loire	525,676
Eure	303,829	Sarthe	388,519
Eure et Loir	252,690	Savoie	239,010
Finistère	756,793	Savoie, Haute	259,961
Gard	395,299	Seine	4,962,967
Garonne, Haute	458,647	Seine Inférieure	915,628
Gers	192,451	Seine et Marne	409,311
Gironde	850,567	Seine et Oise	1,412,384
Hérault	502,043	Sèvres, Deux	308,841
Ille et Vilaine	565,766	Somme	467,479
Indre	245,622	Tarn	297,871
Indre et Loire	343,276	Tarn et Garonne	164,629
Isère	574,743	Var	398,662
Jura	220,797	Vaucluse	245,508
Landes	251,436	Vendée	389,211
Loir et Cher	240,908	Vienne	306,820
Loire	650,226	Vienne, Haute	333,589
Loire, Haute	245,271	Vosges	376,926
Loire Inférieure	659,428	Yonne	271,685

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

stave off defeat in the division lobbies. This system endured throughout the Great War of 1914-1918 and until the collapse of France on June 17, 1940, a new régime being instituted during the German occupation with a "constitution" promulgated on July 12, 1940, under which the Senate and Chamber of Deputies were abolished and replaced by a *Conseil National*, with advisory functions, but without voting power. The Provisional Government under General de Gaulle denounced the constitution of 1940 and restored the Third Republic and its constitution, as in force in 1939.

Under the De Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. Women were eligible for membership. The *Caisse Centrale de la France Libre* (established Dec. 2, 1941) issued notes and controlled internal exchange, the notes being backed by a gold reserve amounting to one-third of the note issue. The gold was obtained from French Equatorial Africa.

The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944. The Assembly included 6 women, the first time women had sat in a French parliament. At the October elections (1945) 33 women were returned.

Under the constitution promulgated in October, 1945, a *National Constituent Assembly* of 522 Deputies has been elected consisting of 136 Communists, 136 Mouvement Républicain Populaire, 129 Socialists and 121 minor group.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orleans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,274,000,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1938, reduced to 840,000,000 gallons in 1942), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1938 amounted to 767,000,000 gallons. The live stock (1941) included 14,290,000 cattle, 8,500,000 sheep and lambs, 4,000,000 pigs, 2,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the Saar Basin were ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants decided by a *plébiscite* to return to Germany. In 1911 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 44,226,000 metric tons of coal in 1936 and 49,206,000 in 1939. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—*War of 1914-1918.* On Aug. 2, 1914, Germany invaded Belgium, in violation of the *Treaty of London* (the "Scrap of Paper") signed on April 19, 1839 by France, Gt. Britain, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands and Russia. On the following day France, and on Aug. 4 Gt. Britain, declared war on Germany. After initial reverses

France and her ally checked the German advance at the Marne (Sept. 4-9, 1914) and a war of attrition set in, the Allies being aided in its later stages by the vast resources of materiel and personnel of the United States. On Nov. 11, 1918, the Allies agreed to an armistice, and as a result of the Peace Conference at Versailles (Jan. 18—June 28, 1919) Alsace and Lorraine were restored and part of the German Colonial possessions were allotted to France. Experience gained in the War of 1914-18 caused the construction of a vast series of trenches along the frontier, behind the trenches being a chain of fortresses, the system being known as the *Magnin Line*, stretching from the Eastern (Swiss) to the North-Western (Belgian) frontiers. *War of 1939-1945.* On Sept. 3, 1939, France and Great Britain declared war on Germany in consonance with the Anglo-French guarantee of the integrity of Poland. British troops of all arms were moved into France under the terms of the guarantee and for several months the military operations were mainly confined to bombardments by the guns of the opposing Maginot and Siegfried Lines.

On May 10, 1940, Germany invaded Belgium and turned the Maginot Line. On May 28 King Leopold of Belgium capitulated. On June 11 the French Government moved to Tours and on June 14 the French Government moved to Bordeaux. On June 16, 1940, the French Cabinet under M. Reynaud decided to ask Germany for an armistice and handed their resignations to President Lebrun, who empowered Marshal Pétain to form a new government. On June 17 Marshal Pétain sought terms for an armistice from Germany and Italy and an armistice agreement was signed with Germany on June 22 and with Italy on June 24. "The renowned French Army beaten into complete and total submission with less loss than the casualties which they suffered in any of the half-dozen of the battles of 1914-1918." (Mr. Churchill.)

The British Expeditionary Force sent to the help of France in their common cause was left to extricate itself from the battle front, and after a fighting retirement to the coast 337,130 troops (224,534 British and 112,546 Allies, mainly French) were evacuated from the ports of Dunkirk and St. Valéry by vessels of every type and size under the command of the Royal Navy, and under such protection as the Royal Air Force was able to afford, a joint operation which will rank high in the annals of the British Fighting Services. On "D" Day (June 6, 1944) the operation was reversed. Sea, land and air personnel of the Allied Expeditionary Force secured a wide landing space, followed by effective occupation on the Normandy coast. Cherbourg was captured on June 27 and Caen on July 9. Paris was liberated on Aug. 23 and Dieppe was occupied by Canadian troops on Sept. 1, 1944.

On November 11, 1942, on receipt of news of the successful landing of the expeditionary forces of the United Nations in North Africa, Hitler ordered German troops to invade "Unoccupied" France. The following day Italian forces occupied Nice and landed in Corsica. On December 1, 1942, Admiral Darlan assumed the powers of Chief of the State in North Africa (Algiers), Admiral Darlan was assassinated on December 24, 1942, and was succeeded by General Henri Giraud, who assumed the title of French Civil and Military Commander-in-Chief on February 7, 1943. On June 12, 1943, General Giraud became Joint President (with General de Gaulle) of the Committee of National Liberation. General de Gaulle resumed sole Presidency on November 9, 1943.

In France itself underground forces (F.F.I.—Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur) stubbornly resisted

the invaders, and with the *men of the Maquis* and the army of the French Committee of National Liberation joined the Allied Expeditionary Force in driving the invaders from the soil of France.

Post-War Reorganization.—On April 3, 1945, facts and figures were given by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force regarding Allied aid to France since the national resurgence under General De Gaulle's leadership. *Army*—The French Army was completely trained, equipped and maintained by the United States Army in Morocco and in France, with contributions to equipment and maintenance from Great Britain and Canada. *Navy*—20 French warships (including the battleship *Richelieu*) were overhauled, refitted and re-armed at a cost exceeding £50,000,000 and 200 vessels were added to the French Navy. *Air Force*—The strength of the French Air Force, trained and equipped by the Allies, was greater in April, 1945, than at the outbreak of war in 1939.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635 has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 6 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937) and Roger M. du Gard (1937). In 1940 daily newspapers published in French numbered 32, of which 2 was in English, 2 in American, 2 in German and 1 in Russian.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *prefet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationalist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary*: *Secular, comp. and free*. Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For women, a similar organization, course 5-6 yrs. *Sevres* school and the Sorbonne Association are well known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) There are 27 *Universities* (State Universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Algiers (1827), Bordeaux (1447), Caen (1432), Clermont (1222), Grenoble (1339), Lyons (1562), Montpellier (1225),

Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230), (with over 82,000 students in 1935).

ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Caesar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne and Belgae from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, etc., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIIth century chateaux survived the French Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1933 was about 50,000 miles, and of local roads 342,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone, the navigable waterways having a length of (1937) 6,000 miles. The Rhone is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *cédéés*, and became State property after the expiration of the concession (January 1, 1938). The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1938, was 26,430 miles, of which about 2,000 miles are electrified. The length of telegraph wires (1937) was 240,000 miles, and of telephone lines 131,000 miles, with 1,560,000 subscribers.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine in 1939 consisted of 11,300 vessels of 3,000,000 gross tons. During the year 1938 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 52,000,000 tons.

FINANCE.

	1945.
Revenue (Budget).....	Fcs. 172,000,000,000
Expenditure (do.).....	384,300,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1944):	
Consolidated.....	Fcs. 581,110,000,000
Floating.....	1,028,444,000,000
Total.....	Fcs. 1,609,554,000,000

The *Franc* (of 100 *Centimes*) at par (prior to Sept. 29, 1931) 124.21 = £1 sterling. In 1940 (Jan. 1 to June 21) the Exchange Rate was Fr. 176.50 (highest) and Fr. 176.63 (lowest). On military occupation by Axis the *Franc* was fixed (May, 1940) at 0.05 *Reichsmark*, and (June, 1941) at 0.38 *Lire*.

Fixed Exchange (1944).—On Feb. 8, 1944, a financial agreement between the British Government and the French Committee of National Liberation fixed the rate of exchange at 200 *francs* = £1 and provided that no change should be made without prior consultation.

Financial Agreement (1945).—A Financial Agreement between France and Great Britain was signed in Paris (March 27, 1945) containing "the necessary financial foundation for the resumption and development of commercial intercourse" between the *franc* and sterling zones, including reciprocal credits (£100,000,000 in London for France and

Frans 20,000,000,000 in Paris for Great Britain) to finance imports.

COMMERCE.

The principal imports are wine, coal and coke, wool, cotton, cereals, petroleum, chemicals, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, caoutchouc, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine, soaps and perfume, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports....	Fcs.25,800,000,000	Fcs.24,700,000,000
Exports....	9,600,000,000	36,200,000,000

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	To France.	From France.
1935	£23,517,000	£21,637,000
1936	25,813,000	25,704,000
1937	30,051,000	25,666,000
1938	23,340,000	23,638,000

ALSACE LORRAINE AND ALGERIA.

Alsace Lorraine.—Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the Treaty of Versailles (July 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The former *Reichsland* of Elsaß Lothringen was again occupied by Germany after the French collapse of June 7, 1940, and was re-annexed to Germany as "Westmark" (as against "Ostmark," Austria), with a civil governor Gauleiter Wagner, for Alsace and Gauleiter Burckel for Lorraine and the Saar. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1931, was 1,898,376. Principal towns (1936), Strasbourg (pop. 193,119), Mulhouse (96,697), and Metz (83,119).

Algeria.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. Since 1881 the three northern departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—have formed an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 15 official members and a Superior Council of 60 members. Algeria sends 3 Senators and 10 Deputies to Paris. Algeria lies between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1936) of 7,234,684, of whom 987,252 were Europeans and 6,247,432 natives. The revenue in 1940 was estimated at francs 2,526,300,000, and the expenditure at francs 2,526,780,000. The total value of imports in 1938 was 4,466,600,000 francs, and of the exports 5,649,700,000 francs. The bulk of trade is with France. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1939 there were over

3,000 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1938 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 3,956. The principal town is Ψ Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1936, 252,321), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Ψ Oran (194,750), Constantine (106,834), Ψ Bona (83,300), Sidi bel Abbas (52,000), Pizi Ouzon (41,000); Ψ Phillipville (65,000), Mascara (32,000), Tiennenc (52,000), Ψ Bougie (31,620), and Ψ Mostaganem (38,555).

Southern Algeria, consisting of the Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases, was formed into a separate colony on Dec. 24, 1902. The population of Southern Algeria at the census of 1936 was 642,651 (included in the figure given above).

Governor-General, M. Yves Chataignier.

Representative in Algeria of the British Council, A. Gill, 26 Boulevard Carnot, Algiers.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Paris was liberated by *Les Forces Françaises de l'Interieur*, or F.F.I., after four days' serious fighting Aug. 19-22, 1944, having been occupied by Nazi forces since June 14, 1940.

Population (Jul. 7, 1940), 1,057,046. In 1931 the population of Paris was 2,891,020 and in 1935, 2,829,746. "Greater Paris" in 1936 had a population of 4,889,438. The seat of the Petain Government was Vichy. Fifteen other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1930— Ψ Marseilles (regained by F.F.I. and Free French forces, Aug. 23 1944), 913,520, Ψ Lyons 561,525, Ψ Bordeaux 258,438, Ψ Nice 241,916, Toulouse 213,220, Lille 200,575, Ψ Nantes 195,185, Strasbourg 193,119, St. Etienne 190,234, Ψ Le Havre 164,083, Ψ Toulon 150,310, Ψ Rouen 122,632, Nancy 121,301, Reims 116,687, Roubaix 107,105, Clermont Ferrand 101,126, Ψ Brest 80,000, Ψ Calais 68,000, Ψ Caen 62,000, Ψ Boulogne 52,000, Ψ Cannes 50,000, Ψ La Rochelle 48,000, Ψ Lorient 46,000, Ψ St. Nazaire 44,000, Ψ Cherbourg 40,000, Ψ Dunkirk 32,000, Ψ Dieppe 26,000, Ψ St. Malo 14,000; and in Corsica, Ψ Ajaccio 40,000, Bastia Ψ 53,000.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Group.	Sq. miles.	Population
India.....	200	293,000
Indo-China.....	286,000	23,250,000
Algeria, see p. 907.....	222,000	7,235,000
Tunisia.....	48,000	2,600,000
Morocco.....	163,000	6,250,000
West Africa.....	1,820,000	25,000,000
Equatorial Africa.....	900,000	3,500,000
East Africa.....	9,000	50,000
Madagascar, &c.....	238,000	4,000,000
America.....	35,200	500,000
Oceania.....	10,000	100,000
Syria and Lebanon, see pp. 962-3.....	60,000	2,820,000
Total.....	3,791,400	65,598,000

In ASIA.—French India includes Ψ Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Ψ Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Ψ Yanam, in the Godavary delta; and Ψ Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles, with an estimated population (1936) of 293,000. The trade of Pondicherry and Karikal

in 1937 was valued at Fr. 80,442,000 for imports, Fr. 143,373,000 for exports.

Governor of French Establishments in India, M. Louis Bonvin (1938).

French Indo China (Administrative Capital, Ψ Saigon) comprises the possession of Cochinchina and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos.

In 1939 the trade of French Indo-China was valued at Fr. 2,382,260,000 for imports, and at Fr. 3,494,736,000 for exports. *Governor-General of French Indo-China, Rear-Admiral G. Thierry d'Argonville (Aug. 1945).*

Cochin-China, a French Colony, ceded to France by the King of Annam in 1868, has an estimated area (including the Condor Islands) of 24,000 square miles and a population (1936) of 4,616,000. Rice (3,720,000 metric tons in 1938) and sugar are the principal products. The imports were valued at 1,127,500,000 Fr. in 1938 and the exports at 2,111,360,000 Fr. The capital and principal seaport is Ψ Saigon (pop. 111,000); Ψ Cholon (125,000).

Cambodia, a French Protectorate since 1863, has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles and a population (1936) of 3,100,000. Rice is the principal crop. The capital is Ψ Phnom Penh (103,000). *King of Cambodia, Sihanouk, elected April, 1941*, in succession to his grandfather, King Sisowath Monivong, who died April 7, 1941.

Annam, a French Protectorate since 1884, has an estimated area of 58,000 square miles and a population (1936) of 5,660,000. Rice is the principal product. The imports were valued in 1938 at 47,740,000 Fr. and the exports at 112,860,000 Fr. The capital is Hue (40,000), the seaports being Ψ Tourane (47,000) and Ψ Qui Nhon. *Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, b. 1913, acceded Nov. 6, 1945.*

Tonkin, a French Protectorate since 1883, has an established area of 43,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 8,000,000. Rice is the principal crop. The imports were valued in 1939 at 946,500,000 Fr. and the exports at 548,120,000 Fr. The capital is Ψ Hanoi (124,000), the principal seaport being Ψ Haiphong (122,000).

Laos (which includes the protected Kingdom of Luang Prabang), a French Protectorate since 1893, has an estimated area of 100,000 square miles and a population (1936) of 1,000,000. The capital is Vientiane (10,000).

Kwang Chou Wan, leased from China for 99 years in 1898 (territory increased 1899), area about 250 square miles and a population (1936) 200,000; capital, Fort Bayard (9,500), was restored to China in February, 1943.

IN ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of Syria has a total area of about 60,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 2,820,000 (see also pp. 962-3).

IN AFRICA.—*Algeria* (see p. 907) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (see pp. 934-6) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

A *French African Conference* was held at Brazzaville (French Equatorial Africa) from Jan. 30—Feb. 8, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. René Pleven, Commissioner for the Colonies. It was attended by the Governors General of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar and by Governors of 15 component territories, with "observers" from Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia. General De Gaulle opened the conference which dealt with post-war development and reconstruction.

Tunisia has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends

southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1936) of 2,668,313 (Europeans 219,587, including 108,068 French civilian population, 94,289 Italians). The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked.

In 1940 the revenue was 811,200,000 Fr. and the expenditure 810,960,000 Fr.

The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, sparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1939 the imports were valued at 849,121,000 Fr. and the exports at 752,408,000 Fr. Ψ Tunis, the capital (connected by canal with La Goulette on sea-coast), has a municipal population of 219,578 at the Census of 1936; it occupies a site near that of Carthage; other towns are Ψ Sfax (43,333), Ψ Bizerta (34,798), Susa (28,463), Kairwan (22,991), Ψ Gabes (20,000) and Ψ Monastir (11,000).

Troops of the United Nations entered Tunisia on November 7-8, 1942, and expelled the Axis forces, Bizerta being captured by U.S. troops on May 7, 1943, Tunis falling to the British First Army on the same day. The Axis losses were 341,000 (including 207,000 German and Italian prisoners). The total losses of the Axis armies from the initial landing in North Africa to October 29, 1943, exceeded 600,000, including 470,000 prisoners; the total losses of the United Nations were just under 100,000.

Bey and Possessor of the Kingdom of Tunisia, H.H. Sidi Alim, installed May 16, 1943.
French Resident-General, General Charles Maste, May 14, 1943.

The Federation of French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,799,159 square miles and a population (Census of 1936) of 14,702,583 (Europeans, 24,708). The capital of the Federation is Ψ Dakar (Senegal), which had a population (1936) of 92,634. The revenue and expenditure of French West Africa were balanced in 1938 at 1,126,270,000 Fr. The trade of the Federation of French West Africa in 1937 was valued at 1,694,500,000 Fr. for imports and 1,512,000,000 Fr. for exports, the principal exports being ground nuts (almost entirely from Senegal), palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, cabinet woods, bananas, gold and cattle. French West Africa consists of *Senegal* (77,814 sq. miles, pop. 1,697,671), capital, St. Louis; *Mauritania* (322,344 sq. miles, pop. 383,098); *French Guinea* (96,865 sq. miles, pop. 2,011,721); *Ivory Coast* (189,029 sq. miles, pop. 3,850,653); *Dahomey* (47,144 sq. miles, pop. 1,351,521); and the inland colonies of *French Sudan* (582,437 sq. miles, pop. 3,568,966) and the *Niger* (483,526 sq. miles, pop. 1,746,878). The territory of Upper Volta was apportioned in 1934 to French Sudan, the Niger Colony and Ivory Coast. *Governor-General of French West Africa, M. Pierre Cournaire (July, 1943).*

Mandated Territories.—Between Dahomey and the Gold Coast Colony lies the French sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (20,464 sq. miles, pop. 750,000); capital, Lome (12,000); and between (British) *Nigeria* and the French Congo the French sphere of the former German colony of *Kamerun* (143,475 sq. miles). *Governor of French Cameroun, Col. Leclerc, appointed 1940.*

French Equatorial Africa (capital, Brazzaville), consists of the *Gabon* (106,121 sq. miles, pop.

387,000), capital, Ψ Libreville (pop. 4,500), Ψ Port Gentil (3,000); *Middle Congo* (93,000 sq. miles, pop. 662,000), capital, Brazzaville (pop. 4,000), connected by railway with Ψ Pointe Noire (5,000); *Ubangi Shari* (290,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,200,000), capital, Bangui (pop. 23,500) and *Chad* (481,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,100,000), capital, Fort Lamy (pop. 6,000). The trade of 1937 was valued at 1,694,425,000 Fr. for imports and 1,512,150,000 Fr. for exports. In 1940-41 strategic roads were constructed by the Fighting French administration from Duala (Cameroons), N.E. to Chad and thence E. to Darfur (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) and from Duala E. to Bahr el Ghazal (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan). The former is joined at Fort Lamy (Chad) by roads from Lagos (Nigeria) and Takoradi (Gold Coast). *Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa*, General de Laminat.

French East Africa consists of *French Somaliland* (9,000 sq. miles, pop. 70,000, including 700 Europeans). Capital, Ψ Jibuti (pop. 20,000). French Somaliland is separated from the Aden Protectorate by the Straits of Bab el Mandeb and occupies the coast of N.E. Africa round the Gulf of Tadjura, extending about 80 miles inland (Ethiopia). Imports, 1938, 147,700,000 Fr.; exports 85,300,000 Fr. The local budget was balanced for 1939 at 26,000,000 Fr. A railway from Jibuti crosses the S. boundary and runs *via* Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

Madagascar, 228,000 square miles, pop. (1936) 3,797,936), is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa, and is the fifth largest island in the world. It has been a French Protectorate since 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and Queen Ranavalona III. (born 1861, died 1916, who had reigned since 1883) was exiled to Algeria, the administration being entrusted to a Governor-General. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrow-root), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Ψ Tamatave (the chief port) 25,000, Ψ Mayunga 24,000, Ψ Diego Suarez 13,000, Ψ Mananjary, Ψ Yuleur, Andoveranto and Vohehar. The trade of Madagascar (1940)—Imports, 363,760,000 Fr.; Exports, 616,500,000 Fr. Imports from U.K. (1943), £465,000. The Madagascar budget for 1939 was balanced at 243,700,000 Fr.; public debt (December 31, 1938), 823,870,000 Fr. *Governor-General of Madagascar*, M. De Saint Mart, appointed 1943.

British naval and land forces occupied the port of Diego Suarez on May 5, 1942, and further operations led to the occupation of the capital of the island on September 23. The French garrison asked for an armistice on Nov. 5, 1942, and resistance then ceased throughout the island.

Dependencies of Madagascar are the *Comoro Archipelago* (capital, Zandzi), consisting of the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and of certain islets, the total area being about 800 sq. miles, with a population (1936) of 123,516. In the Mozambique Channel are Juan de Nova, Europe Island and Bassas da India, the last being uninhabited. Other dependencies are *La Réunion* (formerly Ile de Bourbon), about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, in occupation since 1643. Area about 1,000 sq. miles, population (1931) 200,000; capital St. Denis (27,000); trade (1938): imports 264,000,000 Fr.; exports 206,500,000 Fr. Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen (with

Macdonald and Heard Islands), containing whaling and fishing stations (1,200 sq. miles). The *Crozet Islands* (200 sq. miles) and *Adelle Land*, in the Antarctic Zone, are also dependencies of Réunion.

IN AMERICA.—Off the south coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. St. Pierre and Miquelon were occupied by Free French forces (without authority from Gen. de Gaulle) in January, 1942. In the West Indies, Martinique (capital, Ψ Fort de France, pop. 52,051, with Ψ Trinité, 39,173 and Ψ Marin 31,369) and Guadeloupe (capital, Ψ Basse Terre, pop. 13,638, with Ψ Pointe à Pitre, 44,557), Marie Galante (Ψ Grand Bourg 12,827), Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin. By agreement between the French authorities at Martinique and U.S. naval authorities, French warships at Martinique were immobilised in May, 1942. In South America, is French Guiana (capital, Ψ Cayenne, 12,000). Included in French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ile du Diable) known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Major Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 450,000.

SOUTH CHINA SEAS.—In April, 1933, France occupied certain small islands (Spratly, Ambokna Cay, Itu Abu, Deux Iles group, Loaita and Thi Tu) between 7° 52'—12° 29' N. lat. and 111° 55'—114° 25' E. long.

IN OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. miles, pop. 50,500, capital, Ψ Noumea) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands and Futuna and Alofi. New Caledonia was occupied by U.S. troops in April, 1942. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c., capital Papeete) have an area of about 650 sq. miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c.), 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500; Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raiavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; Clipperton Island; and Malao Island. *Governor of French Pacific*, M. Henri Sautot, O.B.E., appointed 1940.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(30 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Alfred Duff-Cooper, D.S.O. £14,000
Counsellors, A. Holman, C.M.G., M.C.
1st Secretaries, P. W. S. Y. Scarlett; D. P. Reilly, O.B.E.
2nd Secretary, R. W. J. Hooper.
Minister (Commercial), A. R. Fraser, C.M.G., M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Commercial), W. Godfrey.
3rd Secretary (Commercial), N. G. S. Beckett.
Press Attaché, Dr. L. J. Beck (acting).
Archivist, H. C. Birtles.
Assistant Archivists, Miss I. A. Carpenter; Miss B. H. Neal; Miss J. Thompson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—*Consul-General*, R. H. Tottenham-Smith.
" *Vice-Consul*, B. C. MacDermot; W. Hickson; J. G. Mullany.
Rheims—*Vice-Consul*, (vacant).
Ajaccio—*Consul*, (vacant).
Algiers—*Consul-General*, J. E. M. Carvell.
Consul, R. Whittington, O.B.E.

Algiers *Vice-Consuls*, G. M. Tingle; G. Wild, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, H. A. Smith; W. R. Parkin.

Bône—*Vice-Consul*, G. C. Bowker.

Oran—*Vice-Consul*, J. F. Franklin.

Antananarivo—*Consul*, K. Bumstead.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. H. Ballantyne; C. M. Anderson.

Diego Suarez—*Consular Agent*, T. Munro.

Majunga—*Consular Agent*, J. Macpherson.

Remoni—*Consul*, M. Gaud.

Tamatave—*Consular Agent*, P. D. Duponsel.

Bordeaux—*Consul*, B. J. M. Nairn.

Brazzaville—*Consul-General*, G. H. Bullock.

" *Consul*, I. C. Mackenzie.

" *Pro-Consul*, N. Corriat.

Libreville—*Vice-Consul*, B. E. N. Binge.

Point Noire—*Vice-Consul*, T. E. Dowson.

Dakar—*Consul-General*, E. W. Meiklerleid.

" *Consul*, E. W. Jeffrey.

Duala—*Consul-General*, S. C. Lawrence.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. H. B. V. Lloyd-

Phillips; Paym.-Lt. A. V. Hooley,

R.N.V.R. (acting).

" *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Berry.

Jibuti—*Consul*, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.

" *Vice-Consul*, R. P. Llewelyn.

Lyons—*Consul*, R. Parr, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Marseilles—*Consul-General*, S. E. Kay, M.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. E. Franklin.

New Caledonia (Noumea)—*Consul*, W. A. Johnston,

O.B.E.

Nite—*Consul-General*, A. C. Routh.

Pondicherry (Fr. India)—*Consul-General*, Maj. E. H.

Gastrell, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. O. Marsland, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, M. P. Mudaliar.

Tunis—*Consul-General*, T. V. Brenan, O.B.E.

" *Consul*, J. B. T. Jude, Parish.

" *Vice-Consul*, L. J. A. Parish.

Sfax and Gabes—*Vice-Consul*, A. Farrugia (acting).

Sousse and Kairouan—*Vice-Consul*, L. Caruana.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

6 Rue Halévy, Paris.

GERMANY.

**Deutsches Reich* (German Realm).

(See also pp. 589-590.)

On June 5, 1945, following upon the unconditional surrender of German armed forces on land, at sea, and in the air (May 8, 1945), representatives of the Supreme Commands of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., and of the Provisional Government of the French Republic assumed supreme authority with respect to Germany, including all the powers possessed by the German Government, the German High Command and any German State, Municipal or Local Government or Authority. The Declaration was drawn up in the English, Russian, French and German languages and was signed at Berlin by Field-Marshal Montgomery, General of the Army Eisenhower, Marshal Zhukov and General F. de Lattre de Tassigny.

Germany, within her frontiers as they were on

* Modern German historians refer to the National Socialist (Nazi) régime as *Dritte Reich*. The first was the Holy Roman Empire, established in 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The second was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871. The third was

Dec. 31, 1937, is divided into Four Zones of Occupation, as under:—

Eastern Zone—U.S.S.R.

North-Western Zone—Gt. Britain.

South-Western Zone—U.S.A.

Western Zone—France.

The area of Greater Berlin is occupied by forces of each of the Four Powers and is administered by an Inter-Allied governing authority.

The ultimate delimitation of Germany's boundaries was considered by the Three Power Conference (President Truman, Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin) which opened at Potsdam on July 16, 1945, but certain changes had already taken place. The western boundary of U.S.S.R., includes the north-eastern corner of East Prussia with its seaport capital of Königsberg, and Poland is in occupation of the remainder of East Prussia and of extensive territory to the west, in compensation for the loss of territory to U.S.S.R. east of the Curzon Line, carrying the western frontier of Poland to the Rivers Oder and Neisse.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Germany (1933)	181,466	65,336,000
Saar (1935)	734	840,000
Total	182,200	66,176,000

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by Wars of Aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North German Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace Lorraine from France, the North and South German Confederations became the German Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

The Constitution of the German Empire was based on the Prussian model, instituted by Bismarck, Prussian Chancellor from 1862 to 1890. The leading principle was that, although Parliament may vote new taxes and discuss laws, three things lie outside and beyond it. It may not control the armed forces, or frame policy, nor make or unmake governments. To the last days of the Hohenzollern Empire this principle was followed in constitutional practice.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire (*Deutsches Reich*) under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the War (1918) the Reichsland of Elsass-Lothringen was restored to France, and the Saar basin was also temporarily ceded; parts of Posen and Prussia were ceded to Poland, North Schleswig to Denmark, and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium, Danzig becoming a Free State under the superintendence of the League of Nations. After a plebiscite, part of Silesia passed to Poland, and Memelland to Lithuania. The Saar district was returned to Germany in 1935. The German Colonies, which had extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,220 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,229 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000—were renounced, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German

S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions to Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

HITLER'S RISE TO SUPREME CONTROL.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). Under the new Constitution of Aug. 11, 1919, the federal legislature consisted of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation; and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate states. Ministries were dependent upon the support of parliamentary majorities. The people had the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economic questions or social issues arising thereout were first to be submitted to an advisory Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*), which was replaced in 1935 by a Reich Economic Chamber.

Between the Revolutions of 1918 and 1932, the government of the Reich and of most of the states was almost continuously conducted by Cabinets supported by the middle and moderate-Left parliamentary parties, of which the Social Democrats and the Catholic Centre were the largest. The extreme Conservative-Nationalist parties and the Communists were in opposition. Successive elections practically obliterated the moderate-Conservative People's Party and the Democrats, while the Centre and Social Democrats remained relatively stable, and the Communists gained. Largely at the expense of the middle parties, the National Socialistic (Hitlerite) party rapidly increased, gaining its first successes at the Reichstag Election of Sept. 1930. In June, 1932, an ostensibly non-party (in reality ultra-Conservative) Cabinet was formed with Herr Franz von Papen as Chancellor. Under a form of martial law the Socialist-Centre Cabinet of Prussia was expelled from office, and the Reichstag was twice dissolved. In an election of July 31 the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) gained 230 seats, but in the later election of November 6 their number fell to 196. Papen was succeeded in November by General von Schleicher. The organizer of the Nazi party was Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria, on April 20, 1889, and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. On January 30, 1933, a joint Nazi-German-National Cabinet was formed with Adolf Hitler as Chancellor, Papen as Vice-Chancellor, and the German-National leader Hugenberg as Minister of Economy. This Cabinet change rapidly took the dimensions of a "National Revolution" of exclusively National Socialist colour. Hugenberg and his party associates were driven from office, and Adolf Hitler's Cabinet, after a victorious Reichstag election in March, pursued a radical policy consisting of abrogation of the Constitutional guarantees, expulsion from office of non-Nazis and monopolisation of all well-paid official posts by Party adherents, expulsion of non-Nazis from profitable positions in private business and replacement with Nazis, persecution of and violence against Jews, Liberals and Socialists, and centralisation of control over the states by the creation of "statthalterships." Later elections of plebiscite character yielded governmental majorities of 99 per cent., the competences of the federated states were further restricted in 1934, and finally the states'

sovereignty was transferred to the Reich. Manifestations of discontent, and an anti-governmental plot, led in June, 1934, to the assassination of over 70 persons, including a member of the Cabinet, Herr Roehm, the former Chancellor, General Schleicher and his wife, the ex-Prime Minister of Bavaria, and several generals. President von Hindenburg died on Aug. 2, 1934, and the presidential office was fused with the Chancellorship, Adolf Hitler taking the title of "Leader" (*Führer*). Serious conflicts between the government and the Evangelical and Roman Catholic Churches occurred between 1934 and 1938. After 1935 domestic politics fell into the background, and were replaced by international issues arising out of the Reich's denunciation of the Locarno Pact, Rearmament, the violent propaganda feud with Russia, the annexation of Austria, and the quarrel over the Sudeten-German districts of Czechoslovakia. Active official propaganda was conducted for the return of the colonies. In November, 1938, following the assassination of a member of the German Diplomatic Staff in Paris, further steps were taken against the Jews in Germany, a fine of £80,000,000 being imposed.

After the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934) Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich, and the programme outlined in *Mein Kampf* (published 1933) for the domination of Europe was set in motion as soon as the armed forces of Germany had been brought to the required strength. During the execution of the programme smaller nations were incorporated into the Reich "one by one" (as predicted in *Mein Kampf*) in spite of protests from Great Britain and France, whose efforts to protect the weaker countries received support from the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In Sept. 1938, Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, visited Hitler at Berchtesgaden and later in the month held conversations with him at Godesberg. On Sept. 29, 1938, the British and French Prime Ministers (Chamberlain and Daladier) attended the Munich Conference with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, and signed an agreement under which large territories of Czechoslovakia were ceded to Germany, the Conference receiving an assurance from Hitler that Germany had no further territorial aims. From this Conference the British Prime Minister returned to Heston Aerodrome with a paper signed by Hitler and himself recognising the desire of the British and German people never to go to war with one another again.

On March 15, 1939, German troops occupied Prague and Hitler drove into the city and hoisted the swastika above the home of the official residence of the President of Czechoslovakia. The British Prime Minister denounced the occupation as out of accord with the spirit of the Munich Agreement and the (Acting) Secretary of State in Washington denounced Germany's "wanton lawlessness." On March 20 Lithuania was coerced into surrendering Memel territory, and on Aug. 24 Hitler appointed a Führer in Danzig.

On Nov. 25, 1936, Germany and Italy signed a treaty at Berlin directed against the activities of the Moscow Communist International. To this *Anti-Comintern Pact* Japan, Manchukuo, Hungary and Falangist Spain expressed adherence.

In March, 1938, German forces invaded Austria, which was incorporated into the Reich. In Sept. 1938, the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia was occupied by German troops. On March 15-16, 1939, Germany annexed Slovakia and declared a Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, thus extinguishing for a short time the independent State of Czechoslovakia.

On May 22, 1939, Germany and Italy signed a

* Under the so-called *Arjan Paragraph*, which grants full citizen rights only to Aryans.

10-year unconditional offensive-defensive alliance, a final move in what had become known as the *Berlin-Leningrad* line.

After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany declared Danzig to be incorporated into the Reich, and on Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression. On Sept. 17, 1939, Soviet armed forces invaded Poland and on Sept. 22, 1939, Germany and Soviet Russia declared, in a joint manifesto, that the Republic of Poland had ceased to exist and was divided into Eastern (Russian) and Western (German) districts.

On April 8-9, 1940, German forces invaded and over-ran Denmark, and seized the capital and other parts of South Norway.

On May 9-10, 1940, Germany invaded the Low Countries (Belgium and the Netherlands) and Luxembourg. After the defection of Belgium (May 28) German troops over-ran Northern France. On June 10, Italy declared war on France and Great Britain. Paris was occupied by German troops on June 14, and three days later the French Cabinet (Pétain) sought terms of peace. The British forces in Belgium, France and Norway were withdrawn with relatively small loss in personnel. *The Battle of Britain*—The *Blitzkrieg* (Lightning War) was diverted against Great Britain after the capitulation of the French Army, and on Aug. 22, Marshal Goering's *Luftwaffe* (Air Force) began the attack which was to prepare the way for the "Invasion of Britain." The losses sustained by the invaders caused the Battle of Britain to die down, but during the long-sustained battle considerable damage was caused to coastal towns and to London and other centres, with heavy loss of life among the civilian population. Military objectives in Berlin, throughout Germany, and in seaports and other centres of occupied territory, were repeatedly attacked by British and Allied air forces, concentrations of shipping collected for the "Invasion of Britain" being constantly harassed.

On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and joined Italy in the attack on Greece. The campaign in Greece and Crete, although apparently a success for German arms, marked the turning point in the war for the domination of Europe. Locally victorious and causing an evacuation of forces from Crete humiliating to the Allies, the plan for a lightning war against the U.S.S.R. was postponed for one month and this delay, coupled with the unexpected stubbornness of the Soviet defence, prolonged the Russian campaign beyond the prescribed limits.

On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked Russia and the lightning war proceeded at first according to plan, but (as stated above) the advance was checked by valiant and stubborn defence until winter came to the aid of the U.S.S.R., when the Soviet armies assumed the offensive and repulsed the forces that were besieging Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

In Oct. 1941, Nazi troops were in occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, the greater part of Poland, Belgium, the major part of France, Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece and Crete, and Yugoslavia, with Bulgaria and Roumania in complete subservience to Reich policy and Italy as a docile junior partner.

The war went well on all fronts for the Reich until November, 1942, when the victories of El Alamein in North Africa and of Stalingrad in U.S.S.R. marked the beginning of the ascendancy

of the United Nations in the European theatre of war.

In 1943 a general Soviet offensive had thrown back the invaders (by November 30) almost to the Polish frontier. In September, 1944, troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force penetrated the Siegfried Line in the West, while Soviet armies crossed the borders of East Prussia.

On May 2, 1945, German forces in Italy surrendered unconditionally to Field-Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and on the same day Berlin capitulated to Marshal Zhukoff. On May 5, 1945, German forces in North-West Europe surrendered unconditionally to Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German armed forces was accepted by representatives of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, and of Marshal Zhukoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet armies.

Adolf Hitler is presumed to have died, probably a suicide, on April 30, 1945.

NATURAL RESOURCES.—Forests cover 12,654,170 hectares, of which 9,020,161 hectares of coniferous trees are the basis of a flourishing wood and wood-products industry. Although a great part of North Germany is sandy and infertile, natural conditions in general favour agriculture. The crops are rye, wheat, spelt, oats, barley, buckwheat, maize, potatoes, beans, leguminous and 100 plants, including sugar-beet, hops, vegetables, fruits, vines, flax, hemp, rape, and tobacco. The livestock and dairying industries have attained a high degree of perfection. Mineral wealth includes coal, iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, quicksilver, gold, silver, sulphur, antimony, cobalt, arsenic, bismuth, wolfram, uranium, graphite, alum, boracite, pyrites, petroleum, potash, amber, semi-precious stones, and china clay; chalybeate brine-springs and medicinal waters are abundant. The minette iron mines of Lorraine were lost by the Peace Treaty of 1919, and as the remaining iron ore is low-grade and in part technically unsatisfactory, Germany was mainly dependent upon import. A Reich share-company for exploitation of home ore-fields was founded in 1937.

VITAL STATISTICS.—In 1943 there were 1,318,081 births (16.2 per 1,000 inhabitants), 999,370 civilian deaths (12.6 per 1,000) and 591,453 marriages (7.3 per 1,000). The infant mortality (1943) was 72 per 1,000 live births. In 1936 illegitimate births numbered 102,031. In 1938 there were 49,508 divorces. There were (1936) 57 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

RELIGION.—Religious confessions (without Austria) were in 1933:—Protestants 40,865,151, Roman Catholics 21,172,087, Jews 499,682, others 2,646,614.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646-1716) to Kant (1724-1804), Fichte (1762-1814), Schelling (1775-1854) and Hegel (1770-1831); the drama from Goethe (1749-1832) and Schiller (1759-1805) to Sudermann (1857-1928); and in poetry, Heine (1800-1856). German authors have

received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929).

EDUCATION.—There were (in 1938) 51,120 public elementary schools with 179,260 teachers (131,280 male, 47,980 female) and 7,596,440 pupils (3,828,781 boys and 3,767,659 girls). Intermediate schools (9 to 10 years' course) numbered 1,563, with 272,630 pupils (133,700 boys, 138,930 girls); there were also continuation and special occupational schools and superior schools (between elementary-intermediate school class and universities). There were 25 universities, with 6,000 professors and teachers and 44,000 students (6,500 women). Of these institutions, six (Leipzig 1409, Rostock 1419, Greifswald 1456, Freiburg 1457, Munich 1472, and Tübingen 1477) were founded in the fifteenth century and three (Königsburg 1544, Jena 1577, and Würzburg 1582) in the sixteenth.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.—Prince von Bismarck, Imperial Chancellor from 1870-1890, initiated schemes for compulsory insurance against sickness in 1883. In 1884 the schemes were extended to cover accidents and in 1889 a further extension covered infirmity from old age. In 1911 comprehensive reforms were introduced with provision of pensions for widows and orphans, but unemployment insurance was not enforced until 1927. In 1935 the National Socialist government replaced the Employers' Associations and Trades Unions with a National Labour Front and introduced compulsory Labour service for men and women, with partial restrictions of the right of choice of occupation and of residence.

LAW AND JUSTICE.—On Aug. 24, 1942, Adolf Hitler issued a decree formally abolishing the last remnant of statutory justice throughout the Greater Reich. By this decree Hitler proclaimed himself Supreme Arbitrer of Law, Otto Georg Thierack, President of the Secret People's Court, being appointed Minister of Justice to act under instructions from the Führer and Reichsminister Lammert (Defence Minister).

On Oct. 23, 1945, a new judicial system was proclaimed by the Allied Control Council assuring all Germans of equality before the law.

DEFENCE.—Increases of the regular Army and Navy and the construction of an Air Fleet proceeded secretly during the first two years of Nazi rule, and in March, 1935, Germany denounced the Treaty regulations, and declared her intention to maintain a conscript army of 36 divisions. The reconstruction of the German Air Force was also officially admitted and the reconstruction of the Navy was undertaken in defiance of Treaty obligations. An agreement establishing a ratio between German and British naval force was later concluded, but this was also repudiated. At the outbreak of War in 1939 the German Navy was believed to consist of 6 10,000-ton "pocket" battleships, armed with 11-inch guns, having a speed of 26 knots (of which *Graf von Spee* was scuttled in South American waters in Dec. 1940); 2 of 26,000 tons, and 4 of 35,000 tons (*Bismarck* was sunk, May 27, 1941 and *Tirpitz*, 45,000 tons, destroyed by R.A.F. Nov. 12, 1941; *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were permanently disabled); 6 light and 9 large cruisers; 2 aircraft carriers; and 60 to 70 submarines, of which about one half were ocean-going. In 1936 the term of compulsory service was lengthened from one to two years. In 1938 was undertaken the fortification of the Western frontier on a great scale, a *Siegfried*

Line being planned to face the French Maginot Line.

In 1942 a Home Guard organization (*Wacht*) was created, with a *Stadtwacht* in urban and a *Landwacht* in country districts.

The Volkssturm.—On Oct. 18, 1944, Hitler called up all able bodied men from 16 to 60 for defence against the victorious Allies, after the model of the *Home Guard* in Gt. Britan. The *Gauleiter* of each Gau was placed in command, under the supreme command of the *Reichsführer S.S.* (Heinrich Himmler).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the Railroads at end of 1936 was 43,000 miles, of which 42,300 were State owned. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1938) was, including Austria, 1,305,608, motor cycles 1,582,000, and motor lorries 382,837. Since 1933 2,100 kilometres of new motor-roads have been opened to traffic. Length of *Telegraph* and *Telephone Lines* (business year 1937-38), 397,000 kilometres; telegrams transmitted 20,251,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 64,760; telephone subscribers, 3,624,000. The number of employees in the service of post, telegraphs, and telephones was 397,000. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17 65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, and in 1939 shipping had increased to 4,492,708 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War of 1914-18. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic; Emden, on the Ems; and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Arrivals at all ports were: 1913, 34,396,691 net tons; 1937, 45,212,000 net tons. Traffic in the *Kiel Canal* in 1938 was: vessels, 53,530; net tonnage 22,580,000. The total length of inland waterways in 1939 was 5,060 miles, including 300 miles of the *Mittel-land Canal*, opened Oct. 30, 1938, which connects Berlin with the natural waterways of the Oder, Elbe, Weser and Rhine. Craft up to 1,000 tons reach Berlin from the North Sea and the canal provides a south-western route to Basle, an eastern route to Breslau, or via the Oder, to the Baltic.

PUBLIC FINANCES.—The state financial structure was radically altered after the War of 1914-18. The Reich appropriated the chief direct taxes, including income tax, which had formerly been collected by the states and municipalities; and the states lost the profits from their railways, which were taken over by the Reich. The Reich was thereby compelled to contribute to the state and municipal revenues, mainly out of the yield of income and turnover taxes. The net *Budget Estimates* for 1934-35 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were:—

	1,000,000 Reich-mark.
Revenue	6,458
Expenditure	6,458

After 1934-35 Reich Budgets were sanctioned by the Cabinet in regular form, but the totals and the details were kept a secret. The gross yield of Reich taxation was 32,650 million marks in 1941-42, as against 6,647 millions in 1932-33.

Revenue Figures.

	Rm.
1930	23,500,000,000
1939	27,200,000,000
1941	30,000,000,000
1941-42 From the Reich ..	32,000,000,000
From Occupied Countries, etc. . .	13,000,000,000

The Reichsmark, of 100 Reichspfennig, was of the value of 20.43 Rm. = £1 at the date of the outbreak of war (Sept. 3, 1939).

THE GERMAN DEBT.

Figures of "disclosed indebtedness" have been issued, as under:—

	Rm.
March 1938	11,793,000,000
Sept. 1939	39,749,000,000
Dec. 1940	79,000,000,000
Aug. 1941	108,000,000,000
July 1942	151,200,000,000
May 1943	208,830,000,000

There are no trustworthy estimates of "undisclosed indebtedness."

In the second half of the year 1940 the War bill of the Reich was stated to be at the rate of Rm. 68,000,000,000 per annum and for the year 1941 at the rate of Rm. 72,000,000,000 per annum. Currency notes circulating at Feb. 18, 1945, were of the nominal value of 53,000,000,000 marks, an increase of 16,000,000,000 marks in 12 months.

The debts of the constituent states on Dec. 31, 1937, totalled 2,331 million marks, and of the Hanse cities 555 million Rm.; of the municipalities (with over 10,000 inhabitants), 9,243 million Rm. (on Sept. 30, 1937).

FOREIGN DEBTS.—A short-term foreign debts crisis began in July, 1931, owing to sudden withdrawals of credits to German banks, for which the Reichsbank was unable to deliver gold or exchange. Under a "standstill agreement" of February, 1932, Germany was protected against any further substantial withdrawals of credits, but she was to pay and transfer the interest thereon. A Government census for February 29, 1932, showed public and private indebtedness abroad at 20,623 million marks, whereof 10,753 millions short-term (maturing before March, 1933), and 10,470 millions long-term. In addition were foreign claims in the shape of holdings of German domestic securities and real property, which brought the total indebtedness to an estimated 254-261 milliard marks. Of the 20,623 millions debt proper, 3,125 millions were liabilities of the Reich (mainly Dawes and Young loans), 1,215 state and municipal debts, 6,706 millions bank debts, and 8,785 millions debts by Agriculture, Industry and Communications. The chief creditor countries were:—

	Total Claims. Marks.	Whereof Long-Term. Marks.
U.S.A.	8,392,000,000	5,165,000,000
Netherlands ..	3,575,000,000	1,914,000,000
Switzerland ..	2,761,000,000	1,746,000,000
Great Britain ..	2,415,000,000	1,129,000,000
France	956,000,000	482,000,000

On Oct. 14, 1942, it was announced in Geneva that Germany had an external debt owing to other European States of 15,500,000,000 Swiss Francs (238,000), the debt to Switzerland being 1,000,000,000 Swiss Francs.

CULTURE.—Agriculture is the leading German occupation. The cultivated area in 1939

Crop.

Acres.

Produce
(metric tons).

	Acres.	Produce (metric tons).
Rye	12,081,000	9,381,000
Oats	8,205,000	8,827,000
Wheat	6,049,000	5,585,000
Barley	4,833,000	4,244,000
Potatoes	7,940,000	56,300,000
Sugar Beet	1,421,000	17,400,000
Hay	18,780,000	25,000,000

Area under orchards is 103,742 hectares, vineyards 82,110 hectares. The live stock census of December, 1939, showed: horses, 3,800,000; cattle, 23,500,000; swine, 24,000,000; sheep, 6,000,000.

INDUSTRY.—Industry is highly developed in all the larger German states. Prussia leads in coal-mining, iron and steel, metalwares, machinery, and electro-technical articles, but manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufacturing of silk, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as chemicals and brewing. Bavaria produces machinery, jewellery, scientific instruments, pottery, wood-products, paper, leather, textiles, and beer. Special manufactures of Saxony are machinery, yarns and cloth, knitted goods, hosiery, furs, pottery, glass, and musical instruments. Württemberg has manufactures of textiles, paper, leather, firearms, clocks, and tobacco; Baden of chemicals, jewellery, and cigars. The toys industry of Thuringia is important.

In 1942 there were over 2½ million foreign workers in Germany, including over 1,000,000 Poles, 300,000 Italians, 200,000 Belgians, 250,000 Czechs and Slovaks, 160,000 from the Netherlands, 100,000 French and 80,000 Croats.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports.

Exports.

	Imports. Marks.	Exports. Marks.
1927	14,228,000,000	10,801,000,000
1931	6,632,000,000	9,600,000,000
1935	4,159,000,000	4,270,000,000
1936	4,218,000,000	4,768,000,000
1937	5,455,000,000	5,901,000,000
1938	5,443,000,000	5,249,000,000

In 1938 the Foreign Trade of Germany was shared as under:—

	To Germany. Marks.	From Germany. Marks.
Country.		
Argentina	240,000,000	152,900,000
Belgium	154,400,000	190,400,000
Brazil	219,600,000	163,200,000
China	106,600,000	104,600,000
Czechoslovakia ..	188,800,000	161,600,000
France	159,100,000	229,000,000
India	151,200,000	114,300,000
Italy	284,200,000	349,100,000
Japan	28,900,000	102,800,000
Netherlands	208,100,000	459,800,000
Sweden	267,400,000	275,200,000
United Kingdom ..	309,200,000	374,100,000
U.S.A.	454,500,000	157,200,000

At the outbreak of War (Sept. 3, 1939) the sea-borne trade of Germany outside Northern Europe ceased, owing to the command of the sea exercised by the United Nations.

FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area of 113,750

sq. miles and a population (Census of May 17, 1939), of 47,762,040. *Heligoland* (an island of 130 acres, with a population of about 4,000 in 1933), which had been taken from Denmark by a British naval force September 5, 1807, was ceded to Germany (in exchange for rights in East Africa) June 18, 1890. The island formed part of the Schleswig Holstein Province of Prussia until the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945. On May 13, 1945, it was occupied by British forces.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree (341 square miles) had a population on May 17, 1939, of 4,332,242. The city was repeatedly bombed by the Allies and surrendered unconditionally to U.S.S.R. forces May 2, 1945. It is now occupied by Soviet, American, British and French armed forces.

Other largest cities are: Cologne, on the Rhine (768,426), captured by U.S. 1st Army, March 6, 1945; Essen, on the Ruhr (659,871); Frankfurt on the Main (546,650); Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (539,905); Hanover, on the Leine (472,530); Duisburg (431,260); Dortmund, on the Emscher (537,000); Wuppertal (398,099); Gelsenkirchen (313,000); Bochum (303,288); Magdeburg (334,358); Stettin (268,920); Kiel (272,311); Halle, on the Saale (220,370); Oberhausen (191,905); Kassel (217,085); Krefeld-Uerdingen (169,920); Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) (165,710); Wiesbaden (172,039); Lübeck (153,630); Hagen (151,870); Erfurt (166,670); Solingen (138,600); Mulheim, on the Ruhr (136,800); Potsdam (136,200); Hildesheim (126,402); München-Gladbach (127,115); Saarbrücken (135,080); Münster (143,750); Bielefeld (128,714); Harburg (118,200); Remscheid (103,450); and Bonn (101,400).

Breslau, on the Oder (615,000), Głiwitz (117,700) and Beuthen (100,500) are situated in the territory occupied by Poland; East Prussia, including Königsberg (668,000), the seaport capital, is occupied by U.S.S.R., the lower portion being occupied by Poland.

BAVARIA.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on May 17, 1939 (excluding Saarpfalz), 8,280,000. The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1939), 828,325. Other large towns are Nurnberg, N.W. of Munich (430,851); Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (185,704); Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine (143,417); and Würzburg (108,620).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,866 English square miles, with a population on May 17, 1939, of 5,206,861.

CAPITAL, Dresden (occupied by Allied forces, May 8, 1945). Pop. (1939), 625,174.

Its chief towns, after the capital, are Leipzig (pop. 701,606), the great book-market; Plauen (pop. 110,342), and Chemnitz (pop. 334,563), the Manchester of Saxony. Wittenberg, the capital of "Upper Saxony" (a province of Prussia since 1815) was "the cradle of the Reformation." It contains the tombs of Martin Luther and Philip

Melancthon, and the castle church upon the door of which Luther nailed his 95 Theses.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area in 7,534 English square miles, and a population (of 1939) of 2,907,166, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics.

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1939), 459,538.

MINOR STATES.

Baden—5,819 sq. m., pop. 2,518,103. Capital, Karlsruhe (189,850).

Other towns: Mannheim (283,801), Freiburg (111,860).

Hesse—2,968 sq. m., pop. 1,469,909. Capital, Darmstadt (115,526); Mainz (158,971).

Mecklenburg—5,068 sq. m., pop. 910,628. Capital, Schwerin; Rostock (122,400).

Oldenburg—2,479 sq. m., pop. 582,400. Capital, Oldenburg.

Brunswick—1,418 sq. m., pop. 599,208. Capital, Brunswick (201,306).

Anhalt—906 sq. m., pop. 436,213. Capital, Dessau (120,732).

Lippe—470 sq. m., pop. 188,598. Capital, Detmold.

Schaumburg-Lippe—130 sq. m., pop. 54,162. Capital, Bückeburg.

Land-Thüringen—Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera and Gotha—4,541 sq. m., pop. 1,760,595. Capital Weimar.

The Free Hanse Cities are Lübeck, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 153,630), Bremen, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 342,123), and Hamburg, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,682,220). Frontier readjustments of the Hanse Cities, the most important of which was the inclusion of Altona (formerly Prussian) in Hamburg, were decreed in 1937.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

King of the Hellenes, George II., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born July 20, 1890; *accessed* Sept. 27, 1922 (on the abdication of his father King Constantine I.); *deposed* March 25, 1924; *restored to the Throne* (after a Plebiscite) Nov. 3, 1935; *married* Feb. 27, 1921, Princess Elizabeth of Roumania (born Oct. 12, 1894); *marriage dissolved* June 6, 1925.

Crown Prince (Diadoch) H.R.H. Prince Paul, brother of King George II., born Dec. 14, 1904; *married* (Jan. 9, 1938) Princess Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917), and has issue Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938; Prince Constantine, born June 2, 1940; and Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942.

Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, G.C.M.G., sworn in Dec. 31, 1944.

CABINET.

(Sworn in Nov. 1, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Marine, Prof. Panayotis Kanelopoulos. *Finance*, Prof. G. Kassimatis. *Justice*, Prof. G. Economopoulos. *War*, General Georgoulis.

Interior, M. Paros.
Public Order, M. Satsotas.
Labour, N. Catalanos.

On Nov. 2, 1935, the Cabinet adopted a Five Point Programme:—

- I. Energetic handling of economic problems.
- II. Raising the morale of the Greek people, who had been brought to the verge of despair by fear of the future.
- III. Re-establishment of law and order.
- IV. Punishment of collaborators with enemy.
- V. Introduction of elections at earliest possible date.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON.

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Monsieur Thanassis Aghinides (November, 1942).

Minister Councillor, Monsieur J. A. Romanos.

Do. (for Press Affairs), Monsieur A. A. Pallis.

1st Secretaries, Monsieur Otho Contostavlos; Monsieur Dimitri Lambros.

Secretary, Monsieur Leonidas Papagos.

Hon. Attaché, Monsieur P. P. Agenti, D.Litt.

Commercial Councillor, Monsieur Spiro X. Constantimidis.

Press Attaché, Monsieur Chr. S. Hourmouzios.

Service Attachés, 71 Park Street, London, W.1.

Military Attaché, Colonel Th. Grigoropoulos.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. Georgacopoulos, R.N.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Commander G. Sarris, R.N.

Air Attaché, Air Vice-Marshal G. Cassimatis, R.A.F.

Consulate General, 7 Park Lane, London, W.1.

Consul General, Monsieur B. Mostras.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 50,271 sq. miles and a population (Census of May 15, 1928) of 6,204,684; estimated at 7,534,975, Dec. 31, 1940.

The area of the mainland is 41,457 sq. miles, and of the islands 8,810 sq. miles. The mainland divisions are: *Central Greece* (which includes the island of Euboea and the *Sporades*, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is *Skyros*), *Thessaly*, *Peloponnese* (or "Island of Pelops," joined to the mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth), *Macedonia* (which includes Mt. Athos), *Epirus* and *Thrace*. The islands are the *Cyclades* (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are *Syra*, *Andros*, *Tinos*, *Naxos* and *Santorini*, *Milos*, *Serifos* and *Paros*), the *Ionian Islands* (*Cephalonia*, *Corfu* and *Zante*), *Crete*, and the *Aegean Islands* (*Chios*, *Lesbos* and *Samos*). In *Crete* there was for 7,600 years (5000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilisation which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of *Minos* at *Cnossos* afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilisation emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of *Homer*, the blind poet of *Chios*, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10 year struggle between the *Achaean*s of *Greece* and the *Phrygians* of *Troy* (1194-1184 B.C.).

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, population 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-18 *Greece* eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation

of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) *Greece* lost Eastern *Thrace* (that part lying E. of the *Maritza* river) and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*, which were retroceded to *Turkey*.

Government.—The Independence of *Greece* dates from March 25, 1821, and was ratified by the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 12, 1829) and the *Convention of London* (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the *Turkish* government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. After a succession of rulers of the *Glucksburg* dynasty the Kingdom was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. On Oct. 11, 1935, it was again declared a Kingdom, and a plebiscite held on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1935, caused the return to the Throne of King *George II*. Prior to Aug. 4, 1936, the legislature consisted of a Senate (*Gerousia*) of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Vouli*, or *Boule*) of 250 members elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, women being electors for local government purposes only.

In August, 1940, *Greece* became embroiled with Italy on allegations of Greek complicity with unrest in *Albania*. On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on *Greece* and invaded the country from *Albania*, but within a month Greek troops, assisted on land and sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled every invader and advanced in triumph across *Albania*. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded *Yugoslavia* and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. The fresh onslaught led to the occupation of *Greece* by Nazi troops and to the withdrawal from *Greece* (and eventually from *Crete*) of the forces sent to the assistance of *Greece* by the Allies. By her own exertions and by allied help *Greece* was freed in October, 1944.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population, the most important product being tobacco, which accounts for nearly half the total exports of *Greece*. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. Currants were originally brought from *Corinth* and were known as *raisins de Corinthe*, anglicised as currants. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies.

The armed forces of *Greece* were reformed in the Middle East, and all three arms took part in operations in the Mediterranean and other sectors. In 1943-1944, *Gr. Britain* transferred 2 destroyers and 4 corvettes to the Greek navy. Various groups of partisans carried on civil war after the expulsion of the invaders.

A British mission, under the direction of Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, K.B.E., D.S.O., formerly Inspector-General of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, arrived in Athens in July, 1945, armed by the Greek government with full powers to reorganise the Greek police force, gendarmerie and prison service, free from politics.

Communications.—There were (1928) 1,993 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of *Corinth* for ships up to 5,000 tons. The post offices number 1,345, telegraphs, 4,960 miles. The mercantile marine consisted (1936) of 615 steamships and motor vessels

(1,820,403 tons). In 1938, 2,992 ocean-going vessels (5,475,780 tons) entered the ports.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Language and Literature.—Modern Greek is a new language, intermediate between ancient Greek and Romance, the *argot* of the Aegean (compounded from Greek, Turk, Slav and Latin) which bore little resemblance, except for the Greek characters in which it was written, to the language of Plato or Aristotle. Modern Greek literature may be said to have been founded by Adamantios Korais (Diamant Coray) who lived and died in Paris (1748-1833). In 1940 there were 30 daily newspapers, of which 12 were published in Athens.

FINANCE.

Revenue (Budget) Drachmæ 16,500,000,000
Expenditure (do.) 30,300,000,000

On March 31, 1940, the total of the Greek Public Debt was stated at Dr. 52,746,000,000 (*Internal*—Consolidated Dr. 14,849,000,000, Floating Dr. 450,000,000—Total Dr. 15,299,000,000; *External*, Dr. 37,447,000,000).

The Greek Drachma (of 100 Leptæ) was quoted in 1941 at 515 = £1 sterling.

TRADE.

1940. 1941.
Total imports Dr. 12,215,000,000 Dr. 4,840,000,000
Total exports 9,080,000,000 3,904,000,000

The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of currants, tobacco, wine, olives, olive oil, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (1937), 400,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonica) (240,000), Ψ Piræus (290,000), Ψ Patras (67,000), Ψ Volo (48,000), and Ψ Cavalla (52,000); in Crete: Ψ Heraklion or Candia (39,000), Ψ Canica (27,000), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands: Ψ Corfu (35,000), Ψ Zante (23,000), and Ψ Argostolion (10,000); in the Cyclades: Ψ Hermopolis (22,000); in Lesbos: Ψ Mytilene (32,000); in Chios: Ψ Chios (27,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(8 Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Reginald W. A. Leeper, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1943).

1st Secretary, R. P. Heppel.

2nd Secretary, E. R. Warner.

Commercial Secretary, A. N. Cumberbatch, C.B.E.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. H. N. Larden.

Financial and Economic Adviser (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. R. Lingen.

Administrative Officers, Maj. H. D. Rydér; Maj.

D. Wallace (local rank); E. K. Waterhouse

(local rank).

Archivist, H. W. Speck.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul-General, H. A. D. Hoyland, C.B.E.

Salonica—Consul-General, T. C. Rapp, C.M.G., M.C.

GUATEMALA.

Republica de Guatemala.

President, Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo, assumed office March 15, 1945.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

21 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes (April 3, 1945).

Consul-General, Señor Dr. Don Ismael Gonzalez-Arevalo.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long. from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and comprises an area of 45,452 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1940) of 3,284,269. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 67 members and a Council of State of 7 members. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and very malarious near the coast, temperate but enervating in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. 740 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1943. There were 4,079 miles of State telegraph and 4,172 of State telephone working on Dec. 31, 1934. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University at the capital in 1918 education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 30,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue. In 1940 there were 4 daily newspapers in the capital.

FINANCE.

1943-44
Estimated Revenue Quetzales 10,600,000
Estimated Expenditure 10,600,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1943) 9,400,000
At par 1 Quetzal = \$1 U.S.
Exchange rate (1943), 4.10 Q = £1.

TRADE.

1943.
Imports Quetzales 17,900,000
Exports 20,200,000
1942 1943
Imports from U.K. £115,000 £82,000

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, chicle (chewing gum), hides, honey, timber and gold. The chief imports are textiles, cotton, yarn, wheat, flour, petroleum and vehicles.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1940), 176,780; other towns are Quezaltenango (41,858), Coban (45,919), Zacapa (30,113), and Ψ Puerto Barrios (3,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(11A Calle Poniente, No. 10, Guatemala.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Rees J. Fowler (1945) £4,500

Commercial Secretary (with rank of 1st Sec.), Capt.
J. W. Taylor, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral H. Pott, M.V.O.
Asst. Naval Attachés, Comm. (E.) J. P. W.
Furse, R.N., Comm. (E.) L. E. Rebbeck, R.N.,
Lieut. P. Orway-Smithers, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. N. P. Wright.
Air Attaché, Sq.-Ldr. C. J. Lewin, R.A.F.
Press Attaché, H. W. Foote.
Attaché, L. B. Ansted.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, A. Papadopolos.
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, W. J. Hunter.

Transit to New York by direct S.S., or via New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 5 to 10 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haiti.)

President, Elie Lescot, born 1883; assumed office May 10, 1942.

Foreign Affairs, M. Serge Léon Défly.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

c/o The American Embassy,
1 Grosvenor Square, S.W.1.

Minister in London, H.E. Monsieur Léon Laleau (1945).

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French-speaking portion of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands. A French colony from 1677, it was proclaimed independent on Jan. 1, 1794, by insurgents under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture (born 1743; died 1803), originally a black slave, who became commander-in-chief of the island and President. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. A further revolt under Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who had fought under Toussaint L'Ouverture, established the independence of the French portion of the island. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1858 Haiti was again declared a republic. It is now governed under a Constitution ratified in 1932. The legislature consists of a Senate (21 members) and a Chamber of Deputies (37 members). The President is elected by the legislature for a period of six years. In 1925 a treaty was entered into with the U.S.A. whereby certain public services were to be controlled by U.S. officials. On Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn, and the *Garde d'Haiti* was completely Haytianised and turned over to Haitian officers on Oct. 1, 1934. The last Company of the U.S. Marines left Haiti Aug. 15, 1934, after an occupation of 19 years. The Financial Service remains under U.S. control; there is a Fiscal Representative and a Deputy-Fiscal Representative appointed by the President of Haiti upon the nomination of the President of U.S.A.; the Fiscal Representative has under his control the Customs service, and may employ not more than 100 Americans. The internal revenue service was turned over on Oct. 1, 1934.

The area of the Republic of Haiti is estimated at 10,714 square miles, with a population estimated in 1936 at about 3,000,000 inclusive of about 100,000 foreign residents.

The mountains of Haiti are richly and heavily forested, and the climate is equatorial, nearly to

their summits. Haiti is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sisal, sugar, honey, gums, and oil-seeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. There are about 135 miles of railway. Wireless telephony was established in 1937 between Haiti and Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, New York and Europe. A wireless broadcast station (Radio-Haiti) has been erected at Leogane, about 22 miles west of Port-au-Prince. In 1940-41 the entries and clearances at Port-au-Prince were 442 steam and motor vessels (1,253,681 tons).

Language and Literature.—French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French. Education is free and nominally compulsory but despite the impetus afforded during the American occupation it is not widespread and there is no recognised native literature. In 1940 there were 2 daily newspapers in French at Port-au-Prince.

Revenue	Gourdes 36,000,000
Expenditure	" 36,000,000
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1944):—	
Internal	" 25,000,000
External	" 35,500,000
5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.).	

Total imports	Gourdes 49,200,000
Total exports	" 53,100,000

The principal exports are coffee, raw cotton, logwood, cocoa, sugar and sisal; the principal imports cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, Ψ Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000; other centres are: Ψ Cap-Haitien (20,000), Ψ Aux Cayes (15,000), Ψ Gonaves (12,000), Ψ Jacmel (10,000), Ψ St. Marc (10,000), Ψ Port de Paix (8,000).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Place Geffard, Port-au-Prince.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
A. A. L. Tison (1944) £2,250
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral (serving as Capt.)
H. Boyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Military Attaché, Major F. A. Sampson.
Air Attaché, Sq.-Ldr. C. J. Lewin, R.A.F.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Port-au-Prince—Vice-Consul, Edmund D. Watt,
M.B.E. (with local rank of 2nd
Sec.); G. F. P. Boulton;
Father H. J. Smith.
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, L. Bermingham.
Cape-Haitien—Vice-Consul, A. G. Wood.

Transit, 15 days.

HEJAZ, see Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. Tiburcio Carías Andino, born March 25, 1876; assumed office Feb. 1, 1933; term extended to Jan. 1, 1949.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consulate-General in London, 67, Basinghall St., E.C.2.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Licenciado Don Tiburcio Canas C.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13 and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' W., with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast some 60 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous to those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Mosquitia territory is in dispute with Nicaragua, but the matter is under arbitration. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 44,375 square miles and a population of 1,105,504 (Census 1940) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong negro element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the revised Constitution of 1936 the Legislature consists of a single Chamber Assembly of 39 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of one deputy per 25,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Council of six Ministers. The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory, La Mosquitia, which is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is practised in the districts of Olancha and Yoro, and it is estimated that the country carries 500,000 head of horned cattle. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, though still largely unexploited. In the year ending June 30, 1942, 3,500,000 oz. of silver and 29,000 oz. of gold were extracted. The two principal mines are under American control.

920 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1943 chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. Apart from about 600 miles of metalled motor highways, the roads are for the most part tracks fit only for mule and ox-cart. In the Aviation Division there are 32 landing fields in use in Honduras, exclusive of emergency fields. There are 2,825 miles of telephone lines 4,597 miles of telegraph lines and 349 post-offices.

The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, La Ceiba, Tela and Truxillo on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the banana trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Education, although free and nominally compulsory, is backward and illiteracy is lamentably high. There is no recognised native literature.

FINANCE. 1944-45.

Revenue (Budget).....	11,400,000
Expenditure (do.).....	11,400,000
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1944).....	3,500,000
Internal Debt (June 30, 1944).....	10,000,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents, U.S.

In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.

TRADE.

	1943.
Imports.....	U.S. \$9,300,000
Exports.....	3,700,000
Imports from U.K. (1943).....	27,000
Exports to U.K. (1939).....	£138,914

CAPITAL. Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1945), 65,000 (including the contiguous town of Comoyagua); other towns are San Pedro Sula (18,000), La Ceiba (11,000), Puerto Cortes (7,000), Tela (7,000), Choluteca (5,000), and Amapala (3,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Tegucigalpa.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rees J. Fowler (1945).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—Vice-Consul, H. T. Darlington.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, G. A. Kaezi.

La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, Rev. C. V. Pooley.

Tela—Vice-Consul, G. G. Coleman.

Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

Pro-Consul, Hanno Griffith.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, via New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; via Panama Canal, 19 days; via Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

Headquarters, Debreczen.

British Military Representative, Maj.-Gen. O. P. Edgumbe, M.C.

British Political Representative, A. D. F. Gascoigne.

COALITION CABINET.

(Appointed Nov. 15, 1945.)

Prime Minister, M. Zoltan Tildy (Smallholders' Party).

The 18 Portfolios are held by 9 Smallholders' Party; 4 Communists; 4 Social Democrats; and 1 National Peasants' Party.

By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. Hungary joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and on Nov. 20, 1940, signed the German-Italian-Japanese Pact, thus siding definitely with the Axis Powers. On April 6, 1941, Hungarian armies invaded Yugoslavia.

On March 19, 1944, Germany occupied Hungary and on March 22 a Quisling government was set up with Dome Sztoay (formerly Hungarian Minister to the Reich) as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was succeeded (Aug. 1944) by Colonel-General Lakatos.

The victorious advance of the Soviet armies in Oct.-Nov. 1944, freed Hungary from Axis domination, Soviet troops entering Budapest on Nov. 5.

The area of Hungary in 1941 was 160,165 sq. kilometres (61,847 sq. miles) as against 283,086 sq. kilometres (109,300 sq. miles) in 1914.

After the defeat of Germany and Austria,

Hungary in 1918, Hungary was compelled, under the *Treaty of Trianon* (June 4, 1920), to cede Transylvania to Roumania; Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugoslav kingdom; Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia; and the Burgenland to Austria, thus losing 66 per cent. of territory and 58 per cent. of population.

As a result of the *First Vienna Award* of Nov. 2, 1938, part of Slovakia and Ruthenia was returned to Hungary. In March, 1939, she recovered the remainder of Ruthenia and a further small portion of Slovakia by military action. During the progress of the War (1939-40), in which neither country was then engaged, Hungary demanded from Roumania the cession of the greater part of Transylvania and with the support of the Axis Powers obtained, under the *Second Vienna Award* (Aug. 30, 1940), about two-thirds of the territory claimed, including the towns of Cluj (Klausenburg) and Oradea Mare (Grosswardein), the latter being a University seat. Under the Soviet-Roumanian Peace Treaty of Aug. 23, 1944, the Vienna Award of Aug. 30, 1940, was repudiated. Political neighbours are Slovakia and U.S.S.R. on North, Yugoslavia on South, Roumania on East and Germany on the West.

The population, which includes large German, Slovak, Roumanian and Ruthenian minorities, was 14,699,785 (at the census of Jan. 31, 1941) of whom 75 per cent. were Magyars. At the date of the German occupation (March 19, 1944) Hungary had about 60,000 Polish refugees, with their own schools and Press, as Hungary and Poland were not at war. The plight of the Poles and Jews became desperate after the occupation and wholesale deportations and slaughter were employed in their "elimination."

The greater part of the area of Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. There are rich coal deposits in the mountainous districts, 13,807,000 tons of coal and lignite being produced in 1941. The discovery of the Lipe oilfield in 1937 increased the output of oil from 312 tons (Jan.-June, 1937) to 750,000 tons in the year 1943. A land reform carried out in 1920-1925 resulted in the parcelling out of about 1,000,000 acres into small holdings.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 7,223 miles of railways (including those in the recovered territories) and 7,000 miles of telegraph.

Religion and Education.—All religions are tolerated under Hungarian rule; about two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. Education is compulsory from the age of 6 to 15, with (1940) 130,000 infants in over 1400 infant schools, and over 1,000,000 pupils in the 8,000 elementary schools. There are also middle and continuation schools, and six state universities with over 8,000 students in 1940.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Ural-Altaic languages and has retained its purity since its introduction into Western Europe in the ninth century. Magyar literature developed in relatively modern times (from the later years of the eighteenth century). Prose literature provides many famous names, including Nikolas Jósika (1794-1865), Josef Eötvös (1813-1871), and Maurus Jókai (1825-1904). English was increasing in commercial use until the outbreak of war in 1939. In 1940 there were 27 daily newspapers, of which 12 were published in Budapest.

Government.—A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920), was replaced in Dec., 1926, by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of Deputies (*Képviselőház*) elected by universal suffrage, and an Upper Chamber (*Ellenzök*) which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918. There were (Feb. 1942) 373 Deputies and 288 members of the Upper Chamber. In 1939 the secret ballot was introduced in the rural constituencies.

The form of government to be introduced at the conclusion of Allied occupation was still under discussion in November, 1945.

FINANCE. 1944.

Revenue (Budget).....	Pengos 5,866,700,000
Expenditure (do.)	6,147,000,000
Public Debt (Sept. 30, 1943)	6,501,000,000

The Pengo (of 100 Filler) was exchanged at 20:80 = £1 in December, 1940.

TRADE. 1943.

Imports	Pengos 1,147,500,000
Exports	1,288,000,000

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (1943) 1,217,000. The other large towns are: Szeged (140,000), and Debreczen (123,000); Kolozsvár (100,000); Keskemet (84,000) and Nagyvarad (83,000); there are 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

x. Verboczy-Utca., Budapest I.
British Political Representative, Alvary Douglas
Frederick Gascoigne, C.M.G.
Chief Economic Adviser, S. V. J. Chambers.
and Secretary, F. G. Redward.
Clerical Officer, O. R. O. Rafferty.
Translator, H. V. Bostock.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Budapest—Consul, W. M. Carse.
 Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

President (Aug. 1, 1945 to July 31, 1948), Sveinn Björnsson.

Prime Minister (Oct. 22, 1944) and *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Olafur Thors.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

6 West Eaton Place, S.W.1. [Sloane 1380.]
Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Stefan Thorvaldsson.

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 223,979 on Dec. 31, 1942.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1904 the assembly (*Althing*) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. On the German invasion of

Denmark in April, 1940, the Icelandic Government was temporarily invested with the royal power by a resolution of the *Althing*. On May 17, 1941, the *Althing* decided to elect a Regent to serve for one year at a time. After the German invasion of Denmark the island was occupied by a British force (May 10, 1940) as a preventive and protective measure, and on July 8, 1941, marines from U.S.A. were landed on the island.

On the occasion of the landings above mentioned H.B.M. Minister in Iceland sent a note to the Icelandic Government declaring that Gt. Britain promises to recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland and to provide that it shall not be encroached upon by the terms of the peace treaty nor in any other way at the conclusion of the War.

On May 23, 1944, by plebiscite, the Act of Union of Dec. 1, 1918, was repealed and a new constitution adopted under which a republican form of government was instituted. The new constitution was proclaimed on June 17, 1944, at Thingvellir, where the *Althing* was founded in 930 A.D. The membership of the *Althing* was maintained at 52, of whom 14 are elected to form the Upper House.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, cod liver oil, fish meal and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber.

The mercantile marine consisted (1942) of 419 steam and motor vessels of 40,000 gross tons (motor vessels 358 of 14,000 tons; steam 61 of 26,000 tons). Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norroena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

	1944.
Revenue (Budget).....	Kronur 94,307,000
Expenditure (do.).....	89,765,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1942).....	30,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1942).....	22,000,000
	1944.
Imports.....	Kronur 247,629,000
Exports.....	253,845,000
Imports from U.K. (1942).....	123,600,000
Exports to U.K. (1942).....	177,600,000

On Sept. 15, 1939, the Icelandic *Krone* was fixed at *Kronur* 6.51—\$1 U.S. Since June 20, 1940, the British rate has been *Kronur* 26.28 = £1.

CAPITAL Ψ Reykjavik. Population (1943), 41,000. Other centres are Isafjord, Hafnarfjord, Siglufjord Akureyri, Seydisfjord, Nordfjord and Vestmannaeyjar.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Reykjavik.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. H. G. Shepherd, C.M.G.... £3,250
Counsellor of Legation (local rank), W. M. Carse.
Press Attaché, Dr. J. McKenzie.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reykjavik—Consul-General (vacant).

.. Consul, S. B. Sigurdsson.

Reykjavik—Vice-Consuls, H. A. Sigurðsson:

H. A. C. Chambers.

Pro-Consul, E. Benediktz.

Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Arthur Gook.

Nordfjord—Vice-Consul, S. Konradsson.

Westmann Islands—Vice-Consul, Viggo Björnsson.

Representative of the British Council, C. Jackson, Reykjavik.

IRAN, see Persia.

IRAQ.

(See also p. 868.)

King of Iraq, Faisal II, born May 2, 1935, acceded April 4, 1939.

Crown Prince and Prince Regent (during Minority of King Faisal II), H.R.H. the Amir Abdul Ilah, G.C.V.O., maternal uncle of the King.

CABINET.

(Sept. 1, 1944.)

Prime Minister, Sayid Hamdi al Pachachi.

Foreign Affairs (and Defence, ad interim), Sayid Arshad al Umari.

Interior, Sayid Mustafa al Umari.

Finance (and Supply, ad interim), Sayid Saleh Jabre.

Justice, Sayid Ahmed Mukhtar Babun.

Communications and Public Works, Sayid Abdul Amir al Uzri.

Education, Sayid Ibrahim Akif.

Economic Affairs, Sayid Tawfiq Wahbi.

Social Affairs, Sayid Mohamed Hassan Kubba.

ROYAL IRAQ LEGATION IN LONDON.

32 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

Minister in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Colonel Shaker el Wadi.

3rd Secretary, Sayid Awni Khalidi.

Attaches, Sayid Burhan-ud-Din Bashayan; Sayid Feisal Damlujic.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37° to 48° E. long., and from 37° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration was entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 150 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925. Under the decision of a Commission of Judges and Senators the heir apparent must be a male, and in the absence of a male the nation will select a successor. An application for admission to the League of Nations came before

the Assembly in 1932, and Iraq was freed from all Mandatory control through admission to the League on October 3, 1932. On June 30, 1930, a new Treaty was signed at Baghdad by the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister. This Treaty is of 25 years' duration from the entry of Iraq into the League, and regulates the relations between Great Britain and Iraq during that period on the basis of an alliance between two equal and independent States.

The total area of Iraq is about 116,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. Population (estimated 1935):—

Liwa.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bagdad	256,903	242,507	499,410
Diyala	110,057	105,843	215,900
Kut	70,097	68,103	138,200
Diwanliyah	174,250	242,581	416,831
Hillah	107,784	103,882	211,666
Kerbala	62,082	62,208	124,290
Dulaim	67,777	62,059	129,836
Basrah	145,212	141,100	286,312
Amara	137,554	126,954	264,508
Muntafik	114,921	117,009	231,930
Mosul	229,940	223,064	453,004
Arbil	92,180	88,491	180,671
Kirkuk	112,714	110,920	223,634
Sulaimani	98,470	85,734	184,204

Total 1,779,941 1,780,515 3,560,456

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Pilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.

There is evidence that an advanced civilisation had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as recent investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Of the total population there were in 1935 Muslims 3,136,632 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 101,375, Jews 90,070, and other religions 47,134 (Mandaeans, Yazidis, Bahais &c.).

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumluk Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The country is capable of supporting a population considerably greater than the present one. Irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil, the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be raised in the year, the chief crops being wheat and barley, and Indian corn, wheat

averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 1,000 lb. Cotton growing, after an uncertain early period, is now on the increase, and in 1933 there were 11,000 acres under cotton. Much headway has been made in popularising the local use of the indigenous tobacco plant. Crude petroleum production for the 10 years 1934-1943 (in millions of metric tons):—

1934	1,031	1939	3,817
1935	3,682	1940	2,375
1936	4,011	1941	1,374
1937	4,255	1942	2,636
1938	4,363	1943	3,324

Oil royalties have been received by the Government, as under:—

Year	Iraqi Dinars
1940-41	1,575,915
1941-42	1,463,377
1942-43	1,463,377
1943-44	2,794,245

Communications and Trade. The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne trade. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean was opened up in 1923 and is now a main traffic artery. Baghdad has a modern airport which is busy with trans-continental traffic; it is used by Imperial Airways, K.L.M., and Iranian State Airlines.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Kuwait, *via* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Irbil, where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Iraq, and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (24 miles), was opened in Oct., 1904, and at the outbreak of War (1914) about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the desert W. & S. of Mosul). The first through train from Basrah to Bagdad left Basrah on January 13, 1920. In 1936 the Iraq Government decided to link Bagdad with Mosul and Tell Kocheh. The alignment chosen is a prolongation of the existing Bagdad-Bajil line and this construction was completed and opened on July 17, 1940, thus linking Mosul, Bagdad and Basrah with one another and with Europe. The first through train from Basrah reached Ankara on July 20, 1940.

Language and Literature.—The language is Arabic (see Arabia), French and English being auxiliary tongues. There were (1940) 8 daily newspapers published in Bagdad (one in English and Arabic) and 1 (Arabic only) in Basrah.

FINANCE.		1945-46.
Total revenue (Budget)	£	16,500,000
Total expenditure (do.)	£	16,500,000
The Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils = 5 Riyals = 10 shillings.		

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total imports	£12,200,000	£15,600,000
*Exports	4,500,000	4,900,000

The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, tea, sugar, cereals, iron and steel, textiles, and silk piece-goods; the chief exports are oil, dates, barley, wool, live animals and hides and skins.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." A golden chain and badge, the gift of the British government to the Mayor of Baghdad, was handed to the Iraqi Minister in London by the Lord Mayor on Jan. 25, 1944. Baghdad has an estimated population of over 340,000, other towns being Basrah, 62,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 98,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Bagdad.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Francis Hugh William Stonewell-Bird, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1945) .. £7,950
Counsellor, G. H. Thompson, C.M.G.
2nd Secretaries, P. F. Hancock; Hon. W. N. McGarh Hogg.
3rd Secretary, J. A. Paterson-Morgan.
Oriental Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), S. Perowne, O.B.E.
Asst. do. (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), M. T. Walker.
1st Sec. (Commercial), G. C. Pelham.
2nd Sec. (Commercial), A. H. Halsey.
Press Relations Attache, Col. Mason.
Archivist, E. Farmer, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist, T. J. Usher.
Clerical Officers, J. L. Penfold; F. J. Kelly.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bagdad—Consul, J. G. Baillie.
" Vice-Consul, F. R. C. Bagley; Maj. C. E. Driver.
" Indian Vice-Consul, Khan Sahib Tahir Hussain Quraishi.
Pro-Consul, E. C. Rose.
Basrah—Consul-General, W. L. C. Knight, C.M.G.
" Consul, A. T. Oldham.
" Vice-Consul, Glyn Davies.
Mosul—Consul, J. P. G. Finch, O.B.E.
" Pro-Consul, A. J. de Kcalita; W. H. Spring.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Iraq, T. W. Murray, M.B.E., The British Council, White Lodge, Bagdad.*

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Bagdad and Strand Road, Basrah.

Bagdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Motor convoys carrying mails run twice weekly between Bagdad—Haifa (the normal route for letter post).

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, born November 21, 1869; succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900, having married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.

CHILDREN OF THE KING OF ITALY.

1. Princess Jolanda, born June 1, 1901; married April 9, 1923, Count Calvi di Bergolo (3 daughters, 1 son).
2. Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902; married Sept. 23, 1925, Prince Philip of Hesse (3 sons, 1 daughter); died Aug. 29, 1944.
3. Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, Lieutenant of the Realm, born Sept. 25, 1904; married Jan. 8, 1930, Princess Marie José of Belgium, and has issue (a) Princess Maria Pia, b. Sept. 24, 1934; (b) Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, b. Feb. 12, 1937; (c) Princess Maria Gabriella, b. Feb. 25, 1940; (d) Princess Beatrice, b. Feb. 2, 1943.
4. Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907; married Oct. 25, 1930, the late King Boris of Bulgaria, having issue (a) Simeon II, Tsar of Bulgaria, born June 16, 1937; (b) Princess Marie Louise, born Jan. 13, 1933.
5. Princess Maria, born Dec. 26, 1914; married Jan. 23, 1939, Prince Louis of Bourbon-Parma.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remains head of the House of Savoy and retains the title of King of Italy.

CABINET.

(Sworn in June 20, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Signor Ferruccio Parri (born, 1890), Action Party.
Deputy Prime-Ministers, Signor Pietro Nenni, Socialist; Signor Giovanni Brosio, Liberal.
Foreign Affairs, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democrat.
Justice, Signor Palmiro Togliatti, Communist.
Finance, Signor Mauro Scocimaro, Communist.
Treasury, Signor Ferdinando Ricci, Liberal.
War, Conte Stefano Jacini, Christian Democrat.
Navy, Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Non-party.
Air, Signor Mario Cevalotto, Labour Democrat.
Reconstruction, Signor Meuccio Ruini, Labour Democrat.
Education, Prof. Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz, Liberal.
Commerce and Industry, Signor Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democrat.
Food, Signor Enrico Molé, Labour Democrat.
Transport, Signor Ugo La Malfa, Action Party.
Post-War Rehabilitation, Signor Emilio Lussu, Action Party.
Labour and Social Welfare, Signor Gaetano Barbareschi, Socialist.
Public Works, Signor Giuseppe Romita, Socialist.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

14 Three King's Yard, Davies Street, W.1.
Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Conte Nicolo Carandini, 4 Grosvenor Sq., W.1.
Counsellor, Signor Bartolomeo Migone.
Do. (specially attached), Prof. Eduardo Ruffini.
Commercial Counsellor, Signor Vittorio Signorilli.
1st Secretaries, Conte Guerino Roberti; Signor Andrea Ferrero.
Secretaries, Conte Alessandro Manassei di Coltestatte; Signor Raimondo Manzini.
Labour Attache, Barone Franco Malfatti di Montetretto.

* Excluding crude petroleum exported.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). The Kingdom of Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Germany, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy may be estimated (1945) at 310,000 sq. kilometres, about 193,000 sq. miles, with a population, estimated in October, 1943, at 45,637,000.

Births in 1942 numbered 915,127 (20.2 per 1,000), deaths 638,944 (14.1 per 1,000), infant mortality 108 per 1,000 live births. Marriages in 1942 numbered 285,202 (6.3 per 1,000).

Suly (Trinacria) was the first province that the Romans gained beyond the confines of the peninsula; *Saraguna* was added soon after, at the close of the Second Punic War (202 B.C.).

On the west of the peninsula are wide and fertile plains, with ample streams and sheltered seaports, but on the east the spine of the Apennines runs close to an inhospitable coast for the greater part of its length and except for the harbours of Brindisi and Otranto there is little shelter from the storms of the Adriatic. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles) and Adige in the north, Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

**Albania* (Shqipëria), made up of parts of the Ottoman Empire (Scutari, Yanina, Kosova and Monastir) on the East coast of the Adriatic Sea, has a total area of 11,000 sq. miles; total population (Census of 1930) 1,003,704. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. On Good Friday (April 7), 1939, Italian armed forces invaded Albania, and on April 12 Signor Mussolini declared Albania to be part of the Italian Empire.

On Oct. 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded that country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops and their allies expelled every invader and advanced in triumph across Albania. On April 6, 1941, German troops were sent through Yugoslavia to the assistance of Italy. The Albanian people resolutely opposed the Axis invaders and widespread guerrilla activity constantly harassed the enemy. The patriot forces entered the capital on Nov. 20, 1944, and Durazzo was freed on the following day.

Albania is generally mountainous with heights of more than 6,000 feet. Industry is primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal occupations, and olives and olive-oil, grapes and tobacco the principal products. There is some mineral wealth (bitumen, oil, lignite, copper, iron), which remains largely undeveloped; oil, has been found in satisfactory quantities near Berat. Wells have been sunk and a pipe-line laid down between the oil-field and Valona. Exports

of oil figured in the Customs statistics for 1937 as 59,271 tons—value 1,185,400 gold francs. There are passable motor roads between the principal centres. The harbour at Durazzo, which has a mooring frontage of 450 metres, can accommodate vessels up to 7 metres draught alongside the quays; elsewhere in the harbour there is anchorage in 4 metres of water; the channel giving access to the harbour has a depth of 7.5 metres. The trade of Albania in 1937 was valued at *Francia* (Gold Francs) 20,315,087 for imports and 10,175,065 for exports. The Italianised currency is based on the standard 625 Albanian Francs = 1 lira. The principal towns are Tirana, the capital, pop. 30,806; Scutari (pop. 29,209); Elbasan (pop. 13,796); Argyrokastro (10,836); Berat (pop. 10,403); Korcha or Koritza (pop. 22,787); Ψ Durazzo (pop. 9,739); and Ψ Valona (pop. 9,106).

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805; died 1872) and Garibaldi (born 1807; died 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1850 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government was that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the Senate (of 385 life members appointed by the King) and the Chamber of Deputies of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage).

After the Fascist Revolution, which followed the March to Rome (Oct. 22, 1922), an entirely new and complex form of government was built up—the Fascist "syndical-corporative" state. The Senate and Chamber were retained, but the latter were elected *en bloc*, a list being drawn up by the Fascist Grand Council and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole.

Signor Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1924, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

Fascism stood originally for a national anti-communist movement, and culminated in dictatorship. The name was derived from the *fascis*, bundles of rods, with axe in centre, carried before high magistrates in ancient Rome as a symbol of authority, and were intended to symbolise the growth of the movement in bands or groups. The uniform contained a black shirt which was imitated in other countries.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who succeeded Signor Mussolini in the office of Prime Minister, was created Duke of Addis Ababa after the Italo-Abyssinian war. He announced his intention to summon the Senate and the Chamber in order that a constitutional form of government on a democratic basis might be instituted. Female suffrage was granted in February, 1945, and was in force for the first post-war election.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives, chestnuts and rice) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are produced in the South, chiefly in Apulia; while fruit abounds and is largely exported; wheat production has been greatly stimulated under the Fascist régime. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Italy is poor in mineral resources. The production of sulphur is important and among

* See also p. 868.

other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. Marble is quarried in considerable quantities. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, rayon, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, gloves, motor vehicles, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—In 1939, owing to the international situation, the Army called up extra classes until one to one and a half million were under arms. These were later reduced to about 900,000.

The National Militia formed part of the Armed Forces of Italy and was brought into closer touch with the Army, and its units took their place alongside Army units. Its rôle included the territorial land and air defence of Italy, and the pre- and post-military training of, theoretically, every able-bodied male Italian.

The Italian Navy afloat at the date of the Armistice (Sept. 8, 1943), except *Conti di Cavour* under repair at Pola, steamed into British harbours under Allied escort, the battleship *Roma* being sunk by Axis air attack during the voyage. At the outbreak of war in 1940 the Navy included 2 battleships (completed in 1940), *Liberto* and *Umberto Veneto* of 35,000 tons, with nine 13-inch guns, carrying 4 aircraft with 2 sister vessels under construction, 2 modernised 23,000 ton battleships with ten 12 6-in. guns, seven 10,000 ton cruisers (8-in. guns), twelve 5,000-7,500 ton cruisers (6-in. guns). (*Barleameo Colleone* was sunk in Mediterranean by H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, July 19, 1940); 3 battleships and several other vessels were sunk or seriously damaged by air attack on Taranto, Nov. 11-12, 1940). There were 63 modern destroyers, 32 modern torpedo boats, 31 old torpedo craft and over 100 submarines. There were also a large number of high-speed motor torpedo boats, gunboats and auxiliaries. In addition 2 old 23,000 ton battleships were undergoing extensive reconstruction, and there were 12 light cruisers of 3,500 tons and a number of submarines building. Spezia and Taranto are the chief naval bases. The *Air Force* (*Regia Aeronautica*) consisted of three Air Corps and the independent commands of Sardinia, Sicily and the Dodecanese.

On May 22, 1930, Signor Mussolini signed a 10-year unconditional offensive-defensive pact with Nazi Germany, a final move in what had become known as the *Berlin-Rome Axis*.

On June 10, 1940, Italy declared war on Great Britain and France, and on Oct. 28, 1940, Italy invaded Greece over the Albanian border.

After the disasters suffered by Italy at the hands of British and Imperial forces in East Africa and in Libya, and in Albania at the hands of the Greeks, *Il Duce* acquiesced in the virtual occupation of Italy by Nazi troops.

On Nov. 11, 1942, Italy invaded the French Riviera and occupied Nice; the following day Italians were landed in Corsica.

The conquest of Libya was completed in 1942-43 by the British VIIIth Army (under General Montgomery) and all Axis forces were expelled from or captured in North Africa by the forces of the United Nations, which afterwards (July 10, 1943) invaded Sicily and (Sept. 3, 1943) the Italian mainland. On Sept. 3, 1943, the United Nations granted Italy's request for an Armistice, which became effective on Sept. 8, 1943. German armies continued the struggle in the north, but Rome fell on June 4, 1944, and on May 2, 1945,

German forces in Italy surrendered unconditionally to Field-Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Italian is a romance language derived from Latin and has been classified as Gallic-Italian, spoken in the north and north-west (Piedmont, Lombardy and Emilia); Venetian; Tuscan and Roman, in central Italy (Tuscany, Latium, Umbria, the Marches, Campania, Abruzzi and Apulia); and Ibero-Italian in Sicily and Sardinia and in Calabria and Liguria. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilised world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on three occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), and Luigi Pirandello (1934). In 1940 there were 66 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 20 were published at Rome, 6 at Genoa and 6 at Milan.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in the thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in the fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in the fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in the sixteenth century.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1938, there were 14,334 miles of railway open for traffic, 3,591 being electrified; the post-offices (1937) numbered 11,344, and there were 41,423 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1939) consisted of 1,057 steamers (1,600,486 metric tons), 293 motor vessels (378,996 metric tons) and 2,301 sailing vessels (99,228 metric tons). In 1938 261,54 ships (93,290,000 net tons) entered Italian ports; the clearances were 261,390 (93,077,000 net tons).

FINANCE

	1944-45.
Revenue (Budget).....	Lire 12,938,000,000
Ordinary Expenditure.....	" 33,658,000,000
Extraordinary do.....	" 95,413,000,000
External debt (Sept. 30, 1935) U.S. \$79,275,400	
Internal (June 1, 1945).....	Lire 850,000,000,000

The Italian *Lira* (of 100 Centesimi) was quoted at 73.0 to 80.10 = £1 sterling in 1939.

The Allied Military Financial Agency (AMFA), operating from Tunis, introduced (August, 1943) a new currency, the Allied Military *Lira* (*Amilira*) in Occupied Italian Territory. AMFA fixed a rate of 400 *Lira* to £1 and 100 *Lira* to \$1, U.S., at which rate Italian currency is exchanged for those of the Allies.

TRADE

	1938.	1939.
Imports.....	L11,265,000,000	L10,309,000,000
Exports.....	10,476,000,000	10,823,000,000

The imports chiefly consist of coal, cotton, wool,

machinery and apparatus and their parts, timber, raw hides, wheat, oleaginous seeds, coffee, cellulose, fresh and prepared fish, iron and steel scrap, copper, mineral oils and residues.

The principal exports are rayon fibres and waste, cotton tissues, lemons, cotton yarns, cheeses, almonds, fresh fruit, hemp, tomato preserves, woollen tissues, rice, raw thrown silk, rayon tissues, oranges and mandarins, motor vehicles, wines.

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilisation and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1872. Rome was the first of the capitals to be freed from Axis occupation, Allied forces entering the city, during a long and arduous campaign, on June 4, 1944. Population (1936), 1,183,441 (estimated, March 1, 1943, at 1,480,253). Other towns are Milan (1,118,731), Naples (877,305), Genoa (630,058), Turin (658,572), Florence (331,379), Bologna (279,244), Venice (267,103), Trieste (252,303) (the administration of Trieste, which had been occupied by Yugoslav forces, was taken over by Allied Military Government on June 12, 1945), Bari (197,181), Verona (162,914), Livorno or Leghorn (128,721), Reggio (118,649), Brescia (127,860), Ferrara (119,649), Spezia (111,748), Taranto (137,555), Ancona (90,000), Ravenna (82,000), Torre Annunziata (73,000), Salerno (68,000), Rimini (65,000), Savona (65,000), Fiume (54,000), Torre del Greco (52,000), Pola (48,000), Brindisi (42,000), Sicily, Palermo (417,862), Catania (244,415), Messina (195,958), Trapani (64,000), Marsala (63,000), Syracuse (54,000), and Sardinia, Cagliari (111,187).

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

After the British victories in Cyrenaica there was created an Occupied Enemy Territories Administration (OETA), as a Department of General Headquarters, Middle East. In 1943 the title OETA was dropped and the occupied Italian territories are now administered by a branch of the Army Staff bearing the title Civil Affairs, under a Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Eritrea are thus administered, with Headquarters at Cairo. Somalia is grouped with British Somaliland and the Somali districts of Ethiopia (by special agreement with the Emperor Haile Selassie) under the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, East African Command, Nairobi.

In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. Libya, on the northern coast of Africa, is bounded on E. by Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and extends westward to the French territories of Tunisia and Algeria and southwards to the Sahara. Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to the King of Italy. A road has been constructed along the coast from the Tunisian to the Egyptian frontiers, with a total length of over 1,000 miles. Libia Italiana has a total area of 820,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. In Oct. 1938, in accordance with a colonisation scheme, 16,000 immigrants left Genoa for Libya. Owednat, the highest peak in the colony, was ascertained (1933) to be 6,000 ft. There are no rivers in the country, the rainfall being precarious, a good crop being obtained only four or five

years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; a four-sided arch erected to the Emperor Severus and a Roman market place were uncovered in Leptis Magna in 1931-32. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of Libia Italiana is Tripoli (population 60,000); other centres being Benghazi (63,000), Derna (14,000) and Homs (35,000). The revenue and expenditure of Libya in the financial year 1939-40 were reported as balanced at lire 600,000,000. The trade of Libya was stated in 1938 at lire 882,058,000 (imports) and lire 108,962,000 (exports).

Italian East Africa (*Africa Orientale Italiana*) was constituted June 1, 1936, from the newly-conquered kingdom of Abyssinia and the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somalia. During the war (1939-41) British and Imperial troops defeated the Italian armies in Abyssinia, Addis Ababa being captured April 5, 1941, when the country was restored to its former ruler. The Italian garrisons in Eritrea and Somalia were also accounted for, Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, being captured (April 1, 1941) and Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia on Feb. 25, 1941. Italian East Africa was not self-supporting. Few industries and little agriculture had been developed under the Fascist régime, imports greatly exceeded exports and the territories were maintained by large grants-in-aid from Italy. New industries were not encouraged, but since the British administration took over in 1941 many commodities have been locally produced, including soap, margarine, buttons, flour, bricks, boot polish, tinned food, pickles, fish oil, pottery, glass and beer.

Eritrea.—This former colony extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demolira, 10° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Ethiopia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a high, mountainous hogback interspersed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The mountains range up to 10,000 ft. and Asmara, the capital (pop. 140,000, 40,000 Europeans), stands at 7,800 ft. above mean sea level. Total area 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 808,000, of whom about 50,000 are Europeans. Of the population about half are Coptic Christians and the remaining half Muhammadans. Massawa (pop. 15,000) is the chief port, where there is a good harbour, other centres being Keren (50,000), Decameré (9,000), Adi Ugri, Agordat and Tessené. A railway from Massawa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary.

Somalia comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu), transferred from

Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 900,000. The capital is Mogadishu, on the Indian Ocean, estimated population 37,000.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China); area 20 sq. miles, a pop. about 10,000 natives; this district, occupied by Japanese forces in Sept. 1943, is again under Chinese control.

Aegean Dependencies.—Rhodes, Egea and the Dodecanese (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey, viz.: Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Lero, Patmo, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso). The seat of administration is at Rhodes (pop. 26,000). The population of the Aegean Dependencies is about 100,000.

Other Dependencies.—The ancient kingdom of Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, has been an Italian province since 1923. Area, 42 sq. miles, pop. 28,000. Capital Zara (pop. 21,000). The *Lagosta* and *Pelagosa Islands* (20 sq. miles, pop. 1,800) are dependencies of Zara.

Panellaria Island (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,000. Although strongly fortified it was captured by the Allies on June 11, 1943.

The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 3,000; these surrendered to the Allies on June 12, 1943.

Saseno Island, in the Bay of Valona, area 2 sq. miles, is a Naval Station.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Villa Aldobrandini, Rome.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C.

Minister Plenipotentiary, H. L. d'A. Hopkinson, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, A. C. E. Malcolm, M.V.O.

2nd Secretary, A. S. Halford.

3rd Secretary, H. A. Nutting.

Minister (Commercial), Sir Richard L. Nosworthy, K.C.M.G.

1st Secretary (Commercial), S. Simmonds, O.B.E.

Honorary Attaché, J. Mallet, M.V.O.

Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson, M.B.E.

Clerical Officers, R. M. E. Kennedy; Miss K. N. H. Witherow.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, D. Cameron.

Naples—Consul-General, H. C. Swan, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, J. M. Fisher.

Taranto—Vice-Consul, H. A. Smith.

ITALO-BRITISH INSTITUTE, Palazzo Primoli, Rome.—Founded July 23, 1945, to foster economic, political and artistic relations and the interchange of students and professors. **President,** Senator Einaudi, **Governor of the Bank of Italy.**

JAPAN.

(Dai Nippon—Great Land of the Rising Sun.)

Emperor of Japan (Dai Nippon Teikoku Tenno), His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue two sons and four daughters:—

Her-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, **Crown Prince,** born Dec. 23, 1923.

Brothers of the Emperor:—

(1) H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, born June 25, 1902, married Sept. 28, 1928, Setsuko Matsudaira (born Sept. 9, 1909).

(2) H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, born Jan. 3, 1905, married Feb. 4, 1930, Kikuko Tokugawa, grand-daughter of the late Shogun Tokugawa.

(3) H.I.H. Prince Takahito Mikasa, born Dec. 2, 1915.

CABINET.

(Oct. 8, 1945.)

Prime Minister, M. Shidehara.

Foreign Affairs, M. Yoshida.

Education, M. Tamon Maeda.

War, General Sadamo Shimomura.

Home Affairs, M. Zenjiro Horikiri.

Finance, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa.

Transportation, M. Takeo Tanaka.

Navy, Admiral Soemu Toyoda.

Commerce and Industry, M. Sunkuro Ogisawara.

Welfare, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida.

Without Portfolio, Dr. Chujo Iwata; M. Joji Matsumoto; M. Daizaburo Tsugita.

Area and Population.—The Japanese Empire consists of 4 large and many small islands said to number 4,223 in all, to which there have been annexed parts of the continent of Asia, together with islands under mandate from the League of Nations. The Empire is situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 135° 31' East and 119° 18' West, and between latitude 20° 25' and 50° 55' North, with a total area of 681,273 square kilometres (263,051 square miles) and a population (Census of October 1, 1940) of 105,226,101.

Japan Proper consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 330,537 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,773 sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247 sq. m.), *Hokkaidō*, or *Yezo* (which includes the *Kurile Islands* as the Province of Chishima), 88,775 sq. k. (34,277 sq. m.), and *Ryūkyū* or *Luchu Islands*, 2,386 sq. k. (620 sq. m.), a total of 382,545 sq. k. (147,604 sq. m.) with a population (Census of Oct. 1, 1940) of 73,114,308. The island of *Taiwan* (Formosa) including *Bōkotō* (Pescadores), 35,834 sq. k. (13,836 sq. m.), population (1937), 5,609,042, was ceded by China at the close of the Sino-Japanese War, 1895. *Karafuto* (southern portion of Saghalien Island), 36,090 sq. k. (13,935 sq. m.), population (1937) 226,046, was ceded by Russia in 1905; in Sept. 1945, Soviet forces occupied the whole island. *Kwantung Province* (with South Manchurian Railway Zone) a peninsula to the South of Manchuria, part of which was leased by China to Russia, 3,759 sq. k. (1,451 sq. m.), was obtained on lease for 99 years from China in 1905, and *Chosen* (Korea) on the Asiatic mainland, 220,769 sq. k. (85,241 sq. m.), population (Oct. 1, 1940) 24,300,000 was annexed in 1910. Under the Treaty of Versailles (1919) the *Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone* (except *Guam*) and *Pelew Islands*, former German possessions in the North Pacific, were placed under Japanese mandate and became known as *Nanyō*, total area 2,149 sq. k. (829 sq. m.), population (1937) 121,128. In addition to these dependencies Japan had a "protective" interest in *Manchukuo*.

After the unconditional surrender to the United Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 25, 1945), and the status of parts of the former Japanese Empire has yet to be determined, but under the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between

U.S.S.R. and China (Sept. 1, 1945) the U.S.S.R. recognised Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria, Dairen was recognised as a free port, Port Arthur became a joint Soviet-Chinese naval base and the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian railways were placed under joint Soviet-Chinese control.

Vital Statistics.—Japan Proper contained (at the Census of 1935) 69,254,148 inhabitants (34,734,133 males, 34,520,015 females). In 1938 there were 1,930,322 births, 1,260,517 deaths, 539,129 marriages and 44,007 divorces. On Oct. 1, 1937, there were 1,043,422 persons (592,233 males and 451,179 females) living abroad, of whom 369,959 were in America and 154,933 in Australia and New Zealand. In 1937 there were 31,257 foreigners (20,266 males, 10,991 females) living in Japan. The *Ainu*, an uncivilised tree-dwelling tribe, the remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are still found in the island of Hokkaidō.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but Asamayama, 90 miles S.W. of Tokyo, was in eruption May 9, 1942, and caused widespread damage. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan Proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō, but the Pacific coast is warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power. The principal waterfall, "Splendour of the Sun," at Nikko in the prefecture of Shimotsuke, Hokkaidō, has an unbroken fall of 350 feet.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 160. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy is hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. The ruler (*Dai Nippon Teikoku Tenno*) is correctly described as Emperor; the archaic word *Mikado* is of doubtful etymology and appears to mean "August Gate," i.e. the entrance to the sacred precincts where the Emperor lived. A similar usage was "Sublime Porte," i.e. the entrance to the residence of the Ottoman Sultan. The Diet (*Taikoku Gikai*) consists of the House of Peers (*Kizokuin*) of 404 members and the House of Representatives (*Shugiin*) of 466 members, elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage. Members of both houses receive 3,000 yen annually and travelling expenses.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1940 over 52,000,000 acres of forest, which include the Cryptomeria japonica, Plaus massoniama, Zelkova keaki, and Pawlownia imperialis (largely used for fancy boxes, etc.), in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1938 there were about 15,000,000 acres under cereals (rice 8,000,000 acres). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 10,000,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful,

and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are extensively grown and the output of silk amounted in 1939 to three-quarters of the world's total. The Live Stock in 1937 included 1,500,000 horses, 1,800,000 cattle, 300,000 goats, 200,000 sheep and 1,200,000 swine.

Minerals.—The country has considerable mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron, chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum and salt, but steel, iron ore and coal were among the principal pre-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn, earthenware, lacquered ware, matches, paper, glass, cement, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, brushes, flour, insulated electric wire, woollen fabrics, rubber goods, soap, porcelain, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards.

Communications.—There were 14,612 miles of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on Dec. 31, 1935, in addition to 2,782 miles open in Korea, 935 miles in Formosa and 300 in Saghalien. Shimonoseki, in Honshū, is connected with Moji, in Kyūshū, by the Kwanon Tunnel (1½ miles) under the Shimonoseki Straits. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1939 of 1,581 steamships of 4,100,882 gross tons and 756 motor ships of 1,528,963 gross tons. The total tonnage entered at the chief ports in 1937 was 56,520 steam, motor and sailing vessels, gross tonnage 140,450,000. The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first-named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports, dealing with about 4,800,000,000 postal packets annually, and 550,000 miles of telegraph wire carrying 80,000,000 messages; the telephone subscribers numbered just under 1,000,000.

Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945 and Second World War, 1941-1945:—

Japan declared a State of War with China on July 7, 1937, the day when Japanese troops occupied Peking, and on Nov. 12, 1937, Shanghai was captured. On Sept. 27, 1940, Japan, Germany and Italy signed a ten year pact for mutual support in the case of any country not yet at war becoming involved in the European or Sino-Japanese conflicts.

On April 13, 1941, a five year neutrality pact was concluded between Japan and U.S.S.R. On April 5, 1945, the Soviet government informed the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow that it was the intention of the U.S.S.R. to denounce the pact.

On Dec. 7-8, 1941, Japan delivered an air attack on Pearl Harbour, the United States naval base in Hawaii, and after the attack declared war on the U.S. and Gt. Britain. On Dec. 8 the United States declared war on Japan and the same day Gt. Britain and the Dominions issued a similar declaration. On Dec. 10-11 Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. Singapore was captured on Feb. 15, 1942, and Rangoon on March 9, but on May 7, 1942, the Japanese invasion fleet was defeated in the Coral Sea and on June 4 a further defeat was inflicted in the Battle of Midway Island. On Oct. 18, 1944, U.S. troops landed in the Philippines and on March 16, 1945, Iwojima (750 miles from Japan) was captured by

U.S. forces. On May 3, 1945, British forces re-occupied Rangoon and after many air attacks the first atomic bomb used in warfare was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

On Aug. 8, 1945, the Soviet government declared war on Japan.

On Aug. 9, 1945, the second atomic bomb fell on Nagasaki.

On Aug. 15, 1945, Japan surrendered unconditionally to the United Nations.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender the land forces were disbanded and disbanded and all aircraft were confiscated by the occupying forces. Between the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour (Dec. 7, 1941) and VJ Day (Aug. 18, 1945), 318 Japanese warships were sunk or put out of action, including 12 battleships, 15 aircraft carriers, 4 escort carriers, 16 heavy and 20 light cruisers, 126 destroyers and 125 submarines. In October, 1945, the United Nations agreed to scuttle all surviving Japanese war vessels, except 38 destroyers and some coast defense vessels. The warships scuttled included 1 battleship, 4 aircraft carriers, 4 cruisers and 51 submarines.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal forms of Japanese religion are Shintoism and Buddhism. The Roman Catholic Church was recognized in 1941, and has an archbishop and three suffragan bishops. Until the outbreak of the war there were seven British and Japanese and three American "Protestant Episcopal" bishops.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory, with over 12,000,000 children in the elementary schools. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokyo (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kyūshū (at Fukuoka), with over 21,000 students, and 5 medical universities.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is one of the Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until about A.D. 750 when "Chinese-Japanese" was introduced as a written and printed language. Illiteracy is only 10 per cent. of the nation in Japan Proper. English is the language of commerce and is compulsory in the high schools. There were (1935) 4,759 libraries in Japan, with over 12,000,000 volumes. In 1940 there were 41 daily newspapers in Japan, of which 13 were published at Tokyo, 6 at Osaka and 5 at Kobe.

FINANCE.

	Budget 1944-45
Ordinary revenue.....Yen	14,083,000,000
Extraordinary do.....	36,884,000,000
Total.....	50,967,000,000
Ordinary expenditure.....Yen	20,173,000,000
Extraordinary do.....	30,794,000,000
Total.....	50,967,000,000
Internal Debt (Feb. 28, 1944):—	
Consolidated.....Yen	72,856,000,000
Floating.....	1,909,000,000
Total.....	74,765,000,000

The External Debt (March 31, 1943) was stated at Yen 1,222,000,000.

The exchange value of the Yen (of 100 Sen) in London in 1941 (Jan. 1 to Sept. 30) averaged 2.74.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPANESE EMPIRE.

	1939.	1940.
Imports .. Yen	2,917,000,000	Yen 3,710,000,000
Exports .. "	3,576,000,000	" 3,972,000,000

The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S.A., Egypt, and China; wheat from Canada, Australia and U.S.A.; oil cake from Kwantung Province and China; wool from Australia; crude rubber from Malaya; lumber from U.S.A.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Netherlands East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; kerosene oil from U.S.A. and the Netherlands Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, matches, coal, camphor, straw-plaits, porcelain, earthenware, marine products, paper, glass and toys.

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. On the E. coast of the island are the highest known sea cliffs in the world, 3,000 feet sheer above the water. Imports, Yen 322,000,000; exports, Yen 440,000,000, in 1937. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906, producing 24,250,000 bushels of rice in 1938, and it is the principal source of the world's camphor supply. Capital, Taihoku (Taipei), pop. (1935), 287,846; other towns are Tainan (117,000), Ψ Taichu (80,000), Ψ Takao (100,000), Ψ Kurun (90,000) and Kagi (80,000).

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; fruit-growing is making progress and sericulture is thought to have a bright future. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision at Songdo (Kaijo), and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. There are extensive forests in the extreme north. The principal exports are rice, beans, silk, fish, fish-oil and manure, iron and iron ore, raw cotton, livestock and hides. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, but are growing, including cotton yarn, silk-reeling, sugar, paper, artificial fertilisers, cement, flour (output at present small in each case). The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. Capital, Seoul (Keijo), pop. (1940) 706,000; other centres are Ψ Fusan (210,000), Heijo (186,000), Taikyū (111,000) and Ψ Kimsen, formerly Chemulpo (102,000).

Korean Finance.

	1941-42.
Revenue (Budget)	Yen 1,012,600,000
Expenditure (do.)	" 1,012,600,000
Debt (March 31, 1938)	" 600,000,000

* NANYO.

(Mandated Territory in the North Pacific.)

Under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all overseas possessions and the German Pacific islands, between longitude 172° 30' E. and 121° 30' W. and between latitude 20° 33' N. and 1° 02' S. were placed under Japanese mandate, with a proviso that they should not be militarized, a condition ignored by Japan. These islands, in *Micronesia*, have a total area of 2,149 sq. k. (829 sq. m.), with a population (1937) of 121,128 (68,628 males and 52,500 females) and comprise:—

(1) The *Marshall Islands* which consist of two chains of atolls and lagoon islands known as *Ratak* and *Ralik*, the former with 13 and latter with 21 islets, covering altogether 800 square miles and extending N. to S. for 600 miles, about 2,200 miles from Tokyo and 2,000 from Pearl Harbour. Population (1940) 10,440. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit. Ψ Kwajalein has an excellent harbour and Roi is an air base. The Marshall Islands were captured by U.S. forces in 1944.

(2) The *Caroline Islands* (Eastern) have centres of administration at Truk and Ponapé; (Western) at Palau and Yap. Together there are over 500 islands and islets with a total population of 40,000 (Ponapé 12,000; Yap 7,000; Palau 13,000).

(3) The *Ladrones* or *Marianne Islands* consist of two groups, 14 islands in all and exclude *Guam* (the largest island) which was ceded to U.S.A. by Spain in 1898. The remaining *Ladrones* were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899 for \$5,000,000. The seat of government was at Saipan. On July 11, 1944, Saipan was occupied by U.S. forces, a heavy blow to Japanese prestige, resulting in the fall of the Tojo government.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for Nanyo in 1937-38 was Yen 8,700,000

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population Oct. 1, 1940, 6,778,804. On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, but the work of reconstruction has since been completed. The chief cities are—

Tokyo, Honshū (1940).....	6,778,804
Ψ Ōsaka, Honshū (1940).....	3,252,340
Ψ Kyoto, Honshū, ancient capital (1940).....	1,089,726
Ψ Nagoya, Honshū (1940).....	1,328,084
Ψ Yokohama, Honshū (1940).....	968,091
Ψ Kobe, Honshū (1940).....	967,234
Ψ Fukuoka, Kyūshū (1940).....	306,706
Yawata, Kyūshū (1940).....	261,309
Kure, Honshū.....	231,000
Sendai, Honshū.....	220,000
Ψ Hakodate, Hokkaidō.....	207,900
Ψ Nagoshima, Kyūshū.....	182,009
Kokura, Kyūshū (1940).....	173,638
Ψ Ōtari, Hokkaidō.....	154,000
Ψ Niigata, Honshū.....	135,000
Ψ Shimonoeki, Honshū.....	133,000
Ψ Moji, Kyūshū.....	122,000

Hiroshima, in Honshū (population, 1940, 244,000) was totally destroyed by atomic bomb, Aug. 6, 1945; on Aug. 9, 1945, a similar fate befell Ψ Nagasaki, in Kyūshū (population, 1940, 212,000).

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

The status of islands placed under Japanese mandate at the end of 1914-18 awaits the decision of the United Nations.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 1, Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo.)

(Withdrawn.)

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant from London; transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, 16 days).

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, elected

May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 2, 1944.

Vice-President, C. L. Simpson.

Secretary of State, G. L. Dennis.

Treasury, William E. Dennis.

Attorney-General, C. Abayomi Cassell.

Postmaster-General, James T. Phillips.

War, Wilkins H. Tyler.

Education, John W. Pearson.

Interior, S. David Coleman.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

31 Pont St., S.W.1. [Sloane 8360.]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron de Lynden.

Vice-Consul (London), R. Broadhurst, Saffron

House, 23 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Wilmot A. David,

512 Tower Buildings, Liverpool.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated (League of Nations Handbook) at 2,500,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 8 years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 21 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 750 men. In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, of which one-half has been issued. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on all Government revenues in excess of \$525,000. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials and additional experts to be employed by the Liberian Government. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports. In 1939, 536 vessels (1,390,535 gross tons) entered. U.S. troops landed in Liberia in October, 1942, following an agreement (signed March 31, 1942) authorising the U.S. to protect and defend any part of the Liberian territory liable to attack by hostile forces.

FINANCE.		1943.
Revenue.....		\$1,430,000
Expenditure.....		1,050,000
External Debt (Bonds) outstanding (Dec. 31, 1940).....		1,415,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1940).....		165,000
\$=Liberian Dollar.		\$4.80=£1.

TRADE.		1943.
Imports.....		\$4,680,000
Exports.....		9,000,000
		1942.
Imports from U.K.....		£67,000
		1943.
		£52,000

The principal exports are crude rubber, palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa and gold. The chief imports are metals, machinery, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware, building materials, vehicles and petroleum products.

The language of the Republic is English and British Weights and Measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL, W. Monrovia. Pop. 9,700. W. Marshall is the chief port for rubber shipments. C. Harper (Cape Palmas), pop. 2,000, is one of the smaller ports of entry.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Acting *Consul-General*, G. E. Vaughan.

" *Vice-Consul* (vacant).

" *Pro-Consul*, W. C. Labor.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; *sur.* Aug. 25, 1938; *married* March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland; area 59.6 square miles, pop. (1930) 10,273. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1942), 2,243,000 Swiss francs; Expenditure, 2,239,000 Swiss francs; debt (Dec. 31, 1941) 5,810,150 Swiss francs.

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1941) 2,020.

British Consul-General, E. G. Cable, C.M.G. (resides at Zurich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921.

Prime Minister, M. Pierre Dupong.

Foreign Affairs, M. Joseph Bech.

Labour, M. Pierre Krier.

Justice, M. Victor Bodson.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in London, M. Monsieur André J. Clasen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By

the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the country was declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 9, 1940, the Grand Duchess and her consort being established in London until the country was freed. On returning to the capital (April 14, 1945) they received a tumultuous ovation.

The area is 999 square miles; the population (1935) 296,913, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 55 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 6 years, one-half renewable every 3 years. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1939 was estimated at £1,355,229,716, expenditure £1,353,439,719; debt (Nov. 15, 1938) £1,762,535,122. The Luxembourg Franc = 1.25 Belgian Francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The capital, Luxembourg (population 57,740) is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir H. M. Knatchbull-Hugesson, K.C.M.G.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

Luxembourg—*Consul* (vacant).

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President (1940-1946), General Manuel Avila Camacho, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1940.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Señor Licenciado Miguel Alemán.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Najera.

Finance, Lic. Eduardo Suarez.

Communications, General Maximino Avila Camacho.

National Economy, Ing. Gustavo P. Serrano.

Agriculture, Ing. Marte R. Gomez.

Education, Lic. Jaime Torres Bodet.

National Defence, Gen. Urquiza.

Navy, General Heriberto Jara.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Rosenzweig Diaz (April 19, 1944).

Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Oscar Crespo de la Serna.

Military Attaché, Colonel Luis Rivas Lopez.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Commander Alfredo Marquez Ricano.

Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Luders Denegri.

Vice-Consul, Señor Don José H. Rojas.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 23 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population (1940) of 19,473,741, estimated (June 30, 1943) at 21,153,000. In 1942 there were 871,554 births and 459,306 deaths. In 1940 there were 146,060 marriages, 167,161 immigrants and 150,510 emigrants.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are, respectively,

longed from the north to a convergence towards the narrow isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

The early Toltec invaders of the valley of Mexico gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztec*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*, whose remains have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the execution of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents was *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of *Porfirio Diaz* internal disturbances have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting, at times, almost to a state of war) has arisen with the U.S.A.

Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (amended 1933 and 1934) Congress consists of a Senate of 58 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 173 members elected for 3 years.

Archaeological Remains.—Mexico is rich in archaeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds. The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called "Tonalá") is 700 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 226 feet.

The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called "Mextli") is 426 feet \times 511 feet, and rises to 180 feet. The staircases vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact. Other places of interest are near Oaxaca, Papantla, Zempoala on the Continent, and Uxmal, Chichen-Itza and other points on the E. side of Yucatan.

Inter-American Conference.—At the Inter-American Conference held at Chapultepec in 1945 an "Economic Charter of the Americas" and the *Act of Chapultepec* (guaranteeing the independence of the 21 nations concerned) were adopted without a dissentient vote.

Communications.—Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic and Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific. There were 14,690 miles of railroad open on Sept. 1, 1938, and 68,000 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and British companies. Improvements and new construction are now being undertaken (1939) in various parts of the Republic, on the National lines. The Highway Commission of Mexico has constructed some 3,000 miles of road, finished with asphaltic treatment, and there is in addition a total of some 4,000 kilometres of roads in the Republic which are passable. There is a network of 50,000 kilometres of old roads, of which about 12,000 are impassable. The Federal Government's Six-year Plan (promulgated in 1934) calls for the construction of further asphalted roads. The international highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City, which is part of the projected *Pan-American Highway*, has been completed and was formally opened July 1, 1936. It is passable at all seasons. A further section (625 miles) from the southern frontier of Mexico to Panama is under construction by the U.S. government. The city of Mexico is linked with all the larger towns by telephone; the line is now extended to the U.S. border and thence is connected to Canada and Europe. The city is connected by wireless to U.K. and Europe. The principal air routes from Mexico City are to Brownsville, to Los Angeles, to Merida (with connexion to Havana and Miami) and to Tapachula (with connexion to Guatemala, Central American Republics and Panama).

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 300,000,000 acres, of which about 12,000,000 are under cultivation. Grazing land is estimated at 120,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are forest covered. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen); About half the world's supply of sisal comes from the province of Yucatan. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees, large scale cultivation of rubber being undertaken under supervision by U.S. experts in 1942.

The live stock in 1943 included 10,000,000 cattle, 4,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 horses, 750,000 mules, 2,000,000 asses, 6,500,000 goats and 4,000,000 swine.

The principal industry in the Republic is mining. The mineral wealth is very great: silver and gold, copper, lead, and quick-silver, iron and coal and petroleum are the leading products.

Silver produced in 1943 amounted to 2,700,000 metric tons and gold (1943) to 23,300 kilograms. The other mineral production is stated at: lead, 127,800 metric tons (1942); copper, 39,000 metric tons (1943); zinc, 31,800 metric tons (1942).

Crude Petroleum Production.

(10 years, 1934-1943.)

Year.	Metric tons.	Year.	Metric tons.
1934	5,826,000	1939	6,547,000
1935	6,142,000	1940	6,722,000
1936	6,262,000	1941	6,569,000
1937	7,159,000	1942	5,315,000
1938	5,877,000	1943	5,345,000

In 1938, the Government expropriated the properties of the principal foreign oil companies operating in Mexico. The expropriation decree provided that compensation would be paid, over a 10-year period, by means of a certain percentage (to be determined later by the Government) of oil produced from the expropriated properties. The properties of the expropriated companies are at present being managed by an organisation called *Petroleos Mexicanos*, the board of which consists of five representatives of the Government and four of the petroleum workers.

On April 18, 1942, Mexico agreed with U.S. government as to the amount of indemnity to be paid for U.S. oil companies and on July 1 \$8,000,000 was paid over as a first instalment of the indemnity. Other sums were paid under separate agreements, and in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court (July 2, 1942) the property of two subsidiaries of the American Oil Company were returned, the Court holding that the Cardenas Government's expropriatory decree did not apply to subsidiaries of foreign undertakings.

Woolen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties.

Defence.—The Army has a strength of about 115,000, all ranks. The Navy comprises 4 modern escort vessels and some gunboats. There is a small Air Force. Owing to the sinking of Mexican ships by Axis U-boats Mexico declared war on the Axis powers, May 22, 1942. Mexican troops took part with the Allies in the Italian campaign of 1943-44.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by more than half the people of the country. Of the Indian-speaking population about one-fourth speak Nahuatl or Mexican; one-sixth Maya; one-sixth Zapotecan and another sixth Otomian, the remainder speaking Totonocan, Tarascan or other variety of the minor linguistic families. At the conquest by Spain in the sixteenth century all traces of Aztec civilisation and nationality were ruthlessly suppressed by the conquerors. After the establishment of independence in 1821 little progress was made in education until the accession of Porfirio Diaz to the Presidency in 1876, and after his resignation in 1911 a period of anarchy produced temporary stagnation, but in recent years the Federal government has enforced compulsory education in all States and there has been a marked improvement in attendances. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory, but in 1930 illiterates throughout the country amounted to 60 per cent. of the population above 10 years old, the Federal District having the lowest percentage. In 1943 there were over 15,000 primary schools, with 1,400,000 pupils, about 200 secondary schools with 30,000 pupils and 30 technical and commercial colleges. The

National University at Mexico City was founded in 1553 and reorganised in 1910; there are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women students. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

FINANCE.

	1945.
Estimated revenue (<i>Budget</i>)	\$1,006,000,000
Expenditure (<i>do.</i>)	1,006,000,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1943) :—	
Consolidated	788,000,000
Floating	69,000,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1943)	1,340,000,000.
\$ = Pesos. Rate of exchange (Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1943). Pesos 20-50 = £1.	

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total Imports	\$751,600,000	\$860,700,000
Total Exports	705,500,000	1,080,200,000
Imports from U.K. (1943)	£683,000	
Exports to U.K. (1939)	£581,720	

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist very largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and of chemical products. Only textiles of the finest quality are now imported. Important exports are silver, gold, petroleum products, copper, lead and zinc, also sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, cotton, resins, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, Pop. (1940), 1,464,556. Other towns are Guadalajara (228,049), Monterrey (180,942), Puebla (137,324), Mérida (98,334), León (86,090), Tampico (81,334), Aguascalientes (81,124), San Luis Potosí (78,042), Torreon (76,613), Vera Cruz (70,958), Chihuahua (60,000), Pachuca (52,500), Saltillo (50,000).

FLAG : Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(4A Calle del Lerma No. 72, Colonia de Cuauhtémoc, Mexico.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Harold Bateman, C.M.G., M.C. (1944) £4,150

1st Secretary, E. O. Coote.

1st Sec. (Commercial), K. Unwin, O.B.E. (San Juan de Letran 27, 717, Apartado No. 96 Bis).

Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral H. Pott, M.C.

Asst. do., Capt. E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R.N.;

Comdr. W. S. Jameson, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. N. P. Wright.

Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. C. J. Lewin, R.A.F.

Press Attachés (with local rank of 1st Sec.), E. U. P.

Fitzgerald; F. Adams.

Archivist, P. C. Pell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—*Consul-General*, D. J. Rodgers, C.B.E. (Calle Lopez, No. 1, Mexico City).

" *Vice-Consul*, L. Barnett; J. G. Walker;

T. S. Fairley; A. P. Hughes.

" *Pro-Consul*, F. B. G. Bevan; R. Meek;

F. L. Adams.

Chihuahua—*Vice-Consul*, P. Baber.

Coahuila (Puebla Mexico)—*Vice-Consul*, Dr.

I. J. Sparks.

Durango—*Vice-Consul*, Dr. Henry Grey.

Guadalajara—*Vice-Consul*, A. T. Williams.

Guaymas—*Vice-Consul*, J. Davidson.

Mazatlan—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).

Mazatlan—*Vice-Consul*, G. E. S. Watson.

Mérida and Progreso—Vice-Consul, T. F. Dutton.

Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. D. Reynolds.

Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.

Progreso—Vice-Consul (see Mérida).

Puebla—Vice-Consul, E. O. Ehlinger.

Tampico—Consul, Robert G. Pulford.

" Vice-Consul, L. C. H. Chase.

" Pro-Consul, F. Stafford-Smith.

Tapachula—Vice-Consul, A. J. Gundersen.

Torreón—Vice-Consul, S. Dutton-Pegram.

Vera Cruz—Vice-Consul, J. H. Drake.

ANGLO-MEXICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Mexico City—Director, C. F. S. de Winton.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, San Juan de Letran 21 (Oficina 713), Mexico, D.F. Secretary, Mrs. MacGregor Mills.

Transit from London to Mexico City about 14 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Louis Honoré Charles

Antoine, born July 12, 1870, acc. June 26, 1922.

Daughter, The Hereditary Princess Charlotte

Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), born

Sept. 30, 1898; mar. March 19, 1920, Prince

Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has

issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, born

Dec. 28, 1920, and a son, Hereditary Prince

Rainier, born May 31, 1923.

Minister of State, M. P. de Witasse.

Secretary of State, M. Henry Maurain.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

• 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

Consul-General, R. Le Mesurier.

Vice-Consul, K. E. Eckenstein.

Chancellor, F. W. Bates.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1938) 23,956 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 2,000,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. Monaco has a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is an Assembly of 12 elected members and a Council of Government of 3 ministers. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monaco—Consul-General (vacant).

Consul (vacant).

MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el akas "The Farthest West")

French Protectorate, and Spanish and International Tangier Zone.

Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, born 1911; proclaimed Nov. 20, 1927.

Morocco, one of the Barbary States, is situated on the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. latitude and 1°-12° 40' W. longitude, with an area estimated at 183,350 square miles, and a population of over 7,500,000. It is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the west to the African frontier in the

north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer-heat figures at all the intervening ports (Larache, Port Lyautey-Mehedia, Rabat-Sale, Fedala, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Saffi) are markedly higher; the last-named port being the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—Morocco is divided into three zones—the French Zone, the Spanish Zone, and the International Tangier Zone. Until her collapse in the War of 1939-45, France was the paramount power, and represented the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relations. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence" which extends over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier. In this sphere occurred the joint Franco-Spanish military operations against Abd el Krim, the Rif leader, which culminated in the surrender of Abd el Krim in May, 1926, and the final pacification of the French and Spanish zones in the following year. Ceuta and Melilla are (Spanish) "State Territories" and both are "free" ports. Ceuta (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz. Melilla, on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus; it has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Peñon (Rock) of Alhucemas, Peñon de Velez, and Zafarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War of 1914-18 by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone of Tangier* was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec. 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. The Convention was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris, July 25, 1928, by the three Powers and Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention. The Convention provided for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which were reserved to the Sereefian authority. British capitulatory rights in the French zone were abolished as from January 1, 1928, by a Franco-British Convention of July 29, 1927.

During the second world war (March, 1941) Spain deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted Khalifa Sidi Mulay Hassan ben el Mehedi.

Production, Industry, &c.—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges, and grapes, the latter growing also in the plains. An irrigation canal (25 miles) linked with the river Oum Er-Rabia (French zone) was opened in 1938. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of importance. Important deposits of coal, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, as well as other minerals in smaller quantities, have been prospected, and are being increasingly exploited. The discovery of what may prove to be an important oil deposit was made at Jebel Tselfat (French zone) in the spring of 1934 and gypsum has been located in the Spanish zone. Gold and silver are also found. Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French zone. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Japan. The chief imports are cotton, sugar, motor vehicles, petroleum, building materials, soft goods, tea and edible oils; the exports are chiefly grain, phosphates, eggs, hides and skins, wool, vegetable fibre and early vegetables and fruit. The Spanish zone exports iron ore, lead (from Melilla neighbourhood), skins, cork and vegetable fibre; the chief exports from Tangier are preserved fish, skins, eggs and Morocco leather. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan franc, which is closely allied to the French franc, while in the Tangier zone the Moroccan franc and Spanish peseta are legal tender. In the Spanish zone the Spanish peseta is current.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and (Oct. 1939) 1,713 kilometres of normal gauge track were in working order. In addition, the completion of the Tangier-Fez full gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French zone, and a normal gauge line links Fez to the Algerian frontier at Oujda. Telegraphic communication is established from Tangier by submarine cables to Gibraltar, Ceuta-Málaga and Arzila-Cádiz, and by land to Casablanca. There are wireless stations at Tangier, Ceuta, Melilla, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line has been extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta *via* Tetuan, linking Melilla to the International Bridge (French zone), and the Tetuan-Melilla road, *via* Targuist and Villa Sanjurjo in the North; and Tangier to Arzila, Larache, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads. In normal times a daily *Air Service* is maintained between Toulouse and Casablanca, stopping at Barcelona, Alicante, Oran and Fez (where it can be joined by train from Tangier); there is a service between Lisbon—Tangier—Casablanca—Dakar in connexion with the South American line.

Language and Literature.—The majority of the inhabitants speak Arabic (see Arabia), with French and Spanish as auxiliary tongues in their respective

zones. In 1940 there were 9 daily newspapers in the French zone and 2 in the Spanish zone.

Education.—There are numerous native schools in all zones, with secondary schools attached to mosques and at Fez there is a university of great repute in the Moslem world. European schools have been established in the French and Spanish zones and special schools have been opened for Jewish pupils. Generally speaking, however, the bulk of the native population can neither read nor write.

Finance.—The revenue of the French Zone in 1944 was 2,605,000,000 francs and the expenditure 2,604,700,000. The budget of the Spanish Zone balanced at 111,785,000 pesetas in 1938. The revenue of the Tangier Zone was 29,796,000 francs and the expenditure 29,653,000 francs in 1940.

External Trade.—The imports into the French Zone in 1939 were valued at 1,142,000,000 francs, and exports from French zone, 1939, 891,000,000 francs. The imports into the Spanish Zone were valued at 123,146,000 silver pesetas in 1938, and the exports at 71,143,000 silver pesetas. The imports into the Tangier Zone (1938) were valued at 94,693,830 francs and the exports from the zone at 11,380,286 francs.

MOROCCAN TRADE WITH U.K.

	1942.	1943.
Imports from U.K.	£125,000	£234,000
Exports to U.K. (1938-39) £752,590		£1,599,567

CAPITAL of French zone, Ψ Rabat, population 84,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South are the old capitals of the Sultans). Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (144,424), Marrakesh (190,314), Meknes (74,702), Salé (31,823), Ψ Casablanca (population at 1936 census 257,430, swollen by refugees from France, Tunisia and Algeria to an estimated total of 1,000,000 in 1943), Ψ Rabat, with Salé (115,202), Ψ Mazagan (24,391), Ψ Safi (25,159), Oujda (34,523), Ψ Kenitra or Port Lyautey (21,000) and Ψ Mogador (16,000) with Ψ Agadir (6,000) in South Morocco.

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 50,000; other towns being Ψ Ceuta (51,000), Ψ Melilla (65,000), Ψ Larache (30,000) and Alcazarquivir (30,000). *Spanish High Commissioner*, General Luis Orgaz, appointed May 10, 1941.

CAPITAL of International zone, Ψ Tangier, population 47,000.

FLAG OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO: Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary), C. W. P. Peake, C.M.G., M.C.

" Consul, R. G. Dundas.

" Vice-Consul, G. D. Spinney; P. W. Campbell.

" Press Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. Ellis, C.M.G.

Tetuan—Consul, R. G. A. Meade.

" Pro-Consul, Robert Caspy.

Ceuta—Vice-Consul, J. Imosi.

Larache—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

Melilla—Vice-Consul, S. R. Gore-Edwards.

Rabat—Consul-General, G. Mackereth, C.M.G., M.C.

" Vice-Consul, E. N. Dempster; A. Brown.

Fez—Consul, D. J. M. Irving.

Casablanca—Consul, A. N. Williamson-Napier.

" Vice-Consul, J. Lumsden.

" Pro-Consul, A. P. Vella.

Maritime Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney, M.B.E.
Mission,—*Vice-Consul*, (vacant).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. *President*, Col. W. F. Ellis, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, Maj. E. J. Leggett, O.B.E., Tangier.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). *Sec.*, S. Lang, M.B.E.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 4 days by sea; 1½ by air.

NEPAL. See pp. 747-8.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Lady of the Garter, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. the late Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg (born April 29, 1876; died July 3, 1934).

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909; *married* Jan. 7, 1937, to Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld (born June 20, 1911). On Sept. 3, 1944, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was appointed Commander of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior, under General Eisenhower. Princess Juliana has issue (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armand, born Jan. 31, 1938; (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939; (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada) Jan. 19, 1943.

CABINET.

(Formed June 25, 1945.)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for the Co-ordination of Warfare, Prof. W. Schermerhorn.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. E. N. van Kleffens.

Without Portfolio, Dr. J. H. van Royen.

War, Dr. J. Meynen.

Navy, James M. de Booy.

Overseas Territories, Prof. Dr. Johan H. A. Logeman.

Home Affairs, Dr. L. J. M. Beel.

Justice, Dr. H. A. M. T. van Kolfschoten.

Finance, Prof. P. Liefstink.

Commerce and Industry, H. Vos.

Food Supply, Agriculture and Fisheries, S. L. Mansholt.

Shipping (ad interim), James M. de Booy.

Industries, Arts and Sciences, Prof. Dr. G. van der Leeuw.

Social Affairs, Dr. Willem Drees.

Office of Works, Dr. Johannes A. Ringers.

Communications and Power, T. S. G. J. M. van Schaik.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

21A Portman Square, W.1.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Jonkheer E. Michiels van Verduynen.

Minister, Jonkheer E. Teixeira de Mattos.

1st Secretary, Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek.

and Secs., Dr. J. Luns; A. H. Hasselman.

3rd Sec., Jonkheer Henry Teixeira de Mattos.

Commercial Attaché (Head of Economic Section),

A. Th. Lamping.

Naval Attaché, Com. C. Moolenburgh, D.S.O.

Naval Liaison Officer at British Admiralty, Captain

Jonkheer E. J. van Holthe.

Military Attaché (Hereford House, W.1), Maj.-

Gen. H. J. Phaff.

Asst. do., Maj. L. J. A. Schoonenberg.

Agricultural Attaché (25 Gloucester Place, W.1),

B. Gerritzen.

Chancellor, Mlle. M. L. Zaalberg.

Consulate-General, 33 Weymouth St., W.1.

Consul-General, Th. H. de Meester.

Consul, A. Furnée.

Vice-Consul, W. Arriens.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'—53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'—7° 14' E., consisting of 12 provinces and containing a total area of 13,514 square miles, with a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1942) at 9,076,300 (4,530,400 males and 4,545,800 females). In 1943 there were 209,270 births (23.0 per 1,000 inhabitants) and 91,445 deaths (10.1 per 1,000); infant mortality at 40 per 1,000 live births is the second lowest figure for European countries (Sweden being 29 per 1,000). In 1939 the infant mortality rate of 34 per 1,000 was the lowest in the world.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The highest point is at Vaals, 656 ft. above mean sea level, but almost half the country is below the mean level of the sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buck-wheat, sugar-beet, chicory, flax, hemp, bulbs and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, sugar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, wireless sets and parts, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, cardboard, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liquors. Coal production (1939) 12,861,000 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, in former days, employed numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Government.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands was constituted by the Treaty of London (June 14, 1814) under a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 13th century. The States-General comprises the *Eerste Kamer* of 50 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* of 100 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 25 years and upwards. Members of both chambers are paid.

Defence.—In May, 1940, the Home Forces consisted of a permanent cadre of 1,430 officers and 6,477 other ranks. An annual conscript levy produced a further 32,000 men who served for 12 months. The first line army on mobilization numbered 124,000, or including reserves 270,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted of 12 protected and 60 unprotected vessels. A large proportion of those in home waters joined the British Fleet.

Language and Literature.—Netherlandish, or Dutch, is a Teutonic language, closely akin to Old English and Low German. Its use was encouraged during the Spanish occupation of the Low Countries by literary clubs (*Kamers*) and it became the language of the Netherlands, and of a large number of the people of Belgium, of South Africa, of Netherlands' India (Java, etc.) and of Netherlands' West Indies. Modern literature is shared by the Netherlands with Belgium.

Illiteracy is practically unknown in the Netherlands. In 1940 there were 89 daily newspapers of which 8 were published in Amsterdam, 7 in Rotterdam and 6 in Utrecht.

Religion.—The majority of the people (about 55 per cent.) belong to the several Reformed Churches, the remaining 45 per cent. (with the exception of about 125,000 Jews) being Roman Catholics.

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Tilburg (Commercial).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers and canals is 4,687 miles, and of first-class roads 1,250 miles. There were 2,105 miles of railroad open in 1938, 504 miles of telegraph cable, and 6,960 miles of telephone cable. Air service connects Amsterdam and Rotterdam with Groningen, Enschede, Eindhoven and Flushing. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1939, consisted of 940 steam and motor vessels of 2,254,896 net tons.

An Act for the damming and draining of parts of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918. The first reclamation was almost fully developed and plans had been published to reclaim a further portion in the north-east region. The dam was completed in 1932. Progress had been made with the reclamation of the North-Eastern Section of the Zuyder Zee, which would have been completely drained by 1941 but for the Nazi invasion.

FINANCE.

Budget Estimates.

	1939.	1940
Ordinary Revenue	Fl. 710,718,493	Fl. 741,096,863
Ordinary Expenditure	744,733,786	746,503,172
Capital Revenue	25,359,150	28,908,000
Capital Expenditure	264,057,505	269,095,854
Funded Debt (July 31, 1944)	5,957,000,000	
Floating Debt (July 31, 1944)	6,146,000,000	
Total (July 31, 1944)	12,103,000,000	
Total (Dec. 31, 1944)	12,500,000,000	

The Netherlands Florin (or Guilder) of 100 Cents has a par value of about 15.74. In 1939 the exchange value in London was about Fl. 7.40 to 8.83 = £1 sterling.

TRADE.

	1939.	1940.
Total imports	Fl. 5,766,651,000	Fl. 862,000,000
Total exports	566,215,000	561,000,000

The external Trade was shared as under in 1939:—

Country.	To Netherlands.	From Netherlands.
Belgium	Fl. 220,000,000	Fl. 90,000,000
France	74,000,000	51,000,000
Germany	358,000,000	136,000,000
Neth. Indies	91,000,000	101,000,000
U.K.	118,000,000	226,000,000
U.S.A.	146,000,000	42,000,000

The principal imports in 1939 were textiles, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cereals and flour, timber and wood, coal and coke, mineral oil, seeds, manure and hides and skins. The chief exports in 1939 were textiles, cheese, and butter.

2 G*

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague, Pop. (Jan. 1, 1939), 495,518.

CAPITAL, Amsterdam, pop. (1939), 793,526; other large towns are Rotterdam, pop. 612,372; Utrecht 163,559, Groningen 120,015, Haarlem 137,576, Eindhoven 111,179, Tilburg 95,000, Nijmegen 94,000, Enschede 90,000, Arnhem 89,000, Leyden 77,000, Hilversum 72,000, Apeldoorn 71,000, Maastricht 68,000, Schiedam 63,000, Dordrecht 62,000, Leeuwarden 55,000, Delft 51,000, Breda 51,000, Heerlen 51,000, Amersfoort 48,000, Velsen 47,000, Helder 37,000, Vlaardingen 31,000 and Flushing 23,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Hooge Westeinde 12, The Hague.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Neville Maltby Bland, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (May 6, 1942) £2,800
Counsellor (Commercial), R. V. Laming, C.B.E.
Asst. to do, C. E. Emerson.
Archivists, H. W. Speck, M.B.E.; Miss E. H. Fulcher, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Netherlands West Indies:—

Curacao—Consul, E. T. Lambert.

" Vice-Consuls, B. L. Maduro; D. W. T. Smithies.

Aruba—Vice-Consul, F. V. H. Berry.

" Pro-Consul, A. L. Eves.

Surinam—Consul, E. T. Lambert (resides at Curacao).

Paramaribo—Vice-Consul, H. A. W. Benz.

Transit from London to The Hague 8 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

The Dependencies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declared their adherence to the cause of the Allies and were not affected by the German occupation of the Low Countries. The Netherlands Government and the Netherlands East Indies declared war on Japan on Dec. 13, 1941. Java and other Dependencies were for some time in hostile Japanese occupation, but the Colonial fleet, under most valiant leadership, played an important part in the war in the Pacific, in combination with the Allies, as one of the ABCD Powers (American, British, Chinese, Dutch) in the Far East.

L. Netherlands' East Indies:—

"Netherlands' India" comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Riuw-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karim, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riuw"), the islands of Banks and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of New Guinea, part of Timor Island, and the islands of Bah and Lombok, with a total area of 730,000 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 53,000,000. The administrative capital is Batavia (pop. about 260,000). Mount Wilhelmina in New Guinea is the highest point in Oceania.

Java and Madura (51,000 sq. miles, pop. 1939, 40,000,000) furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, rubber, and other products for exportation. Certain parts of the "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject

to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1929) a colonial army of 1,293 officers and 37,000 men. The colonial revenue for 1939, was estimated at Fl.578,435,000, and the expenditure at Fl.621,761,000: the debt of Netherlands India at Jan. 1, 1938) was—Consolidated Fl. 1,313,000,000; Floating Fl.38,000,000. The trade of Netherlands India was valued in 1940 at Fl.434,000,000 for imports and at Fl.620,000,000 for exports, the value of rubber exported being Fl.135,000,000 (Fl.17,500,000). The trade with Great Britain in 1938 was £3,984,000 (exports to Great Britain) and (1941) £7,589,000 (imports from Gt. Britain). *Lieutenant-Governor of Netherlands India*, Dr. H. J. van Mook (1944).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS' E. INDIES, *London Office*, Cecil Chambers, 86 Strand, W.C.2.

II. Netherlands' West Indies:—

"Nederlandsch West-Indie" comprise the mainland colony of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Colony of Curacao (Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Dutch Guiana is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population (1934) of 164,085; area of Curacao, 436 sq. miles, population (1934), 79,395. Bauxite is an important export. The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop. 52,000); the capital of Curacao is Willemstad (pop. 21,000); of Aruba, Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of St. Eustatius, Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom. *Governor of Curacao*, Dr. P. A. Kasteel (1942).

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President (1939-1947). General Anastasio Somoza born Feb. 1, 1895; installed Jan. 1, 1937; re-elected for period March 30, 1939 to May 1, 1947. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Señor Dr. Don Mariano Arguello Vargas.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consulate, 15 Union Court, E.C.2.

Secretary in Charge, Herbert C. Cock.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'—15° N. lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (1941) of about 1,000,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest of pure Spanish descent, and Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution came into operation on March 22, 1939. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 15 members (together with the Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 55 members.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, rubber (tender, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, rice, beans, coconuts, gold and silver. The length of the railway is 842 miles.

of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Until the advent of aircraft the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but T.A.C.A. Airways now have a bi-weekly service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1940 there were 4 daily newspapers published at Managua. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There are Universities at Managua, León and Granada.

FINANCE.

	1944-45.
Estimated revenue.....	C\$54,100,000
Estimated expenditure.....	54,100,000
External debt (June 30, 1944).....	27,800,000
Internal debt (June 30, 1944).....	1,800,000

Official Exchange Cordobas 5 = U.S. \$1.

London rate (Sept. 1943), C\$20.45 = £1.

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports.....	C\$6,800,000	C\$13,500,000
Exports.....	5,500,000	7,600,000

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports; the chief exports are coffee, bananas and gold.

CAPITAL, Managua. Population (1942) 120,000; Matagalpa, 46,000; León, 48,000; Granada, 35,000; Corinto, 18,000; Bluefields, 8,000. Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. (resident at Guatemala), Rees J. Fowler (1945).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Managua—Chargé d'Affaires and Consul, J. R. M. Leake.

" *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Thompson.

" *Pro-Consul*, J. H. Thompson.

Bluefields—*Vice-Consul*, Frank C. Fleming.

Corinto—*Vice-Consul*, A. W. Griffith.

León—*Vice-Consul*, Frank A. May.

Distance 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (born Nov. 26, 1869; died Nov. 20, 1938), daughter of King Edward VII. *Heir-Apparent*, H.R.H. the Crown Prince Olav, b. July 2, 1903; married March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 28, 1902), having issue, Harald, Hereditary Prince, b. Feb. 21, 1937.

CABINET

(Sworn in Nov 1 1945)

Prime Minister Hr Einar Gerhardsen b 1897
 Foreign Affairs Hr Trygve Lie
 Defence, Hr Jens Hauge
 Justice Hr O C Gundersen
 Finance, Hr Erik Brofoss
 Social Affairs Dr Arven Oftedal
 Supply and Recruitment Hr Oscar Torp
 Agriculture Hr Kristian Fjeld
 Education and Religion Hr Kaare Fostervold
 Commerce Hr Lars Evensen
 Labour Hr Nils Langhelle

All Ministers are from the Labour Party

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
 10 Palace Green, W 8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Erik Andreas Colban
 Counsellor I Smith Killard
 1st Secretary J M Finn-Grønn
 and Secs, I Melhuus V Paus
 Military Attache, Maj-Gen O S Strugstad,
 CBE
 Asst do, Lt-Col H O Haneborg-Hansen.
 Special Attache, Lt-Col N R Petersen
 Naval Attache, Capt J E Jacobsen OBE.
 Asst do, Lieut-Com R K Andersen
 Air Attache, Lt-Col Adolf Byarne Oen, OBE
 Asst do Lt-Col B F Motzfeldt
 Financial Counsellor Chr Brnch
 Commercial do, J A Melander
 Consulate-General 26-27 King Street, EC 2
 Consul-General G Conrad.

Norway, a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark and from Nov 4 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, occupying Oslo and other places of importance. The government refused to submit, and with the assistance of Allied forces, the Norwegian navy and air force, with a hastily mobilised army, offered armed resistance until the Allies evacuated Norway, June 10, 1940. After the unconditional surrender of Germany (May 8, 1945) the Quisling, or traitor, government fled the country and the Norwegian government returned to Oslo from its temporary refuge in London. The King and the Royal Family landed at Oslo from Great Britain on June 7 1945.

Norway is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 244,556 sq miles with a population (1940) of 2,937,000. In 1940 there were 47,873 births (16.3 per 1,000 inhabitants), 31,493 deaths (10.7 per 1,000) and 27,816 marriages (9.4 per 1,000), the infant mortality rate (1939) was 37 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-fourth part of the country, forests cover

nearly one-fourth, the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry manufactures fisheries and shipping. Agriculture and forestry give employment to 30 per cent. of the population. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power estimated at 9,200,000 kw of which 14 per cent are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country. The Norwegian merchant fleet has been modernized and ranks fourth among the mercantile fleets of the world.

Government—Under the constitution of May 17, 1904, there is a bicameral legislature (*Storting*) of 150 members of whom one quarter form the Upper Chamber (*Lagting*) and the remainder the Lower Chamber (*Odelting*) in which all legislation arises.

Defence—In October 1943, there were forces of the three arms operating from Great Britain. The Navy consists of 25 warships and about 30 auxiliary vessels, with 600 officers and 4,600 petty officers and ratings. The Air Force has two fighter and two coastal command squadrons.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance, before the invasion was high. Secondary schools are provided by the State by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1939 by 4,229 students.

Language and Literature—Norse is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland of Svalbard, and of (Danish) Faroe (sheep islands). Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed at the time of the Reformation but modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Vergeland (1805-1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1910) the dramatist, journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833-1908) novelist Knut Hamsun (born 1859) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (born 1882), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1940 there were over 100 daily newspapers in the country, of which 9 were published at Oslo, 7 at Bergen, 6 at Trondheim and 4 at Alesund.

Communications—The total length of railways open in 1938 was 3,998 km, of which 160 km were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1938 was 59,924 km (State, 38,988) with 1,224,300 km of wire (State, 866,600). The mercantile marine, Jan 1, 1939, consisted of 4,308 vessels of 4,756,400 gross tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1937 to about 750,000,000 kroner.

FINANCE

	1940-41 Kroner.
Ordinary Revenue (Budget)	696,600,000
Extraordinary do	120,700,000
Ordinary Expenditure (do)	714,600,000
Extraordinary do	111,700,000
Internal debt (June 30, 1939)	1,528,000,000
External debt (do)	596,400,000
Norwegian Krone (100 Ore) 19 00 = £1 sterling.	
Rate of Exchange (1939) 27 6 to 19 19 = £1	

TRADE.

	1940. Kiløer.	1941. Kroner.
Total imports	710,000,000	888,000,000
Total exports	442,000,000	446,000,000

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), silver fox furs, pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, stone, calcium, carbide, aluminium ferro-alloys, nitrate of lime, zinc, nickel, cyanide, &c.

CAPITAL, Ψ Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1937), 275,084. Other towns are Ψ Bergen (106,622), Ψ Trondheim (1930) 54,458, Ψ Stavanger (1930) 46,780, Ψ Drammen 25,000, Ψ Kristiansund 19,000, Ψ Alesund 18,000, Ψ Haugesund 17,000, Ψ Skein 16,000, Ψ Kristiansund 15,000, Ψ Fredrikstad 14,000, Ψ Sarpsborg 12,000, Ψ Tonsberg 12,000, Ψ Horten 11,000, Ψ Larvik 10,500, Ψ Arendal 10,000, Ψ Halden (formerly Fredrikshald) 10,000, and Ψ Tromsø 10,000.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Lawrence Collier, K.C.M.G. (May 13, 1942) £2,800

SVALBARD.

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island.)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74° - 82° N. lat. and between 10° - 35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stord Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. The principal mineral is coal. In 1938 the coal output was 526,516 tons. The wintering force in 1938-39, was 2,316 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1939-40) kroner 254,050
do. expenditure (1939-40) 254,050

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour is 1 to 3 days; from Al derden 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° $49'$ - 71° $9'$ N. lat. and 7° $53'$ $9'$ $5'$ W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

BI LAND.

Norwegian Antarctic.

BOUVET ISLAND (54° $26'$ S. lat. and 3° $24'$ E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° $50'$ S. lat. and 90° $35'$ W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° $30'$ to 68° $40'$ S. lat. and 24° $15'$ to 33° $30'$ E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMÁN. See Arabia.

PANAMA.

(República de Panamá.)

President, Señor Don Enrique A. Jimenez, assumed office, June 15, 1945.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

1 Palace Gate, W.8.

Minister in London (vacant).

Charge d'Affaires, Señor Don Eusebio A. Morales.

Panama on the Isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature meeting every two years and now consisting of 32 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (1940) 631,637 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one-half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years and there were about 70,000 children enrolled in 1943-44. There are 11 secondary schools and technical and commercial colleges. The national university, established in 1935, had an enrolment of 1,700 students in 1943-44.

FINANCE.

1944.

Budget Revenue	Balboas 27,200,000
Budget Expenditure	26,300,000
External Debt (June 30, 1944)	16,200,000
Internal Debt (June 30, 1944)	2,200,000

The monetary unit is the Balboa (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports	\$37,900,000	\$40,300,000
Exports	2,300,000	2,000,000

The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, coconuts, and hides.

Language and Literature.—The language spoken is Spanish. In 1940 there were 5 daily newspapers published in the capital.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1940), 133,346. Colon (1940) 49,000.

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at La Guardia on the island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 194 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Exposition Grounds, Panama.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Stanley Gordon Irving, C.M.G. (1943) (also to Costa Rica) £3,250
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. H. Pitt, M.V.O.
Asst. Naval Attachés, Capt. E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R.N.; Com. (E.) L. E. Rebbeck, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. K. Mackessack.
Air Attachés, Air Commodore D. L. Blackford, R.A.F.; Wing Comdr. H. G. D. Devey, R.A.F.
Press Attaché (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), P. H. Barker Benfield.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Consul (with rank of 1st Secretary)
William Kingsley Smith.
Vice-Consul, S. P. House.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
Colon—Vice-Consul, F. C. Mason.
Pro-Consul, G. B. James.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE.

(Stato Città Vaticana.)

Sovereign Pontiff (261st), His Holiness Pope Pius XII. (Eugenio Pacelli), born in Rome, March 2, 1876, elected Pope (in succession to Pius XI.) March 2, 1939.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846-1878) the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comara, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognised the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power.

LIST OF POPES FROM 1591.

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Innocent IX.	Facchinetti	1591
Clement VIII.	Aldobrandini	1592
Leo XI.	Mudici	1605
Paul V.	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV.	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII.	Berberini	1623
Innocent X.	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII.	Chigi	1655
Clement IX.	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X.	Altieri	1670
Innocent XI.	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII.	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII.	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI.	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII.	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724
Clement XII.	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI.	Brachi	1775
Pius VII.	Charamonti	1800
Leo XII.	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI.	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878
Pius X.	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV.	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI.	Ratti	1922
Pius XII.	Pacelli	1939

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Palazzo del Drago Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, K.C.M.G. (1935) £3,600
1st Secretary, P. Leigh Smith, M.C.
Registrar, Miss E. K. Tindall.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1943-48), Señor Dr. Don Higinio Morinigo, assumed office, Sept. 6, 1940, on death of President Estigarribia; elected President, Feb. 14, 1943.
Interior, Colonel Amancio Pampliega.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Horacio Chiriani.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Minister in London (vacant).
Acting Consul-General in London (ad interim), Miss May Stork, 51 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.

An inland State of South America, situated between 20°-60° S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population estimated in Dec. 31, 1942, at 1,072,000 (with a further 50,000 in the Chaco, including 8,000 Indians).

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1864 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being

involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cora*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men.

Congress consists of one chamber containing one member for each 25,000 inhabitants. The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war in Sept., 1932, but an armistice was signed with Bolivia June 12, 1935. The *Chaco* is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Production.—Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, the extensive plains being naturally suited both for pasture and tillage. Agricultural methods are primitive, the chief products being *yerba maté* (native tea), tobacco, cotton, oranges, grape fruit, sugar, rice, peanuts and maize. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asunción to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 5½ hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days).

Defence.—There is a small permanent military force of about 3,000 all ranks. Four river craft patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—Most of the inhabitants are bi-lingual, speaking Guaraní (the language of the extinct tribe of Indian inhabitants at the time of the Spanish occupation) and Spanish. In 1940 there were 6 daily newspapers published at Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 2,000 students in 1944.

FINANCE.

1944.

Guaranies	20,600,000
Debt (Oct. 31, 1944)	25,500,000
Gold	\$3,250,000
	2,500,000

Paraguay proposed to resume payment of interest on the External Sterling Debt (3% Loans of 1886-96, and 1915) as from Jan. 1, 1943.

The Paraguayan debt due to Brazil under the peace treaty of Asunción (1872) was cancelled by a decree of the Brazilian President, May 5, 1943.

Currency.—From November 4, 1943, a new currency unit (*Guaraní*, plural *Guaranies*) symbolised by a crossed G, replaced the *Peso Fuerte* at the rate of 1 *Guaraní* = 100 *Pesos*, and 1 75 *Guaranies* = 1 Gold *Peso*.

TRADE.

1942.

1943.

Imports....	Gold \$17,200,000	Gold \$21,100,000
Exports.....	16,500,000	20,200,000

The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, cotton goods, tobacco, and vehicles. The chief articles of export are quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, hides, timber, *yerba maté*, tobacco, oranges and petit grain oil.

CAPITAL. Ψ Asunción. Pop. (1942), 120,000; other centres being Villarrica 36,000, Itá 31,000, Capiatá 20,000, Carapegua 18,000, Concepción 15,000, and Ψ Encarnación 13,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Avenida Colombia 1215, Asunción.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul, N. O. W. Steward.

Military Attaché, Col. R. E. M. Russell, C.V.O.,

C.B.E., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore A. A. Walsler, M.C.,

D.F.C., R.A.F.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Asunción—*Vice-Consul*, A. B. S. Gloyne.

ANGLO-PARAGUAYAN CENTRE, Presidente Franco 215, ASUNCIÓN—*Director*, G. Pendle.

*PERSIA.

(Kechavré Shahinshahiye Iran.)

Shahinshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlavi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of the King of Egypt and has issue a daughter born 1940.

CABINET.

(Formed June 12, 1945.)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Mohsen Sadr.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Sepahbodi.

Justice, Kamal Hedayat.

Finance, Mahmoud Bader.

Industry and Commerce, A. Golchayan.

Minister without Portfolio, Mustafa Adl.

War, E. Zand.

Health, Said Malek.

Agriculture, Dr. Nakhai.

Communications, Nader Arasth.

Education, Gh. Rahnama.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

26 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Chancery of the Embassy and Consulate, 50 Kensington Court, W.8.

* The name of the Kingdom is Iran, but owing to usage "Persia" comes more easily to foreigners.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh (24 iii '44).
Counsellor, Hossain Ghods.
and Secretaries, Kazem Nia-mir; Mahmoud Foroughi.
Press Attaché, A. H. Hamzavi.
Air Attaché, Col. Assadollah Bayandor.
Attaches, Mahmoud Sheyda; F. Adamyat; E. Kazemi.
1st Secretary (Honorary), Dr. Seyyed Fakhroddin Shadman.
Financial Counsellor (Honorary), Fathollah Noury-Esfandiary.
Commercial Attaché (Honorary), Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.

Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1939 at over 15,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. Railways have been constructed since 1927, and caravans and pack-animals are now being superseded by motor transport of passengers and goods on all main roads.

The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shapur, on the Persian Gulf, was officially inaugurated by H.I.M. the Shah on Aug. 26, 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years work, being approximately £30,000,000; the line runs through the Capital and opens up the fertile province of Mazandaran. The branch line from Garm Sar towards Meshed has been completed up to Damghan, 363 kilometres from Tehran. The extension from Tehran to Tabriz has been completed up to Zandjan, 315 kilometres from Tehran. In the southern section there are seven tunnels through the Zagros range, the longest exceeding 2½ miles. There is a railroad from Tabriz to Julfa and a branch line from Ahwaz to Khorramshah was opened in 1942.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902, the output in 1939 being 78,200,000 barrels (of 42 gallons) and in 1940 78,600,000 barrels. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry); shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced, and several cotton spinning mills and sugar factories have recently been installed as well as a jute factory, a cement factory, a modern silk spinning and weaving mill and an up-to-date tobacco and cigarette factory and various other industrial concerns (at Tehran). There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Muhammadans, but there are many adherents of Bahaism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. Persia now possesses modern Civil and Penal Codes.

Persia was ruled for many years by Shahs of the Kajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, which set up a Legislature of a houses,

a Senate of 60 Members (half nominated, half elected) and a Constituent Assembly of 136 Members, elected for 2 years. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Jahan (under the regency of Nasir-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H. Reza Khan the authority of the Government was re-established over almost the whole country. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Kajar Dynasty, Shah Sultan Ahmed, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan Pahlavi, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly. The Shah took the oath on Dec. 15 and was publicly proclaimed, and was crowned on April 25, 1926.

Owing to Nazi penetration the Shah and many of the government officials showed a leaning towards the Axis powers and after Germany's invasion of U.S.S.R. in 1941 counter measures were taken by joint British-Soviet forces, leading to the expulsion of Nazi agents.

Under the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance with Persia (Jan. 29, 1942), the independence and territorial integrity of Persia are guaranteed by Gt. Britain and U.S.S.R. On Sept. 9, 1943, Persia declared war on the Axis powers.

On Sept. 16, 1941, Shah Reza Pahlavi abdicated and left Tehran, after nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. Negotiations with the Constituent Assembly led to the accession of the Crown Prince as a constitutional ruler. Reza Pahlavi died July 26, 1944.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 10 Divisions (*Ustans*) comprising 49 Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—Persia possesses an army, well equipped on modern lines, of approximately 200,000 all ranks and a small fleet in the Persian Gulf. The Gendarmerie is being reorganized under an adviser from the U.S.A. The Persian Air Force has about 150 machines, mainly of British manufacture.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education is compulsory and free. There are over 5,000 schools, with 300,000 pupils, in addition to American, French, Russian, Iraqi and Jewish schools, including a French school for girls only. There is a university at Tehran.

On October 12, 1942, Persia adopted a new Standard Time 3½ hours in advance of Greenwich Time.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some outlying districts formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue, the written language having a Semitic origin with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansur, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafez (died A.D. 1389) and Mohammad bin Khawandshah, bin Mahmud, commonly called Mirkhond (1433-1498), author of a universal history. In 1940 there were 12 daily papers in Persia, of which 7 (4 Persian and 3 French) were published at Tehran.

FINANCE.

1944-45.

Administrative revenue.....	<i>Rials</i> 3,960,000,000
Commercial (do.)	6,370,000,000
Administrative expenditure...	4,570,000,000
Commercial (do.)	5,760,000,000
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1942) .	127,200,000,000

Administrative income and expenditure since 1932-33 are exclusive of the receipts and outgoing of undervillains under State management, the latter being embodied in a "Commercial Budget."

The *Rial* of 100 Dinars was tied to the U.S. Dollar from Dec. 21, 1939, and the official rate was fixed at *Rials* 17 = 1 U.S. 100 *Rials* = 1 *Pahlavi*. In May, 1942, the official rate was fixed at 128 *Rials* = £1.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, tobacco and cotton being the chief products. Viticulture is also important. Carpet weaving on hand looms is the principal industry. Minerals are said to abound and are believed to include coal, iron, copper, lead, nickel and cobalt. Non-metallic minerals include marble, borax and rock salt. There are turquoise mines at Nishapur. The petroleum production for the 12 months ended March 21, 1943, was: motor spirit, 1,560,000 metric tons; kerosene, 816,000 metric tons; heavy oils, 6,161,000 metric tons.

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports ... <i>Rials</i>	2,394,000,000	<i>Rials</i> 2,247,000,000
Exports ... "	4,053,000,000	" 4,414,000,000

The leading imports into Persia are cotton fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, and industrial machinery; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, opium, gum, fruits, cotton and rice. All foreign trade was in Feb., 1937, declared to be a State monopoly, and restrictions on imports and on exchange transactions were imposed; the control on foreign exchange transactions was removed in 1933 but was reimposed March 1, 1939.

British commercial interests in Persia exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India, the Dominions, &c.) and Persia amounting to about 56 per cent. of the total trade of the country (1938-9), inclusive of oil exports and of non-dutiable imports.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1940) 521,246, scene of historic meeting between President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Mr. Churchill (December, 1943). Other large towns are Tabriz (213,542), Isfahan (205,000), Meshed (176,000), Shiraz (130,000), Resht (122,000), Kerman (90,000), Hamadan (100,000), Yazd (55,000), Bushire (20,000), Bandar Abbas (10,000), Lingah, Khorramshahr (22,000), and Bandar Shapur.

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Tehran.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Walter Sinclair Howland Roberts, C.M.G., M.C. (1945) £4,700
Counsellor, Lt.-Col. E. H. Gastrell (*local rank*),
1st Secretaries, J. S. Somers-Cocks (*acting*); A. W. Davis.

2nd Secretary, A. R. H. Kellas.

Oriental Secretary (with rank of 1st Secretary), H. R. D. Gybon-Monypenny, O.B.E.
Assistant do. (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), J. A. Grant.

2nd Sec. (Commercial), K. E. Mackenzie.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. W. A. K. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. D. Pybus;

Lt.-Col. W. H. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché Air Commodore Hon. W. L.

Rumman, A.F.C., R.A.F.

Public Relations Officer, Miss A. K. S. Lambton, O.B.T.

Physician, D. S. Davies, O.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Archivist, L. E. Watkins.

Chief Officer, E. C. Gamble, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Tehran—Consul, H. G. Jakins.

" *Vice-Consuls*, K. J. Simpson; F. H. Gamble.

Ahwaz—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. E. W. Fletcher.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. A. F. Gethin.

Bandar Abbas—Consul, T. E. Rogers.

Bushire—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Geoffrey

Prior, K.C.I.E., I.A.

" *Consuls*, Capt. J. B. Howes, M.B.E.; R. G.

Daubeny; Capt. P. J. Keen (*acting*).

" *Vice-Consuls*, Maj. J. J. Rooney; C. R.

Latimer; Capt. W. G. Baw.

Isfahan—Consul (*local rank*), C. A. Gault.

" *Vice-Consuls*, E. M. Sykes, Maj. J. R.

Hobbins.

Kerman—Consul, Maj. V. W. D. Willoughby.

" *Vice-Consul*, Maj. W. M. T. Magan.

Kermanshah—Consul, A. S. Calvert, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consuls*, A. J. Edden; W. H. B.

Houghton.

Hamadan—Vice-Consul, Squadron Leader J. E.

D'Aeth, R.A.F.

Khorramshahr and Abadan Reach—Consul, Major

A. C. Stewart, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul* (vacant).

" *Pro-Consul*, J. Talwar.

Meshed—Consul-General, C. P. Shrine, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consuls*, Capt. M. P. O'C. Tandy;

R. M. Hadowy; C. W. Hart, M.B.E.

Zabul—Vice-Consul, Capt. M. G. Dixon.

" *Pro-Consul*, Khan Bahadur Abdul Haiy

Elhashmi, M.B.E.

Zahidan—Consul, Lt.-Col. D. R. Smith.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. D. H. Harrison.

Shiraz—Consul, A. J. Gardener.

" *Vice-Consuls*, B. C. MacDermot; R.

Jackson.

" *Pro-Consul*, Khan Bahadur Wazirzadeh

Abdul Abad Khan.

Tabriz—Consul-General (vacant).

" *Vice-Consul*, J. W. Wall.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative in Persia, C. P. Owen. The British Council, 683 Ferdowsi Avenue, Teheran.

There are British Institutes at Teheran and Isfahan.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE at Khorramshahr.

Transit from London to Tehran, in *Peace Time* 6½-7 days by rail via U.S.S.R.; 7½ days by rail via Istanbul and Nisibin (and on by car); 28 days by sea to Beirut (and on by car); 2½ days by air to Bagdad (and on by car).

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1945-1952), Dr. José Luis Bustamante y Rivero, born 1894; elected June 10, 1945; assumed office July 28, 1945.

Cabinet (July 28, 1945).

President of the Council and Minister of Government

and Police, Señor Don Rafael Belaúnde.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Javier Correa Elias.

Justice and Labour, Dr. Luis Alayza Paz Soldán.

War, General Oscar N. Torres.

Finance and Trade, Señor Don Rómulo Ferrero.

Public Works, Señor Don Enrique Gongora.
Marine, Rear-Adm. José R. Alzamora.
Education, Dr. Jorge Basadre.
Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Oscar Trelles.
Air, General Carlos A. Gilardi.
Agriculture, Señor Don Enrique Basombrio.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

52 Sloane St., S.W.1.

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Minister Plenipotentiary (and Chargé d'affaires ad interim), Señor Don Fernando Berchemeyer.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Miguel Grau-Price.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Carlos Mackehenie.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Manuel Contrán Galdo.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Jose Hernandez de Aguero.

Attaché, Señor Don Narciso de la Colina.

Military Attaché, General Don Jorge Vargas.

Naval Attaché, Commander Don Alfredo Sousa.

Air Attaché, Wing Commander Don Manuel P. Garcia.

Consulate-General, London (52 Sloane Street, S.W.1), *Consul-General*, Señor Don Carlos Mackehenie.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor Don Juño Fernandez Dávila.

There are Consulates at *Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull, Birmingham, Sheffield, Southampton and Belfast*.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $2^{\circ}31'22''$ and $19^{\circ}13'$ S. latitude and between 69° and $81^{\circ}19'$ W. longitude. The territory between $7^{\circ}47'$ S. and $19^{\circ}13'$ S. was occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882. In 1929 the Province of Tacna was returned to Peru, Chile retaining the Province of Arica. The area of the Republic (1932) was 428,626 square miles, and the population enumerated at the Census of 1940 (the first since 1876) was 7,023,111; boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942) with Ecuador increased the area by about 50,000 sq. miles and the population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1943) at 7,396,000. In 1943 there were 176,431 births, 96,751 deaths and 20,261 marriages.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824, established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1929, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, each renewable as to one third part, by lot, every two years.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest peak being *Aconcagua*, in Chile (22,976 feet); the highest points in the Peruvian sector are *Huascaran* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Ausangate* (20,235 feet), *Arequipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Anajashua* (18,020 feet), *Pichupichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Mitigs* (17,583 feet).

There are four distinct regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region

of perpetual snow; and *Montana*, the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren, mountains section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising.

Agriculture and stock raising, the latter increased of late years through the acclimatization and crossing of the zebu, are the principal industries, employing over 80 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops are maize (the staple food of the Indian population), cotton, sugar, wheat, rice and potatoes. Plantations have been made of rubber, quinine, and tea. There are vast reserves of various kinds of timber in the Amazonian country, which also produces wild rubber.

In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and efforts are now being made to extend similar benefits to the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state.

Andean Highway.—The completion in 1944 of the trunk road from the Pacific port of Callao, via Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera.

Minerals valued (1942) at sales 375,000,000 included petroleum and its derivatives, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, vanadium (of which Peru is the largest producer in the world, with an output of 1016 tons in 1942) and antimony. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (120,000 tons in 1941 season).

The total length of the railways open (1937) was about 3,000 miles, of which 1,195 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers Ucayali (see *Andean Highway*, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca and the (Bolivian) River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in Iquitos and other places in the interior. The coast district is served by a national company and by the Chile-U.S.A. route *la Peru*.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, 3 destroyers and 4 submarines. There is a military aerodrome at Las Palmas (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancon.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14, with about 500,000 pupils at the 6,000 schools in 1943. Secondary education is provided at 50 State schools with 5 year courses from 12 to 17 and at over 100 institutions conducted by Religious Orders. There are also rural agri-

cultural schools for Indians. The University of San Marco at Lima, founded in 1551, had about 2,300 students in 1943. The Catholic University, also at Lima, had over 1,000 students, and there are smaller Universities at Arequipa, Trujillo and Cuzco.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but the bulk of the nation is composed of Incas whose language (Quichua) is still spoken in the Sierra. Of the remaining non-Spanish races the majority are *mestizos* (half-breeds) speaking various Indian dialects. Before the arrival of Pizarro the Incas had attained a high state of culture, which survived four centuries of Spanish oppression, ending with the Declaration of Independence (July 28, 1821). Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879-1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1940 there were 30 daily Peruvian newspapers and many monthly and weekly magazines and reviews of the first rank. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marco in Lima.

FINANCE.

	1945.
Public revenue (estimated).....	Soles 446,500,000
Public expenditure (do.).....	446,500,000
Internal Debt (June 30, 1944):—	
Consolidated.....	226,000,000
Floating.....	470,000,000
External Debt (June 30, 1944) ..	608,000,000
Soles stabilized May, 1937, at 28 U.S. cents;	
Rate of Exchange (1941-43), 26·16 Soles=£1.	

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total imports.....	\$332,900,000	\$449,400,000
Total exports.....	479,900,000	454,500,000

The principal imports in 1942 were food-stuffs (\$47,000,000), machinery and vehicles (\$62,000,000), textile goods (\$47,000,000), oil and paints (\$29,000,000), and chemical products (\$36,000,000). The chief exports in 1942 were cotton (\$53,000,000), copper bars (\$82,000,000), petroleum (\$115,000,000) and sugar (\$113,000,000).

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1940—with suburbs) 522,897; other large towns are Ψ Callao (80,000), Arequipa (75,000), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas, (40,000), Ψ Iquitos (40,000), Ψ Chiclayo (35,000), Ψ Trujillo (30,000), Ψ Ica (25,000), Ψ Tambo de Mora or Ψ Chinchua (20,000), Ψ Huacho (20,000), Ψ San Miguel de Piura (19,000), Ψ Tacna (18,000) and Ψ Mollendo (16,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Walter St. Clair Howland Roberts, C.M.G., M.C. (1945).
Commercial Secretary (local rank), G. E. Selle, M.B.E.
Commercial Secretaries (local rank), T. P. Kavanagh; W. E. Coates.
Commercial Secretary, Grade II (local rank), J. L. ...

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. E. Kennard Davis, R.E.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. N. R. Dobree.

Press Attaché, G. Paul.

Archivist, Horace F. A. Gates, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Consul (with rank of 1st Secretary), C. A. G. de J. Meade.

Vice-Consuls, H. F. A. Gates (with local rank of 2nd Sec.); P. M. Johnston; R. M. J. Gordon; C. W. Redshaw.

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, W. G. Southworth.

Callao—Vice-Consul, C. B. G. Wilson.

Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.

Pro-Consul, T. G. Parsons.

Mollendo—Vice-Cons., Cecil John Bowes.

Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.

Pro-Consul, A. Foster.

Pisco—Vice-Consul, B. Balshaw.

Talara—Vice-Consul, S. G. D. K. Jones.

BRITISH PERUVIAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, 391 Giron Ucayll (San Pedro), Lima—Director, C. J. Musgrave.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Casilla 1913, Edificio Royal 402, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York & Colon, 21-27 days; *via* Liverpool & Colon, 19-26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. Wladyslaw Rakaczewicz.

CABINET OF NATIONAL UNITY.

(Formed June 28, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Edward Osuška-Morawski, Socialist.
1st Deputy Prime Minister, Wladyslaw Gomulka, Communist.

and Deputy do., and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant Party.

National Defence, Marshal Michal Rola-Zymierski, Non-party.

Foreign Affairs, Wincenty Rzymowski, Democrat.

Public Administration, Dr. Wladyslaw Kiernik, Peasant Party.

Public Security, Stanislaw Radkiewicz, Communist.

Finance, Konstanty Dombrowski, Socialist.

Industry, Hilary Minc, Communist.

Reconstruction, Prof. Michal Kaczorowski, Socialist.

Supply and Trade, Dr. Jerzy Sztachelski, Communist.

Shipping and Foreign Trade, Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski, Communist.

Communications, Jan Rabanowski, Non-party.

Posts and Telegraphs, Wladyslaw Thugutt, Peasant Party.

Justice, Henryk Swintonkowski, Socialist.

Labour and Social Welfare, Jan Stanczyk, Socialist.

Public Health, Dr. Franciszek Litwin, Peasant Party.

Education, Dr. Czeslaw Wycich, Peasant Party.

Culture and Arts, Wladyslaw Kowalski, Peasant Party.

Information, Stefan Matuszewski, Socialist.

Forestry, Stanislaw Tkaczew, Communist.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

47 Portland Place, W.1.

[Langham 2652-3]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Monsieur Henryk Strasburger.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Wladyslaw Kulski.

2nd Counsellor, M. Jozef Zaranski.

1st Secretaries, M. Jozef Weytko; M. Micha Budny.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Bronislaw Reguiski. Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Jan Emisarski; Major Janusz Sekowski; Lieut. Konstanty Scheunert.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore Bohdan Josef Kwiecinski, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Captain Tadeusz Stoklasa, O.B.E. Asst. Naval Attaché, Commander Stanislaw Lasocki.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Zygmunt Meringer. Financial Counsellor, M. Wacław Mohl.

Special Attaches, M. Jozef Rucinski; M. Stanislaw Dembinski.

Attaché, M. Jozef Tysza.

Consulate-General, London, 63, Portland Place, W.1. Consul-General, Dr. K. Poznański.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guaranteed the independence of the Republic, which was reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This State extended in the year 1772 over an area of about 286,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. To this was added in 1938 about 420 sq. miles (pop. 242,000) ceded by Czechoslovakia, chiefly in Cieszyn Silesia. The area of the Republic in 1939 was about 150,572 sq. miles, with a population of about 34,756,000 (of whom in 1932 22,208,076, or 69 per cent., were Poles, and 9,944,860, or 30 per cent., other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but there are a considerable number of Protestants and about 3,000,000 Jews.

In 1938 there were 849,873 births (24.6 per 1,000 inhabitants), 479,602 deaths (13.9 per 1,000) and 278,713 marriages (8.1 per 1,000). In 1938 infant mortality was 140 per 1,000 live births.

In March, 1939, France and Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland to preserve the integrity of Polish territory, and the invasion of the country by Germany on Sept. 1, 1939, precipitated war with the guarantors. On Sept. 17, 1939, armed forces of the U.S.S.R. invaded Eastern Poland, and on Sept. 21, 1939, Germany and Russia declared in a joint manifesto that the Republic of Poland had ceased to exist, and its territories were divided into Eastern (U.S.S.R.) and Western (German) districts. Poland has thus suffered a fourth partition. The first, under the Treaty of St. Petersburg, Feb. 17, 1772 (Russia, Prussia and Austria), the second, under the Treaty of Grodno, Sept. 23, 1793 (Russia and Prussia); the third, by the final act of the Congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815 (when Poland was divided between Prussia, Austria and Russia, except for a Congress Kingdom under the protection of the Tsar of Russia and the small Republic of Cracow). In Sept., 1831, this Congress Kingdom was annexed by Russia and on Nov. 6, 1848, the Republic of Cracow was annexed by Austria, and Poland ceased to exist as a separate State until re-formed under the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919). In the fourth partition, under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (Sept. 21, 1939), the Government of Germany and the U.S.S.R. established a demarcation line between the German and Soviet armies, passing along the River Pissa up to its confluence with the River Narew, then along the Narew up to its confluence with the River Bug, then along the Bug up to its confluence with the River Vistula, then along the Vistula up to the mouth of the River San, and then along the San up to its source. Under this fourth partition

the U.S.S.R. received 77,000 sq. miles, with 13,000,000 inhabitants, and Germany 73,000 sq. miles, with 22,000,000 inhabitants.

On July 18, 1942, after Germany's invasion of U.S.S.R., it was officially stated that the Soviet Union stood for the freedom and independence of Poland to the same degree as for the freedom and independence of Czechoslovakia and all countries occupied by Hitlerite Germany.

On April 21, 1945, a 20 year treaty "of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war co-operation" between the Soviet Union and Poland was signed in the Kremlin at Moscow by Marshal Stalin and M. Osóbka-Morawski, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Polish (Lublin) Provisional Government.

The new frontiers of Poland will be finally determined by the Council of the United Nations, but some changes have already taken shape, as foreshadowed at the Teheran Conference (Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1943), in compensation for territories occupied by U.S.S.R. east of the Curzon Line. The southern boundary is not affected, except that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia); the northern boundary is the Baltic Sea, from West of Königsberg (former capital of East Prussia) to east of Swinemünde in Pomerania; and the western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse.

On Feb. 9, 1942, a Presidential Decree appointed a National Council for Poland of 31 members and the first session was opened in London on Feb. 25, 1942.

POLISH ARMED FORCES.—At the outbreak of war in 1939 the Polish Army was the sixth largest among those of the United Nations. Between the date of their arrival in Great Britain after the collapse of France, Polish airmen operated with the Fighter Command of the Royal Air Force, taking part in many raids over enemy occupied territory and sharing in the victory in the Battle of France. Polish units fighting with the Royal Navy have also taken their full share of risks and successes.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Polish is a western slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), Nobel Prizewinner for Literature in 1905, Boleslaw Prus (1847-1923), and Stanislaw Reymont (1868-1925), Nobel Prizewinner in 1924. In 1939 there were 70 daily newspapers published in Poland, 21 of them at Warsaw.

FINANCE		1939-40
Estimated revenue	..... Zlotys	2,523,000,000
Estimated expenditure	.....	2,533,000,000
Internal Debt (March 31, 1939):—		
Consolidated	.....	2,462,000,000
Floating	.....	356,000,000
External Debt (March 31, 1939)	.....	2,490,000,000

TRADE OF POLAND AND DANCIG, 1938	
Total Imports	..... Zlotys 1,300,000,000
Total Exports	..... 1,185,000,000
During the Nazi occupation the fixed exchange equivalent was 1 Zloty = 0.50 Reichsmark.	

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 18, Nowy Świat, Warsaw.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency Victor Frederick William Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G. (1945).

*Counsellor, F. Savery, C.B.E.**1st Secretary, Hon. Robert Maurice Hankey.*

WARSAW, on the Vistula, pop. (1939), 1,289,000, the Capital of the Polish Republic. Other large towns are *Breslau (615,000); Lodz (672,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; *Poznań (415,000); Poznań (272,000); Kłakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of medieval Poland (259,000); Wilno (209,000); Bydgoszcz (141,000); Katowice (134,000); Cześćcowa (138,000); Sosnowiec (130,000); Lublin (122,000); *Gdynia (120,000); *Gierwiz (118,000); Chorzów (110,000); Białystok (107,000), and *Beuthen (101,000).

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President of the Republic, General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, G.C.B., born Nov. 24, 1869; assumed office March 25, 1928; re-elected, for a fifth term, 1942.

CABINET.

(Sept. 5, 1944.)

*Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr.**Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.**Finance, Dr. J. P. Costa Leite Lumbrales.**War, Colonel Fernando Santos Costa.**Interior, Colonel Julio Botelho Moniz.**Justice, Dr. Manuel Cavaleiro Ferreira.**Marine, Commander Americo Tomaz.**Public Works, Senhor Canela de Abreu.**Colonies, Dr. Marcelino Caetano.**Education, Dr. Caeiro da Mata.**National Economy, Dr. Luiz Supico Pinto.*

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

*Offices of the Embassy, 203 Sloane St., S.W.1.**Ambassador in London, His Excellency The Duke of Palmella.**Counsellor, Senhor Antonio de Faria.**and Secretary, Senhor Henrique Caldeira Queiroz.**3rd Secretary, Senhor Antonio Potter.**Commercial Counsellor, Senhor Vasco da Cunha.**Military Attaché, Col. Artur Mendes de Magalhães.**Consulate-General, 8, Strathearn Place, W.2.**Consul-General, Senhor Vasco Pereira da Cunha.*

Portugal lies between 36° 58'—42° 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 11' 48"—9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and north by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (June 30, 1943) of 7,954,000. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic. Population (June 30, 1941): Azores 284,755; Madeira 249,771.

In 1943 there were 197,396 births (24.8 per 1,000 inhabitants), 121,525 deaths (15.3 per 1,000) and

58,144 marriages (7.3 per 1,000). The infant mortality rate was 133 per 1,000 live births.

From the close of the eleventh century until the year 1200 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove the *King and Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. Under the Constitution of 1933 the President is elected for seven years by direct vote of the electors. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 90 members elected by direct vote of the electors. In practice the candidates are exclusively those put forward by the Government party. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial and other "corporations" (Organisations of employers and employees), to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decree-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

The chief agricultural products of continental Portugal are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known universally as "port" is shipped from Oporto.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry. Sardine fisheries are of importance, and hides and wool are included in the exports.

The mineral products are principally wolfram, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron pyrites, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity is in demand. The manufactures consist of silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware, goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The mercantile marine (1941) numbered 790 vessels with a tonnage of 232,600. Railways 2,230 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1941.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is officers 4,673 (active list), 1,054 (reserve); other ranks about 35,000. On mobilisation, practically all fit men under 45 would be called to the colours. The navy consists of 731 officers and 5,677 ratings, manning a total of 40 destroyers, sloops, submarines and gunboats, of which 5 destroyers, 6 sloops, and 3 submarines are of modern construction. The total number of Service aeroplanes is about 100.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development

* Ex-King Manoel, of the House of Braganza, was born Nov. 15, 1889, and succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Feb. 1, 1908; died at Fulwell Park, Twickenham, Middlesex, July 2, 1932.

† Occupied towns (formerly German) as shown on p. 947.

in the *Lusiads* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camoës) born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are 18 daily newspapers, of which 9 are published at Lisbon.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and about 50 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. A ten-year plan (1941-50) to decrease illiteracy includes the provision of 8,240 additional primary schools at a cost of about £5,000,000. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycées, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1292) and Oporto (1292).

FINANCE. 1945.

Revenue (Budget).....	Escudos 3,983,000,000
Expenditure (do.).....	3,982,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1943):—	
Consolidated.....	7,898,000,000
Floating.....	Nil
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1943)	863,000,000
Escudo (of 100 Centavos) = 24. 110 00 = £1.	
Gold coins of 500 escudos (half dubrao = £5) and 1,000 escudos (dubrao = £10) were introduced in 1942.	
Exchange Rate (since 1941) 100.00 escudos = £1.	

TRADE.

	1942. Escudos.	1943. Escudos.
Imports.....	2,477,000,000	3,323,000,000
Exports.....	3,939,000,000	4,035,000,000

The exports consist to the extent of 25 per cent. of wine (in normal years), others being wolfram, cork, sardines, resin and turpentine. The imports are cotton goods, coal, dried fish, wheat and sugar.

CAPITAL, Ψ Lisbon. Population (1940), 705,000. (A new airport for Lisbon, at Sacavem, with 4 concrete runways, each of 1 kilometre, was opened on October 18, 1942.) Ψ Oporto 263,000; Ψ Setúbal 47,000; Coimbra 27,000; Évora 22,000.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador's Residence—Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. Chancery Offices, Rua Sao Domingos à Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Owen St. Clair O'Malley, K.C.M.G. (1945).

Counsellor (with local rank of Minister), H. J. Ashley Clarke.

1st Secretaries, I. A. D. Wilson-Young (acting); M. Cheke (local rank).

2nd Secretary, J. N. O. Curle.

1st Secretary (Commercial), T. G. A. Muntz.

Financial and Administrative Adviser, Sir S. C. Wyatt.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. C. Bradley, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attachés, Lt.-Comdr. K. M. Graham, R.N.V.R.; Lieut. F. B. Stilwell, R.N.V.R.; Lieut. D. R. Meiklejohn, R.N.V.R.

Military Attaché, Brigadier A. R. Barter.

Asst. Military Attachés, Maj. J. G. Beevor; Lt.-Col. C. J. Charles; Lt.-Col. A. R. Barter; Major H. L. Cocks.

Air Attaché, Wing Comm. R. A. Wellington, R.A.F.

Asst. Air Attachés, Fl.-Lt. W. H. M. Aldridge, R.A.F.; Fl.-Lt. G. V. F. Stow, R.A.F.

Press Attaché, S. A. Lockhart.

Archivist, G. B. Taylor, V.R.E.

Asst. Archivists, Miss C. G. Holt; W. C. Brayne; C. D. Smith.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Lisbon—Consul-General, S. H. Gudgeon, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, C. G. Harris; C. Broughton, M.B.E.; W. B. Mitchell; J. E. P. Leslie; W. M. Powell.

" Pro-Consul, W. H. A. Gilman; J. H. M. Hart.

Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.

Portimão—Vice-Consul, J. F. Colbeck.

Praia (Cape Verde)—A. J. B. da Silva.

St. Vincent (Cape Verde)—Consul, Capt. J. L. Sands, M.B.E., R.N.

" Pro-Consul, R. I. Canby.

Setúbal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.

" Pro-Consul, G. P. Fryxell.

Villa Real de Santo Antonio—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.

Beira—Consul, C. N. Ezard, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, J. K. Blackwell; H. J. Dorcy.

Mozambique—Vice-Consul, E. P. Turk.

Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, L. A. H. Parish.

" Vice-Consuls, C. H. Miles; H. E. Bacarissas (acting).

Ponta Delgada (Azores)—Consuls, A. Gooden; R. T. Hayes.

Angra do Heroísmo—Consular Agent, H. R. Pearce.

Horta—Vice-Consul, F. E. Brinjes.

Loanda—Consul-General (local rank), V. V. Cusden, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, S. H. G. Head.

Lobito—Vice-Consul, A. E. Williams.

Sao Thomé—Vice-Consul, E. A. Davis.

Lourenço Marques—Consul-General, F. J. Patron, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, L. A. Scopes; D. Bluelock; M. C. Adams.

Macao (China)—Consul, J. P. Reeves (local rank).

" Vice-Consul, F. J. Gellion.

Nova Goa (India)—Consul, Major M. O. A. Baig, M.B.E.

Marmagao—Vice-Consul, R. B. Lavers.

Oporto—Consul, C. G. Kemball.

" Vice-Consuls, Henry W. Coverley; H. D. Coverley; H. Bullock, M.B.E. (acting).

Portuguese Guinea (under superintendence of H.M. Consul-General, Lisbon).

Bissau—Vice-Consul, J. A. Graham.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative in Portugal, 5, George West, O.B.E., The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There is a British Institute also at Oporto.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 6 Rua dos Clerigos, Oporto, and 13a Rua de Junha, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES.

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of Portugal. Gt. Britain obtained permission for the United Nations to establish bases in the Azores by treaty with Portugal (October 16, 1943). The Madeiras are a group of islands in the

Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 324 square miles, with a population of 249,711 (1940). Ψ Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 31,352; Ponta do Sol (6,190). Machico (8,619).

The Azores are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 284,755 (1940). Ψ Angra, in Terceira, the capital of the group, had a population of 10,642 in 1930; Ψ Ponta Delgada (18,022), where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for refuelling shipping, and Ψ Horta (7,643).

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consists of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antao, Sao Vicente, Santa Luzia, Sao Nicolao, Boa Vista and Sal) and Leeward (Maio, Sao Thiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,526 square miles and a population (Census of 1940) of 181,286. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1943) Escudos 20,000,000; imports (1942) Escudos 69,000,000; exports, Escudos 20,000,000; shipping entries (1940) 3,170,610 tons. Capital, Ψ Praia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mendello, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SAO THOMÉ AND PRINCÍPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1941), 60,490). Estimated (1943) revenue and expenditure Escudos 11,600,000; imports (1942) Escudos 20,000,000, exports, Escudos 50,000,000; shipping entries (1942) 80 vessels (263,000 tons). Capital, Ψ Sao Thome (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of Sao Thomé.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Portuguese Guinea) has an area of about 502,000 square miles and a population of about 4,400,000. Angola, area 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,738,000, with present capital Ψ St. Paul de Loanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Estimated revenue and expenditure (1943) *Angolares 323,700,000; imports (1942) *Angolares 228,000,000; exports, Angolares 480,000,000. Shipping entries (1936) 5,330,087 tons. A new port is projected for Loanda, to accommodate ships of 23 ft. draught. Portuguese Guinea, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1940) 351,000 (capital Ψ Bolama, population 4,000) estimated revenue and expenditure (1943) Escudos 38,000,000; imports (1942) Escudos 71,000,000, exports Escudos 56,000,000; shipping entries (1941), 65,000 tons.

A transcontinental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

Representative of The British Council in Portuguese West Africa, C. Sanders, Secretary of the Anglo-Portuguese Club, Loanda.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala administered by the Mozambique Company under a charter expired in 1941, has a total area of 297,657

*Angolar (of 100 Centavos or 20 Macutas)

square miles, with a population of 5,081,266. Capital, Ψ Lourenco Marques (48,000). Estimated revenue and expenditure (1943) Escudos 577,000,000; imports (1942), Escudos 568,000,000; exports, Escudos 339,000,000; shipping entries (1942), 2,423,000 tons.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,636 square miles, with a population of 600,000, and includes Ψ Goa, Ψ Damaun, and Ψ Diu. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1943) Escudos 58,000,000; imports (1940) Escudos 105,000,000; exports, Escudos 2,000,000; shipping entries (1940), 700,000 tons.

Ψ MACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population of 157,175. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1943), Escudos 41,300,000 (the local currency is the pataca, 10 = £1); imports (1936), £983,258; exports, £571,061; shipping entries (1938), 3,117,000 tons.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population of 474,363. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1943) Escudos 9,500,000; imports (1940) Escudos 4,000,000; exports, Escudos 4,200,000; shipping entries (1939), 100,000 tons. Capital, Ψ Dilly, pop. 7,000. Timor was invaded by Japanese and Portugal protested against their barbarous treatment of the inhabitants.

ROUMANIA.

(România.)

King, Mihai (Michael), G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921; succeeded to the throne on the death of his grandfather (King Ferdinand), 1927; abdicated (in favour of his father Carol), June 8, 1930; resumed throne (on abdication of King Carol), Sept. 6, 1940.

CABINET.

(March 6, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Dr. Petre Groza.

Vice-do, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Gheorghe Tatarescu.

Justice, M. Lucretiu Patrascanu.

Finance, M. Dumitru Alimaneanu.

Interior, M. Teohari Georgescu.

Industry and Commerce, M. Petre Bejan.

Mines and Oil Industry, M. Tudor Ionescu.

Social Welfare, Prof. Gheorghe Nicolau.

Labour, M. Lotar Radacanu.

Education, M. Stefan Voitec.

Arts, Prof. Mihail Ralea.

Works and Railways, M. George Gheorghiu-Dej.

Agriculture, M. Romulus Zaroni.

Information, Prof. Petre Constantinescu-Iasi.

Defence, Gen. Vasiliu Rascanu.

Health, Prof. Dumitru Bagdazar.

Co-operatives, M. Anton Alexandrescu.

Religious Denominations, Rev. Constantin Burducea.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

[Roumanian interests in the United Kingdom are in charge of the Swedish Legation (Special Division), 1 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.]

Roumania is a kingdom of South-Eastern Europe formerly the classical Dacia and Scythia Pontica, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866

and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Roumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (*Dobruja*) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Roumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War; the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) was estimated at 123,000 sq. miles in 1939, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 increased to 19,033,363 (1935 census); estimated at 19,933,802, July 1, 1939. *Insula Serpilor* (Isle of Serpents) in the Black Sea, ceded by Turkey in 1878, carries a lighthouse maintained by the Danube Commission; area about 50 acres, with about 8 inhabitants.

The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added Bessarabia (April 9, 1918), the Bukovina (Nov. 28, 1918), Transylvania, The Banat and Crisana-Mamurash (Dec. 1, 1918), these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 1920. In 1940, however, Roumania was forced to restore some of the added territory.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobruja (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

In 1940, Hungary made persistent demands for the cession of the greater part of Transylvania, and on Aug. 30, 1940, it was announced that pressure from the Axis Powers had forced Roumania to cede about two-thirds of Transylvania to Hungary. The territory thus ceded has an area of about 16,000 sq. miles. The population involved numbered about 3,000,000.

In 1941 the Antonescu Government permitted the passage of Nazi armed forces into Roumanian territory, and before the end of the year a general German occupation was carried out. After the German attack on U.S.S.R. Roumanian armed forces were sent into the conflict under German direction.

The victorious advance of the Soviet Armies reached Roumania in August, 1944, and on August 23, terms of peace were granted by U.S.S.R. Roumania declared war on Germany on Aug. 25.

By the terms of the armistice of Sept. 12, 1944, between the Allies and Roumania the cessions of territory to U.S.S.R. were confirmed, but the Vienna award concession of Transylvania to Hungary was cancelled. The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,934 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 22,000,000. In 1942 there were 411,389 births (24.4 per 1,000 population), 327,828 deaths (19.5 per 1,000) and 138,140 marriages (8.2 per 1,000). The infant mortality rate was 183 per 1,000 live births.

GOVERNMENT.—Before the upheavals of 1939-40 the government was that of a Constitutional Monarchy, with a bi-cameral legislature consisting of a Senate of 56 members, of which half the

members are nominated by the Government and half are elected for 9 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Camera Deputatilor*) of 385 members, elected for 6 years by universal suffrage. The executive was entrusted to a council of ministers.

During the unrest following the *Second Vienna Award* (Aug. 30, 1940), King Carol appointed General Ion Antonescu, President of the Council of Ministers, with dictatorial powers. On Sept. 6, 1940, King Carol abdicated, and King Mihai was proclaimed, but his efforts to stem the pro-Axis current were unavailing and he left the country.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Roumanian is a romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folk-lore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. Modern literature has been encouraged by a national society. In 1940 there were 36 daily newspapers, of which 23 were published in Bucharest. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 14,900 primary schools with 1,451,800 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Iassy, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1937 there were 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

FINANCE		1944-45.
Estimated revenue	Lei	271,760,000,000
Estimated expenditure		271,760,000,000
Debt (March 31, 1944):—		
Internal		57,977,000,000
External		45,315,000,000
Total		103,292,000,000

The Roumanian *Lei* (of 100 *Bani*) at par of exchange = 81.26 *Lei* = £1 sterling. In 1939 the rate was 540 to 660 *Lei* = £1.

TRADE.

Imports (1943)	Lei 11,183,000,000
Exports (1941)	15,942,000,000
1938. 1939.	
Imports from U.K.	£1,400,008 £1,840,553
Exports to U.K.	3,837,960 4,841,489

The imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metal; the exports consist principally (in peace time) of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle.

CAPITAL. Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza (ficed from Nazi occupation, Aug. 31, 1944), population (1939) 648,162. Other towns are Jassy (204,523), Ψ Calatz (102,106), Timisoara (90,340), Ψ Braila (68,987), Arad (77,000), Ploesti (77,000), Ψ Constantza (62,000), Craiova (56,000), Ψ Ismail (27,000), Ψ Tulcea (26,000), Ψ Giurgiu (25,000), Ψ Turnu-Severn (22,000), Ψ Cetatea-Alba (21,000), Ψ Turnu-Magulele (11,000), and Ψ Sulinia (8,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3.

British Political Representative, J. H. Le Rougetal, M.C.

1st Secretary, J. A. M. Marjoribanks (*actg.*).

and Secretaries (local rank), C. F. S. Buckley; J. R. Wright.

Archivist and Accountant, W. G. Dobson.

Clinical Officer, J. A. MacLeod.

SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

President, Señor Don Miguel Tomas Molina, assumed office, Nov., 1944.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Samuel Jorge Dawson, 19 Helena Court, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1942) at 1,829,826. It is divided into 14 Departments.

In 1943 there were 71,554 births (38.1 per 1,000 inhabitants), 38,366 deaths (20.4 per 1,000) and 6,156 marriages. Infant mortality was (1943) 120 per 1,000 live births.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The government is based upon a written constitution adopted in Jan., 1939. The President is elected for 6 years by direct vote. There is a single chamber National Assembly of 42 members, elected annually, and a Council of Ministers appointed by and responsible to the President.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300 feet). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the most recent being that of

1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons; after a lapse of some years it was revived in 1935. In the lower altitudes towards the east sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Two new lines were opened in 1927, one from the capital to Santa Lucia, a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley; the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapan to Santa Lucia. A new line from Santa Lucia to Zacapa (in Guatemala) was opened to traffic in 1930 and affords continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Barrios. During 1924-26 the re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923. The Pan-American Airways maintain regular services connecting San Salvador with the U.S. via Guatemala-Mexico-Brownsville, and connecting with Panama via Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

There are 202 post-offices and 257 telegraph offices. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1925 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. In 1940 there were 3 daily newspapers published at the capital.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free. There are secondary, commercial and technical schools with 2,400 pupils in 1943, and a national university at the capital with 600 students.

FINANCE.

Revenue (Budget)	29,200,000
Expenditure (do.)	29,200,000
External Funded Debt (April 30, 1943)	45,920,000
Funded Internal Debt (April 30, 1943)	52,100,000

TRADE.

	1942. Colonos.	1943. Colonos.
Imports	21,400,000	29,800,000
Exports	43,300,000	53,600,000
Imports from U.K. (1942 and 1943)	£95,000	£75,000
Par of Exchange 9.73 Colonos = £1; exchange (1943) 10.17 Colonos = £1.		

The principal exports are coffee (sometimes over 90 per cent. of total value), sisal, gold, sugar, indigo, balsam, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, chemical products, cement, petrol, thread.

CAPITAL, Ψ San Salvador. Pop. (1941) 110,253. Other towns are Santa Ana (90,618), San Miguel (48,643), San Vicente (31,362), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (35,587), Ahuachapan (33,652), Ψ La Concordia (26,000), Ψ Acajutla (21,000) and Ψ El Triunfo (18,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(7 Calle Poniente No. 61, San Salvador.)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, see Guatemala.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul (with rank of 1st Secretary), A. S. Fordham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul, A. S. Fordham.

" Vice-Consul, Sydney M. Stadler.

" Pro-Consul, F. D. Badgerow.

Cutuco—Vice-Consul, Capt. John E. Griffiths.

La Libertad—Vice-Consul, Capt. L. R. J. C. Dale, M.C.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO.

(Repubblica di San Marino.)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Consul-General, Grand-Uff. Melville A. Jamieson, 103 Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

Vice-Consul, Comm. Giovanni Sovrani.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity was respected by Italy, with which country it concluded (June 28, 1897) a treaty of *amicizia e buon vicinato*; a new treaty on similar lines was signed on March 31, 1939. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is 38 square miles, the population 15,545. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in A.D. 950, a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilisation and export of worked stone from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899. An electric railway runs from Rimini (55 minutes).

The revenue and expenditure 1939-40 balanced at 6,009,920 lire; there is no debt. The capital, San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General (vacant).

SAUDI ARABIA. See Arabia.

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia.

SIAM.

(Prades Thai.)

King, Ananda Mahidol, born Sept. 20, 1925; succeeded March 2, 1935.

Council of Regency, Prince Aditya; General Chao Phya Brijayendra Yodhin.

President of the State Council (Prime Minister), Minister of Defence and of Foreign Affairs, Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Tai "Land of Free Men," formerly known as Thailand (area 198,247 square miles; population, 1937, 14,464,489), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity was guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. Until the middle of 1932 the King was an absolute monarch, but in June, 1932, a successful *coup d'état* was carried out in the capital and the King invited to rule in future as a constitutional monarch. A temporary Constitution Act was promulgated on June 27, 1932, a modified version of which was later made permanent and signed by the King on December 10. The Constitution provides that the King, as head of the State, shall exercise legislative power by and with the consent of the People's Assembly, executive power through the State Council (the Ministers of State), and judicial power through the Courts duly established by law. The People's Assembly is composed of 156 members, half of whom are elected and half nominated; provision is also made whereby, after a period of years, all the members shall be elected by the people.

An armed rebellion, organised by a reactionary faction against the leaders of the new regime, occurred in October, 1933. On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok (afterwards known as the Prince of Sukhodaya; died May 30, 1941) abdicated and the present King was proclaimed, a Council of Regency being appointed to act during the King's minority.

Hostilities between Siam and French Indo-China in 1940-41 ended by Japanese mediation March 6, 1941. Under a Treaty of Peace (May 6, 1941) France ceded to Siam considerable tracts in Laos and Cambodia in return for a payment of 6,000,000 piastres in equal annual instalments.

Siam was invaded by Japan on Dec. 8, 1941, and after a mild resistance it was announced in Tokyo (Dec. 21) that a 10-year treaty for mutual assistance against Gt. Britain and her Allies had been signed by Japan and Siam.

Japan "presented" to Siam the Malay States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, but with the utter defeat of Japan Siam surrendered unconditionally and returned the annexed territories in Malaya and in Burma.

The country contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and about 1,300 Europeans and Americans.

The northern part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. About 30 per cent. of the sea-borne trade, which centred at Bangkok, was with the British Empire, and in the hands of British firms, or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. Norwegian shipping held the lead in tonnage, followed closely by British. The chief

products of the country are rice, teak, and tin. The area under rice is being enlarged by irrigation and by rail and road extensions, bringing the provinces into closer touch with the capital. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. Other products are rubber, coconuts, tobacco, cotton and pepper. Metalwork, especially *niello* (engraved silver with interstices filled with black metallic compound) is one of the principal industries. The forests are extensive and several British companies hold leases for the exploitation of teak in Northern Siam.

The live stock in 1938 included nearly 6,000,000 cattle, 5,500,000 buffaloes, 11,000 elephants and about 400,000 horses.

Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 2,000 miles of State-owned railways are open for traffic (1940). Railways from Bangkok run to Varindr (357 miles N.E.), Chiangmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Aranya Prades (159 miles E.) and Padang Besar (618 miles S.); there are branch lines to Khonkaen (N.E.), Kantang (S.W.), and Sungai Golok (S.E.), totalling a farther 309 miles. At Padang Besar and Sungai Golok junction is effected with the F.M.S. West and East Coast systems respectively. The Khonkaen branch line has been extended to Nong Kai and a further extension to Nakorn Panom on the French frontier is nearing completion. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. An extensive programme of new road construction was planned before the war. On Sept. 30, 1939, there were about 920 miles of State highways. There are internal air lines with a total length of 1,227 miles, services being maintained between Bangkok—Puket, Pitsanuloke—Meh Sod, Chiangmai—Mehsarieng, Kohkaen—Nakorn Panom and Khonkaen—Wiengchan. There are 5,230 miles of telegraph lines.

Language and Literature.—Siamese is a monosyllabic-toned language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family.

Religion and Education.—The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 13½ millions in 1937, with about 630,000 Muhammadans and 70,000 Christians. There are 428 Government schools and 9,270 schools of all kinds, attended by 1,104,395 children. There are 2 Universities and 5 Training and Technical Colleges. In 1940 Siam adopted the Gregorian Calendar, the Buddhist year 2484 beginning on Jan. 1, 1942 (in place of April 1).

FINANCE.		1944.
Revenue	Baht	188,300,000
Expenditure		339,700,000
Internal debt (Sept. 30, 1941) ..		26,200,000
External debt (do.) ..		54,800,000

The Tical, or Baht (of 100 Satangs) exchanges at Ticals 11 = £1 sterling.

TRADE.		1939.	1940.
Total imports	Baht	124,100,000	157,500,000
Total exports		208,700,000	257,600,000
1938.			
Imports from U.K.	£1,209,951	£1,035,727	
Exports to U.K.	369,748	379,138	

1939-40 rice constituted 53 per cent., tin ore 14 per cent., rubber 14 per cent., and teak 5 per cent. of the exports; while hides and marine products are also exported. The chief imports are cotton, textiles, metal manufactures, foodstuffs, machinery, oil fuel, tobacco, vehicles and

CAPITAL, Ψ Bangkok (pop. 1937, 684,994), in the delta of the Menam river is the commercial capital; Saraburi, an inland town about 110 miles from Bangkok, is the political capital. Other centres are Ayuthia (300,000) and Ψ Bhuket (33,000).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bangkok.)

(Withdrawn.)

SPAIN.

(Estado Español.)

Head of the Spanish State, General Don Francisco Franco Behamonde, born Dec. 4, 1892, assumed office, Aug. 9, 1939.

CABINET.

(July 30, 1945.)

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Alberto Martín Artajo.

Interior, Señor Don Blas Perez Gonzalez.

Army, General Don Fidel Davila.

Navy, Admiral Don Francisco Regalado.

Air, General Don Eduardo Gonzalez Galarza.

Justice, Señor Don Ramundo Fernandez Cuesta.

Finance, Señor Don Joaquin Benjumea Burin.

Industry and Commerce, Señor Don Antonio Suances.

Agriculture, Señor Don Carlos Rein.

Labour, Señor Don Jose Giron de Velasco.

Education, Señor Don José Ibañeta Martin.

Public Works, General Don Jose Maria Fernandez Landreana.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Don Domingo de Las Barceñas.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor of Embassy, Marquis of Santa Cruz.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel Vitorro Somoza.

and Secretaries, Doña Margarita Salaverria de Arguelles; Señor Don Ramon Garcia Treilles; Señor Don Juan de Tornos Espeñus.

Air Attaché, Colonel Don Carlos Sartorius, Marques de Marfio.

Assistant Air Attaché, Major Don Ultano Kindelan.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Gonzalo Peña Muñoz.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major Don Luis Garcia Rollan.

Naval Attaché, Commander Don Mariano Urzaiz, Duke of Luna.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Santiago Arguelles y Armada.

Assistant Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Gabriel Lafont Sanchez.

Press Attaché, Señor Don Jose Brugada Wood.

A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 20' W. long, bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 7,217 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the

Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, with an estimated population, on July 1, 1943, of 26,491,166—134 to the square mile. In 1943 there were 602,982 births (22.8 per 1,000 inhabitants), 348,718 deaths (13.2 per 1,000) and 173,768 marriages (6.6 per 1,000). Infant mortality was 99 per 1,000 live births.

The interior of the Iberian peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz (the Phoenician Gades) has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and *Hispania* was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. In 1944 a Hispano-Roman burial ground, consisting of more than 300 tombs with urns and utensils of the second and third centuries B.C., was excavated in the village of Vedolay, near Murcia.

Government.—After the union of Aragon and Castile in the last quarter of the 15th century, Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-75). Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on June 28; the Assembly met on July 14 and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, and in December a Presidential Election was held. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*), and with the approval of the *Cortes* Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic. The Basque Provinces (Alava, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya) formed the *País Vasco*, and the Catalan Provinces (Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Tarragona) formed the *Generalidad de Cataluña*, with seat of administration at Barcelona.

In 1936 a General Election resulted in favour of the Coalition of the Left, with a majority of 57 over the Right and Centre Parties. President Zamora resigned in April and on May 10 Don Manuel Azaña, the *Popular Front* Leader, was elected to succeed him.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Behamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Totali-

tarian-Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the *Popular Front* Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganisation of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State*.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstitution of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (March, 1943) of 438 members (*Procuradores*), 13 Ministers, 103 National Counsellors of the *Falange*, 122 Presidents of the State Council and of the Civil and Military Courts, Representatives of the national syndicates, 102 Mayors of Provincial Capitals and of Ceuta and Melilla, 12 Rectors of Universities, 6 Presidents of the Royal Academies, and 7 representatives of the Institutes of Civil Engineers, Lawyers, Doctors, Chemists, Veterinarians and Architects.

On June 16, 1945, General Franco stated that preparations were being made to hold nation-wide municipal elections and that he was planning to hold provincial and national elections thereafter, but a decree issued in Madrid on Oct. 4, 1945, announced that the municipal and provincial elections would be postponed to the spring of 1946 and that only one-third of the members would be elected, the other two-thirds being nominated by the government.

[In Sept. 1945 a *Republican Government of Spain*, with a Cabinet under Señor José Giral, was formed by refugees from *Falangist* Spain resident in Mexico.]

Production.—Although Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead, its mineral resources are only partially exploited. In 1943 the coal production was 9,592,000 metric tons, and of iron pyrites 881,000 metric tons (against 2,727,000 metric tons in 1938). The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The production of oranges in 1942-43 was about 500,000 metric tons (less than half the normal yield in pre-civil war days). The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry, and ten wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante.

The live stock in 1940 included about 3,000,000 cattle, 600,000 horses, 900,000 asses, 1,200,000 mules, 25,000,000 sheep, 6,000,000 goats and 5,500,000 swine.

The fishing industry, mainly sardines, tunny and cod, is of importance and there were over 1,600 canning factories in 1942.

The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen goods, paper of all kinds and cork.

Communications.—In 1940 there were 10,500 miles of railway open. The sea-going mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1942, consisted of 1,030 vessels of 1,200,000 gross tons.

Defence.—Army—Spain is divided into 8 Military Regions (each the headquarters of an Army Corps) and 2 Independent Commands (Balearics and Canaries). The 8 Army Corps comprise a

total of 19 Infantry Divisions. In addition, there is an independent Cavalry Division. Two further Army Corps, one of 3 Divisions (Ceuta) and one of 2 (Melilla) are based in the Protectorates.

The Navy consists of 6 cruisers, 13 flotilla-leaders, 7 (old) destroyers, 4 mine-layers, 4 gun-boats, 6 torpedo-boats and 5 submarines, with some auxiliary craft.

An independent *Air Force* was formed in 1939. It is divided into 5 Air Regions and 3 Oversea Commands, with a total of 27 Bomber, 24 Fighter and 13 Reconnaissance and Army Co-operation Squadrons.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, but the census of 1940 revealed illiterate figures of over 4½ million males and 5½ million females, about 42 per cent. of the total population. There are secondary schools in each province, but attendances are small. Training colleges have been set up for teachers in elementary schools. There are 12 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Madrid (1508), Granada (1526), Madrid (New foundation, 1836), Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Catalan is a dialect in Provençal Spain and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the richest in the world, the outstanding writings of its golden age being those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has twice been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904) and I. Benavente (1922). In 1940 there were 71 daily newspapers in the country, 6 being published at Madrid, 5 at Barcelona, 4 at Seville, 3 at Bilbao and 3 at San Sebastian.

FINANCE.

Pesetas.

Revenue (Budget, 1945).....	10,544,000,000
Expenditure (Budget, 1945).....	13,149,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1943):—	
Internal.....	34,030,000,000
External.....	917,000,000

The Spanish *Peseta* (of 100 *Centesimos*) has a nominal value of 9½d. In 1943 the Bank of Exchange clearing rate was 40 50 *Pesetas*=£1 sterling. The *peseta-oro* had an exchange value in 1939 of 25.22=£1 sterling.

TRADE.

	1942. Gold Pesetas.	1943. Gold Pesetas.
Imports.....	604,000,000	908,000,000
Exports.....	629,000,000	877,000,000

The principal imports are cotton, jute, silk, cereals, dried pulses, potatoes, sugar, coffee, tobacco, paper, cellulose, timber, nitrates, dyes, machinery, motor cars, and petrol. The principal exports are iron and wolfram ores, cork, hides, pig iron and steel, perfume essences, salt, fish, vegetables, citrus fruits and wines.

CAPITAL. Madrid. Population (Dec. 31, 1941) 1,175,722. Other large cities are *Barcelona* (1,250,000), *Valencia* (400,000), *Seville* (233,000), *Malaga* (204,000), *Saragossa* (190,000), *Murcia*

(166,000), *Bilbao* (176,000), *Granada* (125,000), *Cordoba* (118,000), *Valladolid* (116,000), *Coruña* (104,000), *San Sebastian* (104,000), *Santander* (102,000), *Cartagena* (100,000), *Alicante* (97,000), *Cádiz* (88,000), *Oviedo* (83,000), *Almería* (80,000), *Gijón* (80,000), *Salamanca* (72,000), *Jerez* (72,000), *Vigo* (66,000), *Pamplona* (62,000), *Burgos* (61,000), *Huelva* (56,000) and *Badajoz* (56,000).

FLAG: Three equal horizontal bands (red,* yellow, and red.)

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Victor Alexander Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1945) £8,100
Counsellor, R. J. Bowker, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, C. Bramwell.

and Secretary, Hon. H. A. A. Hankey.

3rd Secretary, R. G. Ferrier.

1st Secretary (Commercial), J. Walker, M.B.E.

and Secretary (Commercial), A. R. Bruce.

Financial Adviser (with local rank of 1st Sec.), K. S. Weston.

Honorary Attaché, D. F. Muirhead.

Press Attaché, T. F. Burns.

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. H. Scott, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. S. A. Gomez-Beare, R.N.V.R.

Military Attaché, Brigadier W. W. T. Torr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major A. Lubbock, R.A.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. C. Vincer, R.A.F.

Asst. Air Attaché, Flight-Lt. O. M. Armstrong, R.A.F.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-General, H. L. Farquhar, C.M.G., M.C.

„ Consuls, Mcl. E. Vibert; F. Butler (local rank).

„ Vice-Consuls, J. W. Whitty, M.B.E.; B. J. Robinson; P. H. Dorchy; J. G. Whitfield, M.B.E.; G. D. Spinney; C. H. Henderson.

Alicante—Vice-Consul, F. E. Dalby (acting).

Palma (Balearic Isles)—Consul, W. I. Lake.

„ Vice-Consul, G. T. Seward, M.B.E.

Port Mahon (do.)—Vice-Consul, F. S. Robinson.

San Felix de Guxols—Vice-Consul, I. Boada (acting).

Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.

Bilbao—Consul, W. C. Graham, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consuls, G. H. Guyatt; A. S. Dean; L. Vallis; V. G. Pedrick.

„ Pro-Consuls, J. Eguila, M.B.E.; F. M. Ricketts.

Bourgos—Consul Agent, N. B. Bourne.

Pamplona—Vice-Consul, E. E. Montgomery.

San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, W. A. H. Goodman, O.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, Ernest Golding.

Santander—Vice-Consul, R. Croker.

Fernando Po (Spanish Guinea)—Consul-General, S. C. Lawrence.

„ Vice-Consuls, R. O. Tudor; H. J. D. Penhale.

Madrid—Consul (Monte Esquinza, 16, Madrid), J. R. M. Fell.

„ Vice-Consul, J. H. Milanes, M.V.O., O.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, F. O. Tofield.

Malaga—Consul, R. G. Goldie.

„ Vice-Consul, R. V. R. Lloyd.

Almería and Adra—Vice-Consul, J. Ronco.

- Cartagena—Vice-Consul, W. Leverkus, M.B.E.
 Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenport.
 Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.
 Seville—Consul-General, C. C. A. Lee.
 " Vice-Consul, E. G. H. Formby, M.B.E.;
 U. B. Walmsley.
 " Pro-Consul, P. Cairns.
 Algeciras—Vice-Consul, E. B. Cottrell, O.B.E.
 Cadix—Consul, K. J. Collic.
 " Pro-Consul, W. Drawneek.
 Huelva—Vice-Consul, Francis K. Haselden.
 " Pro-Consul, R. Sinclair.
 Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
 " Pro-Consul, Miss D. Spencer.
 La Linea—Vice-Consul, J. J. Russo, O.B.E. (acting).
 " Pro-Consul, A. Beatty.
 Tenerife—(Canary Islds.)—Consul, R. Ross, O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, E. L. Fox.
 Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, S. H. M.
 Head, M.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, T. Bates, O.B.E.
 Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid, M.B.E.
 Valencia—Consul, H. W. Reid-Brown.
 " Vice-Consul, R. H. Keith.
 " Pro-Consul, Arthur F. Baines.
 Alicante—Vice-Consul, F. E. Daby.
 Gandia—Vice-Consul, F. Romaguera.
 Vigo—Consul, G. L. Rogers, O.B.E., M.C.
 " Vice-Consul, A. S. Lindsay.
 " Pro-Consul, Vicente Guillen.
 Corunna—Consul, Henry Guyatt, O.B.E.
 " Pro-Consul, Henry J. Guyatt.
 Gijón—Vice-Consul, A. Lovelace, M.B.E.
 Ribadeo—Vice-Consul, W. Gray.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative of the British Council in Spain, Professor Walter Starkie, Litt.D., The British Institute, Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid. There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Rambla de los Estudios, 8, Barcelona (Branch, Avenida de José Antonio 31, Madrid); and Santa Catalina Mole, Puerto de la Luz, P.O. Box 72, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.
 Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

THE BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1941) of 420,000. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. (1941) 115,346. Ψ Mahon (Minorca) pop. (1940) 20,000.

THE CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population (1941) of 696,982. The Canary Islands form two provinces of Spain.—Las Palmas (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 1941, 123,691) in Gran Canaria, where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for re-fuelling shipping; and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Tenerife, Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz de Tenerife, pop. (1941) 73,120.

ISLA DE LOS FANANES or ILE DE LA CONFERENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the

Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Huguera bay. It is uninhabited.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

Ψ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 35,219.

Ψ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 50,170.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Poo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni (mainland). Fernando Poo lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Ψ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Poo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 170,000, of whom about 1,600 are whites.

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 3E. long.; population 1,470.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Ψ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara extend from N. of Cape Blanco to S. of Cape Ifni, exclusive of Wadi Draa (Treaty with France, Nov. 27, 1912) but including the Ifni enclave. The Colony includes Rio de Oro, La Agueria and Ifni, and lies approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. Total area about 100,000 sq. miles (including part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs), total population about 32,000. Capital, Ψ Villa Cisneros, pop. about 250.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain also exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (see "Morocco"), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish settlements:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name, includes six islands: population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or Peñon de Velez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

The Chafarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 620.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (r Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1939, £27,683,262). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 60 metres (196 ft. 10 in.), the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 10.36 metres (34 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 21 hours 31 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Commercial Directors, T. Harrison Hughes (Vice-President of the Company); Sir Alan G. Anderson, G.B.E.; Arthur Harold Bibby, D.S.O.; Sir Thomas Royden, Bt., C.H.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., Norman Young; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Graham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal in the 11-year period 1929-1939, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1929	6,274	33,466,014	57.2
1930	5,761	31,668,759	55.58
1931	5,366	30,027,966	55.36
1932	5,032	28,340,290	55.47
1933	5,423	30,676,672	54.55
1934	5,663	31,750,802	54.29
1935	5,992	32,810,068	47.96
1936	5,877	32,378,883	46.49
1937	6,635	36,491,332	47.28
1938	6,171	34,418,187	50.43
1939	5,777	29,573,394	51.43
1940	2,460	13,092,620	...

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr. (gold). In 1938, 1,625,612,100 fr. (paper), and in 1939, £17,852,340.

The rate of transit dues as from Dec. 15, 1938, is 5 shillings and 6d. (or 28 030 piastres) per ton for laden vessels, and 2 shillings and 10d. (or 12 015 piastres) per ton for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1939 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr. (gold) shares to 295 francs, 97 centimes and on the Actions de Jouissance to 268 francs 58 centimes.

The 6,171 vessels included in the total 1938 were grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels (laden)	3,050	15,417,517
Steamers	1,877	13,053,750
Ships and transports	153	698,677
Merchant vessels in ballast	1,091	5,248,243
	6,171	34,418,187

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; and 28,779,000 tons in 1938. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1939 are appended:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Net tons.
British	2,627	15,208,694
Italian	884	4,267,120
Netherlands	413	2,453,870
German	326	2,004,946
French	235	1,613,022
Norwegian	246	1,284,596
Greek	149	548,588
Japanese	78	537,797
Danish	93	486,018
United States	70	446,944
Swedish	41	221,957
U.S.S.R.	44	197,727
Yugoslavian	28	106,516
Panamanian	12	42,054
Egyptian	12	28,379
Spanish	4	23,975
Finnish	4	18,720
Hungarian	2	8,186
Lettonian	2	6,022
Portuguese	4	3,615
Philippine	1	2,310
Chinese	1	1,918
Palestinian	1	370

Totals 25,777 29,573,394

SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858; suc. December 8, 1907; married Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden (born August 7, 1862, died April 4, 1930) and has issue two sons.
Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920).
 (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889.
Children of the Heir Apparent (by 1st marriage), Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married Oct. 19, 1932, Princess Sibylle of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (and has issue Princess Margaretha, born Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Brigitta, born Jan. 19, 1937; Princess Désirée, born June 2, 1938; and Princess Christina, born Aug. 3, 1943); Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married May 24, 1935, Frederik, Crown Prince of Denmark and Iceland; Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912; Prince Carl Johan, born Oct. 31, 1916, married (morganatically) 1945.
 Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, second son of the King, was born June 17, 1884, married May 3, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia; marriage dissolved March 17, 1914.

CABINET.

(Formed July 31, 1945.)

Prime Minister, Per Albin Hansson.

Foreign Affairs, Östen Undén.

Justice, Herman Zetterberg.

Finance, Dr. Ernst Wigforss.

Interior, Gustav Möller.

Defence, Allan Vougt.

Communications, Torsten Nilsson.

Public Works and Instruction, Tage Erlander.

Commerce, Gunnar Myrdal.

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

Agriculture, Per Edvin Sköld.

National Economy, Axel Gjores.

Ministers without Portfolio, Nils Quensel; Gunnar Danielsson; Elje Mossberg; John Ericsson; Gunnar Strang.

SWEDISH LEGATION IN LONDON.

(27, Portland Place, W.1.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Bjorn G. Prytz.

Chancellors of Legation, C. C. Gisle; Nils E. Ihre.

1st Secretaries, Baron K. G. Lagerfelt; G. de Petersens.

2nd Secretary, G. Ryding.

Attaches, T. L. Finnmark; W. de Petersens; S. de Aminoff.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Baron C. R. H. W. von Essen.

Assistant Military Attaché, Captain G. A. A. Norinder.

Naval Attaché, Commodore J. E. Gester.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comm. Count C. F. B. Taube.

Air Attaché, Major F. R. Cervell.

Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.

Press Attaché, V. Hammarling.

Assistant Press Attaché, C. G. S. Edling.

Shipping Adviser, A. E. Samuelson.

Special Attaché, B. Westerberg.

1st Chancellor, G. Luthman (*Vice-Consul*).

Chaplain, Rev. C. D. Soderberg.

Consulate-General, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Consul-General, Nils E. Ihre.

1st Vice-Consul, G. de Petersens.

2nd Vice-Consul, K. A. Axelsson (*Vice-Consul*).

Chancellors, G. Westin; Lars G. Carlsson.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W.1.

Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe, and comprises 25 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,345 square miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1942, of 6,406,474 (5,180,535 males and 3,225,939 females). Of the 28,722 non-Swedish inhabitants (1939) 5,973 were Germans, 2,207 U.S.A., and 1,040 British. In 1943 there were 124,921 births (19.3 per 1,000 inhabitants), 65,799 deaths (10.1 per 1,000) and 61,589 marriages (9.5 per 1,000). In 1943 the infant mortality rate was 29 per 1,000 live births, the lowest rate recorded in that year for any country where infant mortality statistics are published.

Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments in later years) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Prince of Corvo and Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Forsta Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Malaren, and Hjälmaren. Nearly 35 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 304,000 being owners and 71,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface

of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1940 there were 18,690 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing over 400,000 men, 103,000 women and 15,000 girls under 18 years of age. The fishing industry landed catches valued at £1,365,000,000 in 1941.

Railroads 10,330 miles in length (of which 6,527 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1943; and 13,273 miles of telegraph (inclusive of 7,296 railroad telegraph), 128 control stations, and 1,837 railroad and 2,275 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 1,044,288 miles of telephone. The Mercantile Marine (July, 1943), consisted of a total of 2,077 ships of 1,363,746 gross tons.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, about 35,000 being trained annually; war strength about 500,000 equipped on modern lines and principally mechanised. The Navy consists of 5 cruisers, 7 coast defence ships, 24 destroyers, 27 submarines and some small craft. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The Air Force consists of about 400 fighters and general-purposes aeroplanes.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 97 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Teutonic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish, Norse and Finnish. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Upsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III (1746-1792) who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved worldwide reputations are Johan August Strindberg (1849-1912) dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940) who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (born 1859), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); and Erik A. Karlfeldt, Nobel Prize-winner in 1931. In 1940 there were 73 daily newspapers in the country, 8 being published at Stockholm, 6 at Göteborg, 4 at Malmö, 4 at Örebro and 3 at Norrköping.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free, illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: Upsala (founded 1477), Lund (founded 1668) and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

FINANCE.		1944-45.
Revenue (Budget).....	Kronor	3,636,300,000
Expenditure (Budget)....		4,865,900,000
Debt:—		
Consolidated Internal ..		8,350,000,000
Internal (Floating).....		2,569,000,000
Total debt.....		10,919,000,000

The Swedish *Krona* (of 100 *Ore*) exchange at par 18.159 *Krona* = £1 sterling. Since 1941 the exchange rate has been stable at 16.90 *Kr.* = £1.

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Imports . . .	Kr. 1,780,244,000	Kr. 1,814,000,000
Exports . . .	1,18,826,000	1,172,000,000

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, manures, skins, copper, and yarn. The chief articles of export are timber, wood, pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, pig iron and steel, matches, butter, and pork; exports of wood pulp and paper.

CAPITAL, Ψ Stockholm. Pop. (Jan. 1, 1943) 613,754. Other towns are Ψ Göteborg (285,846), Ψ Malmö (159,803), Ψ Norrköping (71,947), Ψ Hälsingborg (63,209), Örebro (56,307), Borås (49,409), Linköping (43,494), Eskilstuna (42,313), Västerås (40,797), Ψ Gävle (39,912), Uppsala (39,887), Jönköping (38,000), Ψ Karlskrona (31,489), Kalstad (30,119), Solna (29,286), Ψ Halmstad (28,928), Karlskoga (28,699), Lund (28,417), Ψ Kalmar (22,553), Kristianstad (22,119), Ψ Landskrona (21,531), Ψ Sundsvall (19,142), Trollhättan (18,548), Östersund (17,782) and Ψ Uddevalla (17,600).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary His Excellency Cecil Bertrand Jerram, C.M.G. (1945) £5,150
1st Secretary, G. P. Labouchere.
2nd Secretaries, G. L. Clutton; W. E. D. Massey, M.B.E.
Hon. Attaché, R. B. Turnbull.
Counsellor (Commercial) (Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm), H. L. Setchell, O.B.E.
2nd Sec. (Commercial), L. C. S. Barber, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. M. Denham, C.M.G., R.N.
Asst. do., Lieut. H. D. G. Harris, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. R. Sutton-Pratt, O.B.F.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. N. A. C. Croft; Lt.-Col. G. H. N. Larden; Maj. E. B. Butler; Maj. H. A. Nyberg.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. B. Maycock, O.B.E., R.A.F.
Asst. Air Attaché, Wing Comm. D. H. Fleet, R.A.F.; Squadron-Leader Sir R. W. Boord, Bt., R.A.F.; Squadron-Leader C. W. Bromley, A.F.C., R.A.F.
Archivist (local rank of 3rd Sec.), G. A. Urquhart, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist, Miss N. Bing, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul-General, K. J. M. White.
" Vice-Consuls, J. C. Aird, M.B.E.; Capt. I. D. Loney, M.B.E.; J. K. Reuterdaahl.
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Kalmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson, M.B.E.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. G. Groth (acting).
Norrköping—Vice-Consul, G. C. L. Beckman.
" Pro-Consul, Hans Ohlström.
Örebro—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Sundsvall—Vice-Consul, Gustaf Göranson.
" Pro-Consul, O. W. Asander.
Uppsala—Vice-Consul, A. Unander Scharin.

Visby (Gotland)—Vice-Consul, Carl G. Björkander.

Göteborg—Consul-General (vacant).

" Vice-Consuls, Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N.; D. M. Somerville, M.C.; A. E. Christensen.

" Pro-Consul, R. G. Becker.

Borås—Vice-Consul, Richmond Riley.

Helsingborg—Consul, E. T. Grew.

" Vice-Consul, Curt Westrup.

Malmö—Consuls, Lt.-Comdr. F. C. Bishop, R.N.; Harry Casleton.

" Vice-Consul (vacant).

" Pro-Consul, Hans H. S. Ekman.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative in Sweden, M. Roberts, Birger Jarlsigatan 15, Stockholm.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT.

*President (1945), M. Eduard von Steiger.

Vice-President (1945), Dr. Karl Kobelt.

Foreign Affairs, M. Max Petitpierre.

Military Affairs, Dr. Karl Kobelt.

Justice and Police, M. Eduard von Steiger.

Finance, M. Ernest Nobs.

Public Economy, Dr. Walter Stampfli.

Posts and Railways, M. Enrico Cecho.

Interior, Dr. Philipp Etter.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

(18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq., W.1.)

Minister in London, Monsieur Paul Ruegger, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1.

Counsellor, M. M. A. Escher.

1st Secretaries, M. Egbert de Graffenried (in charge of Commercial Affairs); M. Jean de Rham; M. E. Kessler.

Military and Air Attaché, Major Charles Schlegel, and Secretaries, M. Georges Perrin; M. Roy Hermann Hunziker; M. Eric Barbey; M. Aubaret.

Attaché, M. A. Rappard.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long.

Switzerland celebrated the 650th anniversary of the Confederation on Aug. 1, 1941.

It is composed of 26 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 4,265,703 in 1941, who are divided between Protestants, 57 per cent., Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000 and others 43,000. In 1943 there were 83,049 births (19.2 per 1,000 inhabitants), 47,409 deaths (11.0 per 1,000) and 35,694 marriages (8.3 per 1,000). In 1944 the infant mortality rate was 42 per 1,000 live births, the second lowest figure in Europe (Sweden, 29 per 1,000 in 1943).

On Jan. 1, 1944, there were 70,493 foreign refugees in Switzerland, including 39,712 soldiers

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

of whom about 4,000 were British, with their own newspaper *Marking Time*.

Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country.

The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland and Bavaria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy, and Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) is partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Monch (13,453), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,603), Breithorn (13,685), and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) in the Pennine Alps.

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zurich, Lucerne, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage.

Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, straw-plait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches are the staple products of La Chaux de Fonds. In 1937 there were about 3,660 miles of railway in operation, 22,827 miles of telegraph and telephone lines (285,647 telephone subscribers), and 4,001 post-offices. The total length of first-class roads was 10,500 miles, the number of motor vehicles being 120,844 (71,537 motor cars, 27,472 motor cycles and 21,835 commercial vehicles).

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 194 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 29,750 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 27,020 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for four years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: *Militia*. Elite (ages 20 to 32), 12 yrs.; initial trng., 60-102 days. Subsequently 11-14 days per ann.; then Landwehr I (32 to 36), II 36 to 40, and Landsturm (40 to 48).

A merchant navy, established in 1940, consisted (1942) of 11 vessels of 50,000 tons in all; the port of registration is Bâle, on the Rhine.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) *Primary*: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary*: Ages 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Bâle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zurich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and technical University of Zurich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—German is the dominant language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; and Italian in Ticino. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845-1924) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1919. In 1940 there were 70 daily newspapers (46 in German, 18 in French and 6 in Italian).

FINANCE.		1945.
Revenue (Budget).....	Swiss Francs	792,500,000
Expenditure do		2,406,800,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1944):—		
Internal consolidated		6,700,000,000
Internal floating		2,095,000,000

Total debt..... 8,795,000,000
(Exclusive of the railway debt of Swiss Francs 3,339,000,000.)

The Swiss Franc. (of 100 Centimes) is valued at par 25 22½ Fr.=£1 sterling. Since 1941 the official rate of exchange in London has been 17·35 Fr.=£1 sterling.

TRADE.		1942.	1943.
Total imports ..	Fr.	2,049,000,000	Fr. 1,727,000,000
Total exports ..	Fr.	1,572,000,000	Fr. 1,629,000,000

The principal imports are metals and manufactures thereof, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals and machinery. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1941), 130,331. Other large towns are Zurich (336,395), Bâle (162,105), Geneva (124,431), Lausanne (92,541), St. Gallen (62,530), Winterthur (48,883), Lucerne (54,716), Biel (41,219), La Chaux de Fonds (30,943), Fribourg (26,045), Neuchâtel (23,799), Schaffhausen (22,498) and Thun (20,339).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berne.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Clifford John Norton, C.M.G.,
C.V.O. (1942) £4,700
Counsellor, D. Mackillop.
3rd Secretary, A. L. Mayall.
Commercial Secretary (local rank), W. J. Sullivan,
C.B.E.
and Sec. (Commercial), J. Smith, M.B.E.
Commercial Sec., Grade III (local rank), R. B. Dummatt.
Press Attaché, Capt. A. D. M. Evans.
Military Attaché, Brigadier G. S. H. A. Cartwright, C.M.G., M.C.
Asst. do., Maj. H. N. Fryer.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore, F. M. F. West,
T.F.M.C.
Archivist, Miss M. C. Howden, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

- Bale*—Consul-General, T. Pyke, C.B.E.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, A. R. Cackett; A. M. Fuhmann; F. Fulham; L. A. Frenken; P. R. Lark; J. F. Croxen.
 „ *Pro-Consul*, E. R. Dill.
Berne—Consul, W. J. Sullivan, C.B.E.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, F. Dixon.
Lucerne—*Vice-Consul*, L. Summer Haptie.
Lugano—Consul, Angelo Anastasi.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, L. C. de Garsteh.
St. Moritz—*Vice-Consul*, F. K. Naegele.
Geneva—Consul, H. B. Livingston.
 „ *Vice-Consuls*, R. A. L. Armstrong; V. C. Farrell; C. F. Langstaff; E. A. J. Kruger; M. C. M. Kerr-Pearse.
 „ *Pro-Consul*, E. G. Bloor.
Lausanne—Consul, Maurice Galland.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, H. C. Howell-Thomas.
Montreux—*Vice-Consul*, H. E. C. Whittall.
Neuchâtel—*Vice-Consul*, Paul F. de Pury.
Zürich—Consul-General, Eric Grant Cable, C.M.G.
 „ *Vice-Consuls*, Frederick J. Smith; F. Walker; O. Neumark; H. M. M. Lindlar; F. E. Jordan.
 „ *Pro-Consuls*, R. H. Linke; R. G. A. Baker.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, *Bale*. (Branch at 3 Place St. François, *Lausanne*.)
Berne, transit, 18 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(See also p. 865.)

PRESIDENT OF SYRIA, M. Shukrial Kouatly, *elected Aug. 18, 1943, sworn in Jan. 24, 1944.*

Prime Minister of Syria and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence (Oct. 2, 1945), Saadullah Jabry.

PRESIDENT OF LEBANON, M. Bechara al Khoury, *elected Sept. 27, 1943.*

Prime Minister of Lebanon and Minister for Commerce, Industry, Supplies, Posts and Telegraphs (Aug. 23, 1945), M. Sami Solh.

SYRIAN LEGATION IN LONDON.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Najeeb al Almanazi (21.ii.1945).

LEBANON LEGATION IN LONDON.

(Crowley St., S.W.1.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency M. Camille Chamoun (22.v.1944).
 Counsellors, M. Victor Khoury; M. Jamil Mikasul.

Sec. of Legation, M. Joseph Chedid.
 Commercial Attaché, M. Nadim B. Dimechkie.

The republics of Syria and the Lebanon are states in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1928, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1929, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. This Mandate was ratified by the League Council in 1922.

France, as Mandatory, partitioned the countries into the States of Greater Lebanon and Syria, including the Jebel Druze, the Hauran and the Territory of the Alawites.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces

in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanon governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, the Alawites, the Euphrates and Jezireh, and the Jebel Druze and the Hauran. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Transjordan and Palestine, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population, mainly Asiatic and Moslem. A "Greater Syria Plan," which would incorporate Transjordan and other parts of Arabia, has been discussed by the Arab Congress (see p. 868.)

The Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 provinces (Sanjaks) North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and *Beqaa*. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Druzes, Christians and Moslems.

Area and Population.—The total area of Syria and Lebanon is about 60,000 sq. miles, the population being estimated at:—

Syria (1933).....	1,682,452
Jebel Druze (1933).....	65,365
Lebanon (1932).....	854,644

Production.—Tobacco (latakiah) and cotton are grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sabyoun and the Djebel districts of the Alawites; wheat and barley are also grown, skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. In Lebanon fruits, onions, olive oil, citrus fruits, silk and wine. Mineral wealth is small but oil prospecting is in progress in the Deir-es-Zor region of Syria.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Aleppo to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek and southwards to Haifa and across the Egyptian border to connect (over the Suez Canal swing bridge) with the Egyptian and Mediterranean coast lines. From Damascus the Helaz railway runs southwards to Transjordan. A narrow gauge railway also runs from Beirut up the coast to Maameltain.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the two countries are connected by roads, for the most part very good. The trans-desert route from Damascus to Bagdad has been much developed and the time between the two shortened to fourteen hours.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Hatay). The Euphrates crosses the

northern boundary near Djerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archæology, &c.—Both Syria and the Lebanon are rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Esh Shems*—The Sun) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana at the foot of the barren mountains that form the eastern termination of Anti-Lebanus, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert that stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyad Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 12), while at the edge of the Syrian desert is the Roman outpost-city of Palmyra. Baalbek (Heliopolis), 35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus, contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple, and the Temple of Bacchus) and nearby is the largest cut stone in the world (60 by 17 by 24 ft.), weighing 1,500 tons.

On the Alawite coast at Amrit are colossal ruins of the VII century B.C. Phœnician town of Marath, and also ruins of Crusader's fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krac des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the Alawite coast) are ruins of the XII-XIII century cathedral of Our Lady of Syria and of a castle built by the Knight Templars in late XII century.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Djerablus and Cadesh and also on the Orontes at Atchara, near Antioch, in Hatay (Turkey).

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia). In 1940 there were 6 daily newspapers in Syria and Lebanon, 5 (3 in Arabic, 2 in French) being published at Beirut and 1 (Arabic) at Damascus.

Education.—Although the population of Syria and Lebanon is mainly Moslem the 3,500 elementary, technical and secondary schools had (1940) over 160,000 Christian pupils (out of a total Christian population of 550,000) against 120,000 Moslem pupils (out of a total Moslem population of 2,000,000). There is a Syrian University at Damascus, a French (R.C.) University and an American (undenominational) University at Beirut; also an Arab academy at Damascus and agricultural colleges at Beqaa and Selemiyeh.

CHIEF TOWNS.— Ψ Beirut (population 160,000) is the capital of the Lebanon and the chief port of both states. Ψ Tripoli (40,000), Ψ Sidon (20,000), Ψ Tyre (6,000) are other towns of importance. DAMASCUS (population 230,000) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 298,000), Homs (60,000) and Hama (40,000), the principal port of the Syrian Republic is Ψ Latakiah (25,000). The seat of government of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black City), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Soada and of blocks of local black basalt.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure,
1943 (Balanced).

Syria.....	£36,680,500
Lebanon.....	£21,420,000

Currency: The monetary unit is the Syrian Paper Pound (£s) of 100 piastres (1 piastre=20 French centimes) exchangeable in Paris at the fixed rate of 20 Francs=1 Syrian pound: £1=8-83 Syrian pounds.

TRADE OF SYRIA AND THE LEBANON, 1943.

Syrian Paper Pounds.

Total imports.....	92,000,000
Total exports.....	29,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1943) ..	£750,000

Principal imports: Cotton and woollen textiles artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, petrol, oils, wood, leather, sugar, coal, motor-vehicles.

Principal exports: Wool, olive-oil, silk, textiles, cotton, eggs, cement, millet, citrus fruits.

SYRIAN FLAG—Black, white and green, with white stars.

LEBANON FLAG—Blue, white and red, with a cedar of Lebanon on white stripe.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Beirut.)

British Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, Terence Allen Shute, C.M.G. (Dec. 15, 1944).

(and allowance £4,800) £2,000

1st Secretary, G. P. Young (acting).

Oriental Secretary, C. A. F. Dundas.

and Secretary, J. Y. Mackenzie.

1st Secretary (Commercial), W. Harpham.

Military Attache, Brigadier R. L. Hutchins, M.C.

Press Attache, Lt.-Col. A. F. H. S. Simpson,

C.M.G., O.B.E., R.E.

Archivist and Accountant, C. E. A. Carney, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Aleppo (Syria)—Consul, Lt.-Col. C. H. Summerhayes, M.B.F.

Pro-Consul, Capt. E. C. Egging.

Beirut (Lebanon)—Consul-General, A. E. Watkinson, C.B.E.

Consul, Lt.-Col. G. W. Furlonge, O.B.E.

Vice-Consuls, J. C. Wardrop; G. H. Jackson; R. de C. Baldwin, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, Marsun Arab.

Tripoli—Vice-Consul, G. Arida.

Damascus (Syria)—Consuls, W. B. C. W. Forester; Capt. T. G. Davies-Williams (acting);

Vice-Consuls, Maj. R. A. Beaumont; F. C. Ogden.

Pro-Consul, Ibrahim Debbas.

Deir es Zor (Syria)—Consul, Sq.-Ldr. Belgrave, R.A.F.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative of the British Council in Syria, R. T. Butlin, c/o Spears Mission, Beirut.

TURKEY.

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic (Reisicumhur), His Excellency Ismet İnönü, born 1880, assumed office Nov. 11, 1938; re-elected March 20, 1943.

President of National Assembly, Abdulhalik Renda.

MINISTRY

(First appointed, March 11, 1943)

Names as spelt in new Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, Şukru Saracoğlu.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hasan Saka.

National Defence, General Artunkal.

Interior, Hilmi Ural.

Justice, Ali Rıza Turel.

Finance, Nurullah Esat Sumer.

Public Instruction, Hasan Ali Yücel.

Public Works, Sirri Day.

Public Health, Dr. Sadi Konuk.
National Library, Fuat Sirmen.
Agriculture, Professor Seyket Hatipoğlu.
Customs and Monopolies, Suat Hayri Urganlı.
Communication, General Ali Fuat Cebesoy.
Finance, Raif Karadeniz.
Labour,

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

69 Portland Place, W.1.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency,
Cevat Açıkalın (Nov. 21, 1945).
Counsellor of Embassy, Siret Hilulu.
1st Secretary, Ferid İlden; Adil Derinsu.
2nd Sec., Sadi Eldem.
3rd Sec., Kasım Fennem.
Military Attaché, Colonel Enver Aka.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Ariz Uluhan.
Commercial Counsellor, Fikri Diker.
Financial Attaché, Hüseyin Kunter.
Consulate-General, 18 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.1.
Consul-General, N. S. Aksher.
Vice-Consul, A. Taluy.

The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 12th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanlı dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914-18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

For two centuries preceding the War of 1914-18 disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Attempts to wrest further territory were defeated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal, who won a decisive battle over the Greeks at Afyon Karahisar. In August, 1944, Turkey severed diplomatic relations with Germany and on Feb. 23, 1945, declared war on Germany and Japan.

Turkey now extends over an area of 470,000 sq. miles, from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq.

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 1,065,132) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the Dardanelles (Gibralter) about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 2 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 1,065,132), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western

boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Population.—The fourth general census of population was held on Oct. 21, 1945. The results of the four counts are:—

Year.	Population.
Oct. 28, 1927	13,648,000
Oct. 20, 1925	16,150,000
Oct. 20, 1940	17,821,000
Oct. 21, 1945	19,000,000

At the census of 1940 there were 8,889,000 males and 8,932,000 females.

Government.—Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanlı rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (since known as Kemal Atatürk) President. Kemal Atatürk, the maker of modern Turkey, died after a prolonged illness in Nov. 1938, and was succeeded by President İnönü. On March 3, 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Grand National Assembly (*Buyuk Millet Meclisi* or *Kamulay*) is a single-chamber legislature of 455 members (1943), elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions.

Local Government.—Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 62 *vilayet*, with sub-divisions into *kaza* and *mahıye*. Vilayet have each a governor (*vahid*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. "Summer Time" was introduced from mid-April to mid-October in 1941. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are primary, intermediate, secondary and vocational schools. In 1939-40 there were over 9,000 primary schools, with about 905,000 pupils (including 300,000 girls). There are universities at Istanbul (founded 1900), with 7,000 students (1,600 women), and Ankara (founded 1934). The expenditure on public education in 1943-44 was £143,130,000.

Language and Literature.—Osmanlı or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write rose from 22 per cent. in 1928 to 45 per cent. in 1934 and had further risen in the ten years to 1944. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Persian manner but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. There were (1910) about 30 daily newspapers, mainly in the Turkish language, some of them having editions in French, and numerous magazines devoted to feminine fashions or literary criticism.

Social Services.—The Turkish Minister of Health has prepared a 10-year plan providing, in the capital and chief provincial cities, at a cost of £T75,000,000 (£1,000,000) hospitals, sanatoria, maternity homes, *orphan* and mental hospitals.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aydin, Adana, and Mersin. Under a Land Reform Act (June 7, 1945) large tracts were distributed to peasants formerly landless or without sufficient land for subsistence. About 5,000,000 peasants, or one-third of the agricultural population, benefitted.

Live stock (1940): sheep, 26,250,000; goats, 11,500,000 (and Ankara goats, 5,500,000); oxen, 10,000,000; buffaloes, 950,000; camels, 110,000; horses, 900,000; mules, 70,000; donkeys, 1,500,000. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet-sugar, nuts, olives, valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsun is the chief centre of the tobacco-growing industry, which is also of importance at Izmir (Smyrna), Ismir and Bursa (Brusa); the tobacco crop in 1942 was estimated at approximately 138,000,000 lb. Animal by-products (1942): wool 61,000,000 lb., mohair 15,000,000 lb. and other goat hair 13,500,000 lb.

Forests etc. The forests have now begun to be scientifically exploited: beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Bursa and Ismir, and this industry, which declined after the war of 1914-18, has revived. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable and is being developed. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver and arsenic, are among the minerals produced.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Turkish State Railways Administration.

(a) Lines transferred to the State by Conventions and Treaties:—

Line.	Kilometres.
Erzerum-Sarikamis (narrow gauge)	232
Sirakamis-Russian frontier (wide gauge) ..	123
Konya-Yenice (Bagdad) normal gauge ..	346
Adana-Fevzipasa (normal gauge)	142
Toprakale-Payas (normal gauge)	40
Fevzipasa-Meydanickbez (normal gauge) ..	35

Total 918

(b) Lines bought from Foreign Companies:—

Anatolian (normal gauge)	1,032
Mersin-Adana (normal gauge)	67
Mudanya-Bursa (narrow gauge)	41
Izmir-Kasaba (normal gauge)	703
Izmir-Aydin (normal gauge)	609
Oriental Railways (Thrace) (normal) ..	337

Total 2,789

(c) New railways bought from a Turkish Company—Samsun-Carjamba (narrow gauge)

37

(d) Newly constructed lines (all normal gauge):—

Line.	Kilometres.
Samsun-Kalin (Sivas)	380
Ankara-Kavirli-Sivas	602
Kutahya-Bahcesir	253
Fevzipasa-Elaziz-Diyarbakir ..	528
Irmak-Filyos	390
Bokaz Kupri. (Kavirli) (Cukuk'a)	172
Ayton-Kayakuvu and branch lines ..	152
Filyos-Zonguldak	26
Cetinkaya-Malatya	140

Total 3,015

Total 6,722

(e) Lines still exploited by Foreign Companies:—

Cobanbey - Mardin - Nusaybin (normal gauge)	407
Ilca-Palamutluk (narrow gauge)	29

Total 436

Grand Total 7,158

The total length in operation on Jan. 1, 1943, was 4,610 miles, of which 4,340 were state owned and worked. In 1940 full traffic was opened on the trunk line linking Iraq to the Turkish frontier and the Ministry of Public Works has commenced construction to reduce the Istanbul-Ankara route and to link Istanbul to the coal basin of Zonguldak and the blast furnaces of Karabuh. In 1943 a bridge to carry the Turco-Persian line across the Batman river was opened, but some 200 miles of line will have to be laid before the Persian frontier is reached.

The construction by British military forces of a railway 175 miles in length from Haifa (Palestine) to Tripoli (Syria) affords through traffic from Istanbul to Syria, Palestine and Egypt, and across the Suez Canal swing bridge to the Mediterranean coast lines as far as Tobruk in Libya.

There are electric trams in Istanbul and its suburbs and in Izmir.

Shipping.—The Turkish Merchant Navy had a total tonnage of 220,000 gross (300 vessels) in 1940. In 1938 96,988 vessels (23,804,509 gross tons) called at Turkish ports.

FINANCE.

Revenue (Budget)	£T901,500,000
Expenditure (Budget)	£T952,400,000
Debt (April 22, 1944):—	
Internal funded	£T265,000,000
Internal floating	819,000,000
External	396,000,000
Total	£T1,480,000,000

The Ottoman Public Debt, as repartitioned with the approval of the Grand National Assembly on Nov. 30, 1928, was administered by a Council, which met (in Peace Time) in Paris. On Oct. 22, 1940, the Turkish Government took over the liabilities of the Council and transferred its administration to the Ottoman Bank.

The Turkish Lira, or £T. (of 100 Piastres, each of 40 Paras) has a nominal value of 28s. In 1941 the official exchange rate in London was 500 Piastres=£1 sterling.

TRADE.

	1942.	1943.
Total imports . . .	£147,000,000	£203,000,000
Total exports . . .	165,000,000	257,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1942)	7,500,000	7,500,000
Exports to U.K. (1942)	8,000,000	8,000,000

The imports include mineral oils, coal, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, cotton piece-goods, paper and paper manufactures, tea, coffee and cocoa and chemicals; the exports include loaf tobacco, cotton, mohair, hazelnuts, olive oil, dried raisins, opium, wool, chrome and dried figs.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are machinery, iron and steel, aeroplanes, cottons and woollens; the principal exports to United Kingdom are nuts and figs, raisins, mohair and tobacco.

There are great possibilities of expansion of Anglo-Turkish trade when shipping is available and facilities at Alexandretta and Mersina are increased.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (Census 1940) of 157,242. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire A.D. 364; population (Census of 1940) 800,980. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are Ψ Izmir (Smyrna) 184,362, Adana 89,990, Bursa (Brusa) 77,348, Eskiehir 60,614, Gaziantep 57,000, Konya 56,698, Kayseri (Caesarea) 53,908, Erzurum 48,000, Edirne (Adrianople) 45,188, Diarbekir (now Biarbekir) 43,264, Sivas 42,000, Ψ Samsun 36,917, Urfa 34,829, Ψ Trabzon (Trebizond) 33,000, Mansia 37,701, Ψ Mersine 30,000, and in Hatay, Antioch (on the Orontes) 30,000 and Ψ Iskenderun, formerly Alexandretta 15,000.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Ankara.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson, K.C.M.G. (1944) £9,000

Counsellor, A. K. Heim, C.M.G., C.B.E.

1st Secretary, D. L. Busk.

Do. (acting), J. L. Reed.

and Secretary, M. J. R. Talbot.

3rd Secretary, A. C. Mabey.

Chairman of the Anglo-American Co-ordinating Committee (Acting Counsellor) H. Somerville-Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. G. Lomax, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C.

1st Sec. (Commercial), N. S. Roberts, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. W. L. Jackson, D.S.O.

Asst. Naval Attachés, Comdr. G. R. Scott, R.N. (ret.); Lt.-Com. J. A. Brightman, R.N.V.R.;

Comdr. (E) F. L. Tewkesbury, R.N.; Capt. L. H. Heath, R.N.; Lt.-Comdr. E. C. B.

Mares, R.N.V.R. (Istanbul).

Military Attaché, Major-General A. C. Arnold, O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. Military Attachés, Col. E. R. Greer; Lt.-

Col. J. C. Blunt; Lt.-Col. N. J. P. Wadley; Maj. F. M. V. Wellesley; Maj. H. J. J. Wynne.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore C. G. Wigglesworth,

A.F.C., R.A.F.

Asst. Air Attachés, Sq.-Ldr. E. H. Irving, A.F.C.,

R.A.F.; Sq.-Ldr. A. M. N. de Lavison, R.A.F.

Press Attaché (local rank of 1st Sec.), R. Tristram.

Director of Information Bureau, A. Leigh Ashton.

Senior Accountant, W. C. Scott, M.B.E.

Accountant, Miss R. Clark.

Chaplain, Canon C. W. Hutchinson.

Archivists, A. T. Cox, M.B.E.; T. H. Froebelius,

M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Istanbul—Consul-General, L. H. Hurst.

Cannakale—Vice-Consul, C. H. Page, M.B.E.

Izmir (Smyrna)—Consul-General, E. C. Hole.

„ Vice-Consuls, R. E. Wilkinson; N. C.

Rees; E. A. Edwards.

Mersin with Trebizond—Consul, D. A. H. Wright (acting).

„ Vice-Consul T. H. Kay.

„ Pro-Consul, B. J. Catton, M.B.E.

Trebizond—Vice-Consul, D. A. H. Wright.

„ Pro-Consul, R. J. Fabri.

Iskenderun (Alexandretta)—Consul-General, A. H.

King.

„ Consul, J. A. Catoni, O.B.E.

Adana—Consul, E. M. Peck.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative of the British

Council in Turkey, M. Grant, 1-10 Kazim Ozalp

Caddezi, Yenischir, Ankara.

There are also centres at Istanbul, Smyrna,

Mersin, Samsun and Brusa.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 1,

Istanbul Hani, Istanbul (Boita Postal 1290

Istanbul).

Chairman, W. J. Perkins, O.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, W. La Fontaine.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1943-47), Excmo Señor Don Juan José de Amezaga, born 1881, elected Nov. 30, 1942,

assumed office, March 3, 1943.

Vice-President (1943-47), Dr. Alberto Guani.

Interior, Señor Don Juan J. Carbajal Victorica.

Foreign Affairs, Ing. Don José Serrato.

Public Works, Señor Don Tomás Berreta.

Finance, Señor Don Hector Alvarez Cina.

National Defence, General Alfredo Campos.

Industries and Labour, Señor Don Javier Mendivil.

Public Instruction and Social Welfare, Señor Don

Adolfo Folle Juanico.

Public Health, Señor Dr. Don Luis Mattiauda.

Agriculture and Cattle Raising, Ing. Don Arturo

González Vidart.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

2 Victoria St., S.W.1

[Abbey 6,731]

Counsellor of Embassy, Señor Don Eduardo D.

de Arteaga.

Consul-General, Señor Don Arturo Prats, 55 Har-

lington Gdns., S.W.7. [Ken. 7268].

Consul, Señor Don Antonio Lacarte.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the

east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat.

30°-35° S. and long. 53° 25'-57° 42' W., con-

taining an area of 72,180 square miles, and a

population on Jan. 1, 1941, of 2,185,626. In

1942 there were 42,670 births (19.4 per 1,000 inhabitants), 20,646 deaths (9.4 per 1,000) and 15,827 marriages (7.2 per 1,000). Infant mortality was 93 per 1,000 live births in 1942.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 200 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Trenta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

Under the Constitution approved by the Constituent Assembly on May 18, 1934, the President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years, and is eligible for re-election for 4 years. The executive power is discharged by the President, assisted by a Council of Ministers, over which he presides. The Council of Ministers is composed of 9 members chosen from the two political parties which have obtained the highest number of votes in presidential elections, the majority party being represented by 5 (or 6) members. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 Deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for 4 years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write.

On Feb. 27, 1942, President Baldomir dissolved the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and on Feb. 22 he created a State Council of 28 members to replace Parliament until the election of a new legislature, the election being postponed to November, 1942.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments, each with a Chief of Police and a Mayor. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Río Negro* (with its tributary the *Yí*), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Río de la Plata*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the *Negro* is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but very cold spells, characterised by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The livestock (at the 1937 census) included 8,297,000 cattle

and 18,000,000 sheep. In addition to the meat exporting industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance.

Gold mines exist at Cunapiru, but recent exploitation both of gold and of iron ore deposits has not proved successful commercially. There are 1,874 miles of railway open (1939), of which 1,490 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; 45 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to Garzón have been opened and 73 kilometres from San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic; and (in 1939) 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 136,053,700 letters and packets.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 200,000 pupils in 1,600 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had about 20,000 students in 1943.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in public libraries. Over one-third of the nation live in the capital and more than half the daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE.

1944.

Revenue (Budget).....	\$136,900,000
Expenditure (Do.).....	136,900,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1944).....	460,000,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1944)....	132,000,000

The Uruguayan \$ (*Peso* of 100 *Centimos*) has a nominal value of 4s. 3d. The exchange rate in London (1941) was \$7.63 = £1; official special account rate in London (Jan.-Sept. 1943) \$7.66 = £1.

TRADE.

1941.

1942.

Total Imports.....	\$58,380,000	\$48,200,000
Total Exports.....	15,750,000	94,500,000
Imports from U.K. (1941).....	.....	\$510,000
Exports to U.K. (1941).....	.....	31,000,000

The exports are principally animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, poultry and eggs, citrus fruits and linseed; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals.

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1941): 770,000. Other centres are Ψ Salto (37,000), Ψ Paysandú (28,000), Ψ Mercedes (23,000), Ψ Colonia (22,000), Ψ Fray Bentos (20,000), and Ψ Maldonado (7,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida Jorge Canning 2491, Prague Batlle y Ordoñez, Montevideo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency G. G. M. Vereker, C.M.G., M.C. (1944)..... £5,750
Naval Attaché, Comm. S. H. Smiles, O.B.E., R.N.R.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. K. R. Sterling-Wylie.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore A. A. Walsler, M.C., D.F.C., R.A.F.; Group Capt. W. K. Beisiegel, R.A.F.
Press Attaché, N. P. A. Swan.
Commercial Sec. (local rank), R. N. Tilley.
Archivist (local rank of and Secretary), Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo—Consul (with rank of 1st Secretary) (Calle Buenos Aires 519), D. F. H. Brickell, O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, I. W. Bell (with rank of 2nd Sec.), N. Leslie.
Maldonado—Vice-Consul, J. G. O'Donoghue.
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, W. J. Bradbury.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Diagonal Agracada 1464, 1st Piso, Montevideo—Director, R. A. Cowling.
 There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Mercedes, Fray Bentos and Rivera.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY
 Calle Piedras 357 (2nd Piso), Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Kremlin, Moscow.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. consists of the Council of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., constituted as under:—

Chairman, Marshal Joseph Vyssarionovich Stalin (Commissar for Defence), appointed May 7, 1941.
Vice-Chairmen, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, Lavrentii Pavlovich Beria, Nikolai Alexeyevich Voznessensky, Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin, Andrei Yanuaryevich Vyshinsky, Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich, Rozaliya Samoilovna Zemlyachka, Lev Zakharovich Mekhlis, Mikhail Georgiyevich Pervukhin, Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Vyacheslav Alexandrovich Malyshev, Maxim Zakharovich Saburov.

People's Commissars of U.S.S.R.

Defence, Marshal Joseph Vyssarionovich Stalin.
Vice-Commissar of Defence, Marshal G.K. Zhukov.
Deputy Commissar, do., Marshal Vasilevsky.
Navy, Nikolai Gerasimovich Kuznetsov.
Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov.
Foreign Trade, Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan.
Railroad Transportation, I. Kovalev.
Communications, Ivan Terentyevich Peresypkin.
Mercantile Marine, P. P. Shirshov.
River Fleet, Zosim Alexeyevich Shashkov.
Oil Industry, Ivan Korneyevich Sedin.
Coal Industry, Vassili Vassilyevich Vakhrushev.
Electrical Industry, I. G. Kabanov.
Ferrous Metallurgy, Ivan Tevdorosovich Tevosyan.
Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Petr Fadeyevich Lomako.
Chemical Industry, H. G. Pervoukin.
Rubber Industry, Tikhon Borisovich Mitrokhin.
Heavy Machine-Building, N. S. Kazakov.
Light Machine-Building, S. A. Akupov.
Transport, Petr Ivanovich Parshin.
Food Industry, Alexei Ivanovich Shakhurin.
Textile Industry, Ivan Isidorovich Nossenko.
Forestry, L. Vannikov.

Armaments, Dmitri Ustinov.
Cellulose and Paper Industry, Nikolai Nikolayevich Chebotaev.
Electric Power Stations, D. G. Zshimerin.
Building, Semen Zakharovich Ginzburg.
Agricultural Stocks, K. P. Soubbotin.
State Security, P. Merkulov.
Food Industry, Vassili Petrovich Zotov.
Fishing Industry, Alexandr Akimovich Ishkov.
Meat and Dairy Industry, Pavel Vassilyevich Smirnov.
Light Industry, Sergei Georgiyevich Lukin.
Textile Industry, Ilya Nikolayevich Akimov.
Timber Industry, Mikhail Ivanovich Saltikov.
Building Materials, Leonid Antonovich Sosnin.
Agriculture, Andrei Andreyevich Andreyev.
Cereal and Livestock Breeding State Farms, Pavel Petrovich Lobanov.
Trade, Alexandr Vassilyevich Lyubimov.
Finance, Arsenii Grigoryevich Zverev.
Internal Affairs, Lavrentii Pavlovich Beria.
Justice, Nikolai Mikhailovich Rychkov.
State Control, Lev Zakharovich Mekhlis.
Health Protection, Georgii Andreyevich Miterev.
Machine Tool Industry, A. I. Efremov.
Chairman, State Planning Commission, N. M. Voznessensky.
Chairman, State Bank of the U.S.S.R., J. I. Golev.
Chairman, Committee for Art, M. B. Khrapchenko.
Chairman, Higher Education, S. B. Kaftanov.

THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Kremlin, Moscow.

Chairman, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin.
Vice-Chairmen, Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernuk, Demyan Sergeyevich Korotchenko, Nikifor Yakovlevich Natulevich, Mir Bashir Fadakh Ogly Kassumov, Filipp Yersevich Makharadze, Matsak Petrovich Papyan, Khivai Babayev, Yuldas Akkumabayev, Munavar Shagadayev, Abdismet Kazakpayev, Otto Vilgelmovich Kuusinen, Fedor Grigoryevich Brovko, Justas Ignovich Paleckis, August Martynovich Kirchenstein, Johannes Yakovich Vares.
Secretary, Alexandr Fedorovich Gorkin.
Members, Mir Djafar Bagirov, Semen Mikhailovich Budenny, Galei Afzaletdinovich Dinmukhmetov, Andrei Alexandrovich Zhdanov, Rakhim Kireyevich Ibragimov, Yulii Moiseyevich Kaganovich, Georgii Maximilianovich Malenkov, Petr Georgiyevich Moskatov, Panteleimon Kondratyevich Ponomarenko, Ivan Ivanovich Sidorov, Marshal Joseph Vyssarionovich Stalin, Adil Girei Takhirarov, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, Matvei Fedorovich Shkiryatov, Usman Yussupov.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Pushkinskaya, 15A, Moscow.
Prosecutor of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Petrovich Gorshenin.
Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., Ivan Terentyevich Golyakov.
Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme Court, Iona Timofeyevich Nikitchenko, Andrei Petrovich Soldilov, Vassili Vassilyevich Uliikh.
Chairmen of the Judicial Collegium, Anna Alexandrovna Romanova, Nikolai Alexandrovich Naumov, Petr Alexeyevich Kameron, Vassili Vassilyevich Uliikh, Petr Nikitchenko.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON.

23, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
Ambassador in London, His Excellency Monsieur Fedor Tarasovitch Goussev (Oct. 15, 1943).

Counsellors, M. Constantine Koukin; M. Georgii Saksin; M. Alexei Roshin; M. Nikolai Ivanov.
 1st Secretaries, M. Boris Karavaev; M. Alexandr Stetsenko; M. Constantine Kudrov; M. Sergei Koudryavtsev; M. Nikolai Kaktimov.

2nd Secretaries, M. Dmitri Doroshenko; M. Nikolai Abramkin; M. Yuri Milovzorov; M. Mikhail Cherkasov.

3rd Secretaries, M. Boris Krotov; M. Vladimir Barkovsky.

Attaches, M. Sergei Nekrasov; M. Georgii Sinitzin; M. Mikhail Orchinikov; M. Pavel Erzin; M. Mikhail Svirin; M. Mikhail Shskin; M. Oleg Troyanovsky.

Head of Soviet Military Mission, Maj.-Gen. of the Air Force Andrei Sharapov (*acting*).

Naval Attaché, Commodore Vassili Yakovlev.

Military and Air Attache, Maj.-Gen. Ivan Skilarov.

Deputy Head of Soviet Military Mission, Eng. Rear-Adm. Alexandr Brykin.

Asst. Mil. Attaches, Lt.-Col. Ivan Kozlov; Engineer Major Timofei Samarin (*Air Force*).

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Col. Pavel Meshchaninov (*Air Force*).

Trade Representative (32 West Hill, Highgate, N.6.—Mount View 1907), M. Dmitri Borisenko.

Deputy Trade Representatives, M. Pavel Solov'yev; M. Ivan Kochurov.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—On March 12, 1917, following a revolution in Russia (March 12, 1917), Nicolas II, Tsar of All the Russias, abdicated the throne. A Republic was declared, and on November 7, 1917, a military revolutionary committee seized control and transferred the government authority to the All Russia Congress of Soviets. The federal system was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec. 31, 1922, the Federation consisting of 11 States, five others having since been admitted to the Union. On February 4, 1922, Great Britain recognised the government of the U.S.S.R. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tsar Nicholas II covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The Soviet Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were formed. The greater part of the remaining territory formed the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Soviet Union.

In May, 1937, it was announced that the U.S.S.R. had annexed certain uninhabited regions round the North Pole, with effective occupation of Prince Rudolph Land.

In Sept., 1939, Soviet forces invaded Poland, which had already been overrun by German troops, and by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (Sept. 21, 1939) the Governments of Germany and U.S.S.R. divided Poland as to five-eighths of territory and half the population to U.S.S.R., the remainder to Germany (*see* Poland).

On Dec. 1, 1939, Soviet forces invaded Finland, and after initial reverses, imposed terms in a treaty signed March 15, 1940, the ceded territory forming the Karelo-Finnish State, admitted to the Union in 1940 (*see* Finland). On June 23-26, 1940, Soviet forces occupied the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which joined the Union in 1940.

On June 27, 1940, an ultimatum to Roumania caused the cession of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, which form the Moldavian State, admitted to the Union in 1940.

On June 22, 1941, Germany invaded U.S.S.R. and the governments of the British Empire and

Allied countries undertook to assist the U.S.S.R. to the utmost of their ability.

On May 26, 1942, Gt. Britain and U.S.S.R. concluded a treaty confirming the alliance during the war against Germany and her associates in Europe; providing for mutual assistance after the war against any further attack by Germany or her associates; and providing for collaboration with one another and with the other United Nations in the peace settlement, and during the period of reconstruction, on the basis of the principles set out in the Atlantic Charter.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The final boundaries of U.S.S.R. in Europe will be determined by agreement with the other members of the United Nations, but certain changes have already taken place. As foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference (Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1943), the Western boundary extends (1945) to the Curzon Line, the proposed eastern boundary of 1918 Poland, and takes in the north-eastern part of East Prussia, including the capital and seaport of Königsberg; and in the south crosses the Carpathians to include Ruthenia, ceded by Czechoslovakia in 1945. After the surrender of Japan the whole island of Sakhalin was occupied by U.S.S.R.

Area (1942) and estimated population (Jan. 1, 1939) of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R.		
(Moscow)	6,372,860	109,280,000
From Poland	77,700	13,000,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev)	170,770	30,960,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk)	49,000	5,570,000
IV. Armenia (Erivan) ..	11,580	1,282,000
V. Azerbaijan (Baku) ..	33,200	3,210,000
VI. Georgia (Tiflis)	27,000	3,540,000
VII. Turkmenistan		
(Poltorsk)	171,400	1,250,000
VIII. Uzbekistan		
(Tashkent)	146,000	6,300,000
IX. Tajikistan		
(Stalinabad)	56,000	1,500,000
X. Kazakhstan (Alma Ata)	1,048,000	6,000,000
XI. Kirgizistan (Frunze) ..	76,000	1,500,000
XII. Karelo-Finnish		
(Viipuri)	16,000	470,000
XIII. Moldavia (Kishinev) ..	20,000	3,500,000
XIV. Lithuania (Kovno) ..	23,000	3,000,000
XV. Latvia (Riga) ..	20,000	2,000,000
XVI. Estonia (Tallinn) ..	18,000	1,150,000
	8,336,510	193,710,000

The rural population forms 80 per cent. of the whole.

According to the census returns (Jan. 1, 1939) the population of U.S.S.R. was 170,467,185 (exclusive of Eastern Poland, parts of Finland and Roumania and the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) as compared with 123,651,000 in 1923. At the census of 1923 there were 81,665,000 males and 88,802,000 females. The 1928 returns included 29,498 persons over 100 years of age (12,340 men, 17,158 women).

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is governed by the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., elected by universal adult direct and secret suffrage and divided according to the Constitution adopted Nov. 25, 1936, into two Chambers—The Council of the Union, consisting of 569 members, in proportion

to the population of the various Republics of the Union, and *The Council of Nationalities*, consisting of 574 members, elected in equal numbers by the Federal Republics, the Autonomous Republics, and the Autonomous Regions respectively.

The Council of Labour and Defence (*Soviet Trudovoi Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

The Supreme Court of the Union is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties.

To the Council of People's Commissars of the Union (*Sovnarkom*) there was formerly attached a Joint State Political Department, originally known as the *Cheka*, and from 1922 to 1935 as the *O.G.P.U.* (*Obyedinnonnoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye*). The police functions of this Department have since been handed over to the People's Commissariat of the Interior and its judicial functions to the ordinary courts.

The Comintern.—The Third Communist International, or *Comintern*, was founded at Moscow in March, 1919. It was formally dissolved June 10, 1943.

Foreign Relations.—Each of the 16 constituent Republics has the right, accorded by the Supreme Soviet of the Union on Feb. 1, 1944, to enter into direct relations with foreign states, conclude agreements with them and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them.

Local Government.—The villages in Imperial Russia had assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was exchanged for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the bureaucratic governor.

Under the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. villages, districts, regions, autonomous and Union Republics all elect Councils (*Soviets*) by direct vote of the people. Each of the Union Republics has within its territories its own Supreme Council (consisting of one chamber only) with its own Presidium and its own Council of Commissars.

Religion.—Article 124 of the Stalin Constitution ordains that in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the State and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognised for all citizens. This Article does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The

clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Aug. 23, 1941, there were 8,338 churches, mosques and synagogues in the U.S.S.R.

In September, 1943, Marshal Stalin agreed to the appointment of a Patriarch and Holy Synod for the Orthodox Church in Russia.

Education.—Under the Constitution of Dec. 5, 1936, Elementary Education throughout the U.S.S.R. is secular, compulsory and free, certain classes of private schools being also permitted. Compulsory education is from the age of 7 years. Facilities for University Education are freely provided and the high illiteracy figure of Imperial Russia has already been reduced below 10 per cent. for males above the age of 9 years, and below 25 per cent. for females of similar age.

State education is administered by a commissar, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching. In 1941 there were stated to be 36,200,000 pupils in the primary and secondary schools as compared with 8,000,000 in 1914; the number of students attending higher educational centres was about 1,000,000 in 1942, compared with 112,000 in 1914; there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres, conservatoires of music, colleges of art, dramatic schools and scientific and research institutes.

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups:—*Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish (with Kashubish and Masurian), Czech (Bohemian), Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croatian, Slovenish and Bulgarian. The Western group is written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by St. Cyril in ninth century, and bearing a close resemblance to ancient Greek. Russian, Polish and Czech literature is richer than that of other Slavonic countries. Poetry, especially old ballads, dramatic works in prose and verse, prose chronicles and (after the foundation of the Academy of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great) a national comedy. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837); realistic fiction is associated in its first period with the names of Gogol (1809–1852), Turgenyev (1818–1883), Dostoevsky (1821–1882) and Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910) and later with Tchekhov (1860–1904), Gorky (1868–1936), Kuprin (1870–1938), Ivan Bunin (b. 1870), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1933, and Andreyev (1871–1919). In art and science there are many famous names and in music the St. Petersburg group of five (Cui, Balakirev, Borodin, Mussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakov), the Moscow pair (Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky), and the independents (Rachmaninov, Scriabin and Stravinsky).

There are about 9,000 newspapers published in the U.S.S.R. The first foreign newspaper to appear in the country since 1917 was issued in Kuibyshev, Moscow and other cities on Aug. 15, 1942, under the title *Britanski Soyuznik* (The British Ally). There were 245,000 public libraries in 1941, containing 1,500,000,000 volumes, and 144,000 travelling libraries for rural districts,

which delivered 30,000,000 books (and magazines) to their readers. Over 44,000 books were published (in more than 100 languages) in 1940. The jubilee of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. was celebrated in the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, on June 17, 1945.

On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree dated June 16, 1930, the Soviet Union advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time.

FINANCE

Soviet Union Budget, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945.

Revenue.....	Roubles	305,252,000,000
Expenditure.....	"	305,252,000,000

Revenue, 1941.

Turnover Tax.....	R.	124,500,000,000
Other Taxes.....	"	12,451,000,000
State Industries.....	"	31,259,000,000
Proceeds of Loans.....	"	13,230,000,000
Health and Insurance Contributions.....	"	8,000,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	"	27,350,000,000
	R.	216,800,000,000

Expenditure, 1941.

Defence.....	R.	70,865,000,000
State Industries.....	"	39,181,000,000
Education and Social Welfare.....	"	47,803,000,000
Agriculture.....	"	13,455,000,000
Justice and Police, &c.....	"	7,142,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	"	37,354,000,000

R216,800,000,000

The Russian Rouble (of 100 *Kopeks*) has a nominal value 2s. 1½d. (9·46 = £1) 10 Roubles = 1 *Tchervonetz*. In 1939 the exchange in London was 25·8 to 24·87 Roubles = £1 sterling.

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia was repudiated by the U.S.S.R. by decree of Jan. 28, 1918.

Since the revolution various loans have been raised, and these were stated to amount on Jan. 1, 1934, to Roubles 13,955,000,000; the service of the U.S.S.R. debt appeared at Roubles 2,579,000,000 in the 1937 accounts for Sinking Fund and Interest.

War loans have been raised internally, with redemption dated within 20 years by means of lotteries.

On Nov. 6, 1941, it was announced in Washington that a loan of \$1,000,000,000 (£250,000,000), to be repaid in 10 years (commencing 5 years after the conclusion of the present war), had been made by U.S.A. to U.S.S.R. under the Lend-Lease Act.

DEFENCE.

Defence.—The military law announced Feb. 1, 1944, gives the supreme government of the Union full jurisdiction in the organisation of the defence of U.S.S.R., the direction of all the armed forces of U.S.S.R., and the establishment of the directing principles of military formations in the U.S.S.R. Each of the Union Republics has its republican military formations. No returns concerning the Fighting Services have been made to the League of Nations for some years. On a war footing all fit males of 18 to 40 years are liable to serve. The annual intake in peace time exceeds 1,250,000.

The Red Air Fleet was stated to comprise an organisation of 4,000 aeroplanes in 1939. The Red Navy is believed to consist of 4 battleships, 7 cruisers, 35 destroyers, 170 submarines, and 150 minor craft.

After the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. (June 22, 1941), the governments of the British Empire and Allied countries undertook to assist the U.S.S.R. on land and sea and in the air to the utmost of their ability. The President of the United States of America also offered wholehearted support, and at a Conference in Moscow (Sept. 30, 1941), Lord Beaverbrook, on behalf of the British Mission, and Mr. Averell Harriman, on behalf of the American Mission, assured Mr. Stalin that every effort would be made to supply the fighting forces of the U.S.S.R. with tanks, guns, munitions, petrol, and aeroplanes, and all their other needs for the prosecution of the war, to the utmost ability of their respective countries.

The Soviet Forces bore the brunt of resistance to Germany from June, 1941, until the Allied Expeditionary Force landed in North Africa in November, 1942. German attacks, aimed at the capture of Moscow and Leningrad before the winter of 1941-42, were successfully resisted and the German "Spring Offensive" of 1942 was met with heroic determination. The "Defence of Stalingrad" (Aug.-Nov., 1942) will rank in military history among the "Decisive Battles of the World." A sword of honour, with blade of the hardest tempered steel, was presented to Stalingrad in 1943. It bears the following inscription:—

"To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad, the gift of King George VI, in token of the homage of the British people."

During the celebration of the 26th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R. (Nov. 7, 1943) Marshal Stalin was able to announce that Soviet forces were driving for the Polish and Bessarabian frontiers, after the recapture of Kiev, "the greatest triumph of the summer and autumn offensive," which had cost the Germans 4,000,000 men (including 1,800,000 killed), 25,000 tanks and 40,000 guns.

The triumphal progress of Soviet and Allied Armies resulted in the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945. Berlin had previously (May 2) capitulated to Marshal Zuhov and is now occupied by Soviet, British, American and French armed forces. A Three Power Conference was inaugurated at Potsdam on July 16, 1945, Marshal Stalin representing U.S.S.R., President Truman the U.S.A. and Mr. Churchill (with Mr. Attlee) representing Great Britain.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.—Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries and employ over 75 per cent. of the population. All kinds of cereals and non-tropical fruits are produced.

The Live Stock in 1938 included 63,200,000 cattle, 17,500,000 horses, 102,500,000 sheep and goats and 30,600,000 swine.

Under a credit arrangement with the Dominion of Canada, signed in London (Sept. 8, 1942), the U.S.S.R. was enabled to draw approximately 9,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat or equivalent measures of flour from Canada during the ensuing harvest. Mr. Malysky explained that the U.S.S.R. was not a wheat importer before the war, but the overrunning of the Kuban had altered the position.

Industries.—The natural resources of Russia in coal, iron ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. These resources have been developed since 1928 under Five Year Plans designed to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the U.S.S.R. so that it might overtake and outstrip all other nations. For this purpose the territory was equipped with factories, railroads, steamships,

telegraphs, motor vehicles and tractors. The land was to be made to produce food, houses were to be built, and opportunities for recreation provided, so that the population might have these amenities in the greatest abundance. The principal industries undergoing development up to the outbreak of the war were *asbestos* (at Azbest), *steel* (at Magnitogorsk), *manganese* (at Chiatui), *timber* (at Chelabinsk, Stalingrad and Kharkoff), *wheat* (at Gigant and Verblud), *petroleum* and *crude oil* (at Baku), and *tea and oranges* (at Chakwa). Many of the factories were provided with electric energy from the Dneprostrov dam, which was sacrificed during the German advance in 1941 and re-captured in 1943.

The output of crude petroleum in 1941 was 238,100,000 barrels (42 gallon); (1942) 227,500,000 barrels; and (1943) 200,700,000 barrels. On Jan. 1, 1939, there were nearly 3,000 miles of oil pipe line, the principal lines being—Baku-Batum 1,200 miles; Gurev-Orsk 540; Grozny-Taupse 400; Armevir-Trudovaya 320.

TRADE.

External Trade.—The external trade of the U.S.S.R. is organised as a State Monopoly. The value (Merchandise only) is stated as under, in new roubles:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1934.....	1,018,000,000	1,832,400,000
1935.....	1,057,200,000	1,609,300,000
1936.....	1,352,500,000	1,359,100,000
1937.....	1,341,300,000	1,728,600,000
1938.....	1,423,300,000	1,332,000,000

The Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. was principally with the following Countries in 1938:—

Country	To U.S.S.R.	From U.S.S.R.
Australia.....	R.51,000,000	R.100,000,000
Belgium.....	64,300,000	117,000,000
Canada.....	31,000,000	1,600,000
China.....	68,500,000	44,150,000
Mongolia.....	40,000,000	70,000,000
Czechoslovakia.....	19,500,000	13,250,000
Denmark.....	6,150,000	27,400,000
France.....	39,500,000	60,000,000
Germany.....	67,000,000	88,000,000
Gr. Britain.....	240,000,000	375,000,000
Iran.....	64,000,000	58,000,000
Japan.....	17,600,000	7,000,000
Netherlands.....	102,600,000	93,000,000
Norway.....	10,000,000	22,000,000
Spain.....	26,500,000	52,500,000
Sweden.....	27,500,000	13,500,000
Switzerland.....	12,000,000	12,200,000
Turkey.....	23,000,000	23,000,000
U.S.A.....	406,000,000	100,000,000

The principal imports in 1938 were machinery and industrial equipment, iron and steel, wool, electrical goods, rubber, ships and machinery, live animals, cotton, chemicals and machine tools. The principal exports in 1938 were wheat and other grain, lumber, furs, petroleum, sugar, fertilizers and pulpwood.

The imports from U.K. were principally machinery, iron and steel and electrical goods. The chief exports from the U.S.S.R. to U.K. were sawn timber and pit props, hides and skins, wheat, fish, petroleum and barley.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Length of railroads in use:

Miles.	Years.	Miles.
46,255	1935.....	53,187
47,022	1940.....	59,375

By Dec. 31, 1940, about 1,150 miles had been electrified.

The principal railway lines are the main European network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals via Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the Trans-Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and via Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There were in the Soviet Union (1927) 228,600 miles of inland waterways, of which 54,500 are navigable by steam vessels, and nearly 110,000 miles by rafts. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Odessa, Nikolaielf, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kertch, Sevastopol and Novorossisk (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan and Baku (Caspian), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk on the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamchatka. Under the *Four Sea Ship Canal System* Moscow will be linked up with the Baltic, White, Black and Caspian Seas; in 1933 the Stalin Canal linked Leningrad with the White Sea, and in 1937 the Volga Moscow Ship Canal made Moscow accessible from the White and Baltic Seas. The Volga Don Canal, commenced in 1938, will complete the system and connect with the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Black Sea (*Pontus Euxinus*) lies between the S.W. States of U.S.S.R., Roumania, Bulgaria and Asia Minor. It is connected via the Dardanelles, with the Mediterranean.

Merchant Navy.—There were 560 steamships of 960,261 gross tons, and 139 motor vessels of 345,698 gross tons, flying the flag of the U.S.S.R. in July, 1939.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1935 the post offices handled about 1,600,000,000 letters and post-cards; the length of telegraph (and telephone) lines was stated at 826,500 miles.

CAPITAL OF U.S.S.R., MOSCOW (see p. 973). For other cities see following articles.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with star above hammer and sickle.

[Ivan the Great, A.D. 1462–1505, upon adopting the title of Tsar (Cesar), added the two headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire to the escutcheon of Muscovy, which was abandoned after the abdication of Nicolas II in 1917.]

NATIONAL DAY OF U.S.S.R.—November 7.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Sofitskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark-Kerr, G.C.M.G. (1942)..... £6,650
 Counsellor (with local rank of Minister), F. K. Roberts (acting).
 1st Secretaries, P. M. Crosthwaite; S. L. Burdett, M.C.
 2nd Secretaries, J. H. Watson; E. E. Tomkins; G. W. Berry (local rank).
 3rd Secretary, T. Brimlow.
 Commercial Secretary (with local rank of 1st S.C.) C. H. V. Gifford.
 Military Attaché, Col. E. R. Greer.
 Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. N. Roberts, O.B.E., A.I.C., P.I.F.
 Press Attaché, J. W. Lawrence, O.B.E.
 Archivist, Miss H. M. Bird, M.B.E.
 Accountant, W. Heir.
 Clerical Officer, C. G. F. James, M.B.E.
 Translator (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), A. H. Birse, C.B.E.

I. R. S.F.S.R.

Rossiiskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and most important of the Republics, occupying 92.7 per cent. of the total area of the Union, is a federation of Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Provinces. *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Mountain, Daghestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvash, Kalmyck, Mari, Votjak, Zyrian (Komi), Qirad, Kabardin-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Chetchen. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Votuga, (6) Ural.

The R.S.F.S.R. occupies over three-quarters of the total area of the U.S.S.R. and contains more than half its population. In addition to the mainland area in Europe and Asia it includes islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic and Barents Seas, in the Arctic Ocean and in the Sea of Okhotsk.

The European territory consist largely of a vast plain, the eastern Lowland of Europe between the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus of the East and South and the Carpathians of the south-west. The Ural Mountains culminate in Tolpiss (5,400 feet), but the Caucasus reach to 18,526 feet in Mount Elburz and 26,546 feet in Mount Kazbek. The Asiatic territory includes the vast plain of Siberia, with mountain ranges on its eastern and southern border; its northern border is covered by *tundra*, the subsoil being permanently frozen and a few inches thawing in summer to form extensive marshes.

The principal rivers in the European territory are the Volga (2,400 miles), Don, Dnieper (1,200 miles), Bug and Dniester, Vistula, Niemen and Duna, Neva, Onega, Dvina and Mezen, and the Pechora; in Asiatic territory are the Ob (2,700 miles), Yenisei (3,400 miles), Lena (3,000 miles) and Amur.

The climate of European Russia is typical of the most extreme Continental conditions, Moscow

having a winter temperature of 12° F., while the summer temperature of the eastern portion is above 68° F. In Asiatic Russia the extremes are even greater. At Verkhoyansk, in North-Eastern Siberia, the mean January temperature is -49° F. (81 degrees of frost) and the mean July temperature 70° F., a range of nearly 120 degrees. Verkhoyansk is in the *tundra* region of the Arctic coastlands and the soil there has been found to be permanently frozen to a depth of nearly 400 feet, although the mean summer temperature is higher than that of Paris. The principal industry is agriculture and stock raising, which engages nearly 30 per cent. of the inhabitants. Rye, wheat, oats, barley, millet, maize, buckwheat, beans, peas and lentils are abundantly grown, together with flax for the peasant industries. Agricultural methods have been very greatly improved under the Soviet regime. Manufacturing establishments have also been increased and modernised and the output encouraged to keep pace with the standard of the Five Year Plans.

The R.S.F.S.R. contains great mineral riches, including platinum, gold and silver, iron of very superior quality, quick-silver and lead. Among the non-metallic minerals are petroleum, in apparently inexhaustible quantity, coal, asbestos, rock-salt, marble and kaolin. The oilfields in the Urals provided a welcome reserve after the temporary loss of Baku; and the Kuznetsk coal basin, in Western Siberia, served a similar end between the loss and recovery of the Donetz basin. To assist the manufacturing and mining industries vast hydro-electric plants have been erected, some of which were sacrificed to deny their use to the invaders in the war of 1939-45.

Near Kazan, and below the confluence of the Kama with the Volga, are the remains of the Moslem town of Bolgary, which was destroyed by the Mongols in the XIVth Century. Bolgary was the most northerly outpost of Islam.

There are Universities at Moscow (2), Leningrad, Rostov, Saratov, Tomsk, Gorki, Kazan, Perm, Voronezh and Sverdlovsk.

CAPITAL, Moscow. Population (1939) 4,137,018. Moscow, founded about A.D. 1247 by Dolgorouki, became the capital of Russia in 1240 and the seat of the Metropolitan bishop in 1325. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg (Leningrad), but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. The Palace of Soviets, under erection in Moscow, will be the highest building in the world, rising to 1,365 feet, including a stainless steel statue of Lenin 325 feet in height. On October, 1941, part of the administration was temporarily removed to Kuibyshev, the triumphal advance of Soviet armies in 1943 causing a return to Moscow. (Leningrad (before the revolution "St. Petersburg," and from 1917-24 "Petrograd") had a population (1939) of 3,191,304.

Other cities with populations exceeding 100,000 are:—

Gorki, formerly Nijni Novgorod	650,000
St. Rostov on Don	510,000
Stalingrad	450,000
Kuibyshev, formerly Samara	400,000
Kazan	400,000
Sverdlovsk	400,000
Novosibirsk	400,000
Saratov	370,000
Voronezh	347,000
Omsk	281,000
Changel	280,000
Ashtaran	260,000
Ufa	250,000

Irkutsk	250,000
Perm	240,000
Stalin	220,000
Voronezh	220,000
Magnitogorsk	220,000
Yanovo	210,000
Yakovlev	210,000
Yakovlev	205,000
Krasnodar	200,000
Cheliabinsk	200,000
Grozny	200,000
Tula	200,000
Nijni Tagil	175,000
Yakovlev	160,000
Kalinin	160,000
Toms	150,000
Orsk	150,000
Krasnoyarsk	150,000
Kharkov	140,000
Krasnodar	140,000
Kemerovo	135,000
Izhevsk	130,000
Smolensk	130,000
Prokopyevsk	125,000
Murmansk	120,000
Orsk	120,000
Peza	120,000
Zlatoust	110,000
Sverdlovsk	105,000
Kirov, formerly Viatka	103,000
Kerch	103,000
Tambov	102,000
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	101,000
Yakovlev	101,000

ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE.

(Ukraine.)

A Soviet Republic, embracing all the unoccupied areas of the Ukraine, was proclaimed at Kharkov after the November Revolution (Nov. 21, 1917). The provinces of the Ukraine are Vinnitsa, Dniepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and Chernigov. By Treaty (June 29, 1945), Czechoslovakia ceded to U.S.S.R. the territory of Ruthenia (sub-Carpathian Ukraine) containing an area of 5,000 sq. miles and a population of about 800,000; further enlargement may take place through the extension of the western boundary of U.S.S.R. to the Curzon Line. The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of the U.S.S.R., and large areas are under sugar-beet. The Ukraine contains large deposits of coal (in the Donetsk basin), iron ore (at Krivoi Rog), manganese (at Nikopol), and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver.

There are Universities at Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa.

CAPITAL (since 1934) Kiev. Population (1939), 846,293. Kiev, a Christian city under Vladimir the Great (A.D. 980-1015), was the capital of Russia from 865-1240. It was recaptured from the Nazi invaders on Nov. 6, 1943. Other towns: Kharkov (the former capital), 835,432; Dniepropetrovsk, 500,662; Nikolaiev, 141,000; Zaporozhe, formerly Alexandrovsk, 200,000; ψ Odessa (Black Sea port), 604,223; Stalino, 240,000; Dnieprodzerzhinsk, 160,000; Makeevka, 120,000; ψ Mariopol, 220,000; Poltava, 105,000 and ψ Kherson (Black Sea port), 100,000.

III.—BELORUSSIA.

(White Russia.)

The independence of White Russia was recognized by the U.S.S.R. in 1919, and on Dec. 30,

1922, the State was admitted to the U.S.S.R. The republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilev with an estimated area of 49,000 sq. miles and a population estimated at 5,570,000. Considerable enlargement may take place by the incorporation of territory gained by U.S.S.R. through the extension of the western boundary to the Curzon Line. There is a University, founded in 1922 at Minsk.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population (1939), 240,000; Vitebsk (1933), 127,300; Gomel, 121,200; Bobruisk, 70,000; Moghilev, 52,000.

IV.—ARMENIA.

(Hyastan.)

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the 1914-18 War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Chorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit-growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly, as yet, developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); carpet-manufacture is the principal native industry. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and since the 5th century there has been a national language and literature.

There is a University at Erivan, founded in 1921.

CAPITAL, Erivan; population (1939) 200,000. Leninakan (formerly Alexandropol) 65,800.

V.—AZERBAIJAN.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakatala and the autonomous territories of Nakhichevan and Nagorni-Karabach. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 8,802,000 tons in 1928-29 and 22,000,000 tons in 1938. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 pounds of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

There is a University at Baku, founded in 1919.

The **CAPITAL** is Baku, population (1939) 809,347, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batumi (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (75,000), Kuba (15,000) and Nucha (26,000).

VI.—GEORGIA.

(Sakartvelo.)

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara), and one autonomous Province (South-eastern Ossetia).

The area is about 27,000 sq. miles with a population estimated at 3,540,000.

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence and in 1922 became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. On Dec. 5, 1936, the Republic was admitted to the U.S.S.R. Georgia is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Chiaturi mines (in the district of Sharopausky). There are also abundant seams of coal (at Tkvalgelskoe and Tkvibulskoe), and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and of the tobacco produced (chiefly in Abkhazia) a great deal is imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe.

There is a University at Tiflis, founded in 1917.

CAPITAL, Tiflis (Tbilisi). Population (1939) 519,175. Kutais (70,000); Poti (17,000).

VII.—TURKMENISTAN.

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia, with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour. Total area 188,610 sq. miles; estimated population 1,270,000. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad). Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, cotton, wool, astrakhan fur, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include ozokerite and sulphur. The Kara Kum desert occupies about four-fifths of the territory. Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line. There is a motor service between Poltarask and Meshed (Persia).

CAPITAL, Poltarask, 80,000; Merv, 31,000; Krasnovodsk, 30,000.

VIII.—UZBEKISTAN.

Uzbekistan comprises the former feudal states of Bokhara and Khiva and the Kara Kalpak S.S.R. (formerly part of R.S.F.S.R.). The total area is 66,400 sq. miles with a population estimated at 6,282,450.

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), and the R.S.F.S.R. (on the N.), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbeks. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan.

Khiva, or Khorezm, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the R.S.F.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus; it contains the finest cotton lands in the Union and is highly productive (cotton, rice, wheat, silk, fruit, hemp).

The highest point in the U.S.S.R. is Mount Stalin, in the Western Pamirs, 24,600 feet.

In 1939, during excavations for the Great Ferghana Canal, the site was revealed of a city covering about 50 acres and dating from about 2000 B.C.

The University of Central Asia at Tashkent was founded in 1923.

Kara Kalpak Territory was transferred to Uzbekistan in 1936, having formed part of Kazakhstan from 1925-1930, with a separate existence as a republic from 1930-1936. The chief town is Nukus (pop. 7,500), other centres being Turtkel (formerly Petro-Alexandrovsk), 17,000 and Chimbai, 6,300.

CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, Tashkent, population (1939) 585,005. Samarkand (pop. about 155,000) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400, by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer grandson, and a XV century observatory, recently restored. Other towns are Andijan (98,000), Bokhara (50,000), Kokand (85,000), Hamagan (91,000), Ferghana (40,000). Khiva has about 20,000 inhabitants.

IX.—TAJKISTAN.

Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The estimated area is 56,208 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad, population (1935) 60,000. Other centres, Kojent 41,000, and Dura-Tube 25,000.

X.—KAZAKHSTAN.

The Kazakh S.S.R., with parts of the former Governorship of Turkestan, was admitted to the U.S.S.R. Dec. 5, 1936. It comprises an area of about 1,048,000 sq. miles with a population estimated at 6,000,000, of whom about 60 per cent. are Kazakhs. Until 1925 it was known as the Kirghiz Republic and from 1920 to 1936 it formed part of R.S.F.S.R.

Agriculture and stock raising is the most important industry, the crops including wheat, rice, sugar-beet and tobacco. The country is rich in minerals (lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver and tin) and has vast oil deposits in the Ural-Emba districts, while the coal deposits in the Karaganda basin are third largest in U.S.S.R. There is a University at the capital.

CAPITAL, Alma Ata, formerly Vierny, population 200,000. Other centres are Karaganda (170,000), Semipalatinsk (140,000) and Petropaulovsk (70,000).

XI.—KIRGHIZSTAN.

The Kirghizstan S.S.R. (formerly a part of R.S.F.S.R. under the name of Karakirghistan) was admitted to the U.S.S.R. Dec. 5, 1936. The area is estimated at 76,000 sq. miles with an estimated population of 1,500,000, of whom 70 per cent. are Kirghiz and about 15 per cent. Uzbeks.

CAPITAL, Frounze, formerly Pishpek (population 80,000). Other centres are Osh (50,000) and Tokmak (30,000).

XII.—KARELO-FINNISH S.S.R.

The Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. was formed from territory ceded by Finland at the close of the Russo-Finnish war in 1940. The area is about 26,000 sq. miles with a population estimated at 470,000. The territory is mainly forest-covered but includes Ladoga and Onega, two of the largest lakes in Europe. The mineral resources (copper, lead, zinc, iron and silver) are considerable.

CAPITAL, Viipuri, population (1937) 80,000. Ψ Hango (pop. 10,000) was leased to U.S.S.R. for 30 years under the treaty of March 15, 1940.

XIII.—MOLDAVIA.

The Moldavian S.S.R. was formed in 1940 from territory in Moldavia and Bessarabia, formerly part of the Russian Empire, retroceded to U.S.S.R. by Roumania in June, 1940.

CAPITAL, Kishinev, population (1939) 120,000.

XIV.—LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

Lithuania, formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918, and was admitted to the U.S.S.R. Aug. 3, 1940. The area is about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 2,442,000.

Lithuania was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until relieved by the advance of the Soviet armies in the autumn of 1944. At the time of the unconditional surrender of Germany (May 8, 1945), Soviet armies were also in occupation of East Prussia, the north-eastern portion of which, including Königsberg, the seaport capital, has been incorporated in Lithuania, which may be further enlarged by the incorporation of Polish territory up to the Curzon Line.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; the exports are bacon, dairy produce, cellulose, timber, flax and live-stock; the chief imports are herrings, cement, coal, metals, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Kaunas (Kovno), on the Niemen (pop. 125,000); Šavli (17,000) Vilna (restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R., after invasion of Poland and recaptured by Soviet forces, July 8, 1944) has a population of about 200,000; Ψ Memel 50,000.

XV.—LATVIA.

Latvia at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, has an area of about 25,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. Latvia, formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918, and was admitted to the U.S.S.R. Aug. 5, 1940.

Latvia was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until relieved by the Soviet advance, Riga being freed on Oct. 13, 1944.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1938 was 1,246,398. The chief ports are Riga, Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau).

There is a University at Riga, established in

1862. Ψ Riga, at the mouth of the Daugava River, population 400,000; other centres

being Ψ Liepaja (Libau) 57,098, Daugavpils (Dvinsk) 46,160, Jelgava (Mitau) 34,099, and Ψ Ventspils (Windau) 15,672.

XVI.—ESTONIA.

(Eesti Vabariik.)

Estonia, formerly a part of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic Feb. 24, 1918, and was admitted to the U.S.S.R., Aug. 6, 1940. The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the territory. The total area is about 18,632 sq. miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1939) of 1,122,100.

In 1941 Estonia was occupied by German forces, but the capture of Tallinn by Soviet forces on September 22, 1944, and the subsequent fall of Baltiski and Parnu led to the evacuation of the country by Nazi troops.

Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 60 per cent. of the population, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including cotton, woollens, paper, timber, matches and distilling.

There is a University at Tartu, founded in 1632 and enlarged in 1802, and a Technical University at Tallinn (1936).

CAPITAL, Ψ Tallinn (Reval), pop. (1938) 146,388, an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Tartu (59,643), Narva (24,444); and Ψ Parnu (21,199), on the Gulf of Riga.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President, Don Romulo Betancourt (Leader of Socialist *Acción Democrática*), assumed office, Oct. 22, 1945.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don C. los Morales.

[On Oct. 18, 1945, a revolt broke out against the Conservative government of General Isaías Medina, who was elected President (for 5 years) on May 5, 1941. The leader of the revolt was Señor Romulo Betancourt, who gained control of the country in three days and assumed the Presidency and the post of Minister of the Interior. The new government has been recognized (Oct. 30) by U.S.A., Gt. Britain and France, and by many of the Latin American Republics. The Betancourt administration has recognized the *Spanish Republican Government*, set up in exile by Señor Giral, in Mexico City.]

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

96, Park Lane, W.1.

[Mayfair 3993]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr.

Don Andrés Rodríguez Azpurua.

Counsellor, Señor Don Alberto Posse Rivas.

Secretary, Señor Don Julio Pocarrera.

Consul-General in Liverpool (19, Sefton Drive, Liverpool 8), Señor Dr. Don Alirio Parra-Marquez.

Consulates at Cardiff and Glasgow.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 2° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52'— 73° 15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 353,728 square miles. The population at the census of Dec. 31, 1941, was 3,851,000; estimated (June 30, 1943) at 4,104,000 exclusive of unrecorded Indians, (about 100,000),

In 1943 births numbered 145,329 (36.3 per 1,000 inhabitants), deaths 64,131 (16.0 per 1,000). Infant mortality (1943) was 109 per 1,000 live births.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Gt. Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of Palas (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-30, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1858, 1889, 1891, 1900 and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcon divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. Under the constitution of July 9, 1931, the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for 7 years, and a Congress of 2 Chambers, a Senate of 40 members, and a Chamber of 85 Deputies, elected for 4 years by adult male suffrage.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincoite and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,775 feet) and Duida (8,220 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woodlands.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco,

with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

On Feb. 26, 1944 it was announced that U.S. aviators had discovered the source of the Orinoco, hitherto unknown, in a mountainous gorge separating Brazil and Venezuela.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Mapures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the Casiquiare. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which Maracaibo, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (250 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 2,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The llanos also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October, the dry, cooler season from November to March.

The products of the agricultural zone are cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, maize, tobacco and cotton. The pastoral zone supports live stock, estimated in 1940 at 4,250,000 cattle, 200,000 horses, 100,000 sheep, 1,250,000 goats, and 400,000 swine. Products of the tropical forest region are wild rubber and balata gum and tonka beans.

The principal industry is that of Petroleum, followed by gold mining, agriculture and cattle raising. The production of the oilfields is continually increasing, as shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1930.....	136,700,000	1937.....	186,200,000
1931.....	176,600,000	1938.....	188,200,000
1932.....	176,500,000	1939.....	205,800,000
1933.....	177,700,000	1940.....	185,600,000
1934.....	136,100,000	1941.....	223,800,000
1935.....	198,200,000	1942.....	147,000,000
1936.....	154,800,000	1943.....	177,600,000

Before the war of 1939-44 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' India refineries. In 1942 refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily.

There are about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. In 1940 there were 3 daily newspapers at Caracas and 14 at other urban centres.

Education (Primary) is free and compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were (1941) about 5,000 primary schools, with 260,000 pupils (140,000 boys, 120,000 girls), and about 80 secondary schools, with 5,000 pupils. There are Universities at Caracas and Merida, and a Technical College (mainly geology) at Maracaibo.

FINANCE.

	1944-45.
Revenue (Budget)	Bolivares 370,000,000.
Expenditure "	370,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1943) ..	5,500,000
External Debt (do.)	Nil

On June 30, 1930, Venezuela paid off its entire External debt (23,757,634 Bolivars) in gold, as a token of homage to Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, and on May 31, 1935, President Gomez requested Congress to vote the sum of Bs. 12,337,994 for the redemption of the whole of the Internal Debt. Venezuela was thus entirely free from debt. In 1942 an internal loan of Bs. 25,000,000 was raised for public works; this has been partly redeemed.

The exchange at Par of the Bolivar, of 100 Centimos, is 25.25 Bs = £1 sterling: official rate of Exchange, 1941, Bs. 13.59 = £1; Sept., 1943, Bs. 13.56 = £1.

TRADE.

Venezuela's Trade Balance 1932-43 was (including bullion and specie) :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1932	Bs. 210,758,492	651,618,047
1933	153,458,001	628,259,172
1934	143,587,574	617,546,684
1935	215,933,711	711,739,501
1936	211,590,300	768,462,568
1937	304,633,681	871,462,781
1938	310,049,240	887,275,955
1939	328,648,050	953,340,108
1940	311,170,800	801,030,700
1941	287,850,903	1,045,600,000
1942	215,700,000	696,600,000
1943	222,000,000	853,300,000

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron. The principal exports are petroleum (over 90 per cent. of the total in 1943), coffee, gold and cocoa.

	1942.	1943.
Imports from U.K.	£1,400,000	£1,061,000
Exports to U.K. (1938-39) ..	£1,359,399	£1,720,421

CAPITAL Caracás (3,000 ft.). Population (1943) 267,000 (with suburbs, 377,434); other principal towns (1936) are Maracaibo (110,010), Valencia (49,214), Barquisimeto (36,429), Puerto Caribe (26,000), Carupano (26,000), Puerto Cabello (15,000) and La Guayra (8,000).

FLAG : Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery—Tienda Honda a Puente Trinidad 63, Caracás.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Arthur Drostan Ogilvie-Forbes, K.C.M.G. (1944).....£4,350
Counsellor (local rank), T. J. Anderson.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral (serving as Captain), H. Boyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Military Attaché, Capt. I. K. Higginbotham.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander D. S. G. Honor, D.F.C., R.A.F.
Assistant do., Squadron Ldr. W. T. W. Ballantyne.
Archivist, R. J. Farman.
Press Attaché, J. C. F. Miller.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Consul, A. D. Francis.
Vice-Consul, J. W. Walker.
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Capt. F. W. Kirk.
Carupano—Vice-Consul, J. E. Giuliani (acting).

Ciudad Bolívar—Vice-Consul, A. L. Escoffery.
El Callao—Vice-Consul, L. Symonds.
Guiria—Vice-Consul, F. James (acting).
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Eric E. Lloyd.
La Guayra—Vice-Consul, A. Fox.
Las Piedras—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. B. Anderson.
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, M. W. Newell.
Pro-Consul, H. J. Towning.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, J. J. Orsman.
Puerto La Cruz—Vice-Consul, Capt. W. E. Corner.

VENEZUELAN—BRITISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Pelota A. Abanico 32, Caracás—Director, James Smith.

YEMEN. See Arabia.

YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Jugoslavije.)

*King, Petar, born Sept. 6, 1923; acceded, Oct. 9, 1934, assumed power March 27, 1941; married March 20, 1944, to H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Greece.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Alexander, born in London, July 17, 1945.

REGENCY COUNCIL.

(Appointed March 5, 1945.)

Dr. Srdjan Budisavljevitich (Serb.); Dr. Ante Mauditch (Croat); M. Dushan Serneck (Slovene).

CABINET.

(March 6, 1945.)

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, Marshal Broz Josip Tito.
Vice-Premier, Dr. Milan Grol.
Vice-Premier and Minister for the Constituent Assembly, M. Edvard Kardelj.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ivan Subasich.
Minister without portfolio, Dr. Josip Smolacka.
Interior, M. Vlado Zecevic.
Justice, M. Frane Frol.
Education, M. Vladislav Ribnikar.
Finance, M. Sreten Zujevic.
Minister without portfolio, Dr. Juraj Sutej.
Communications, M. Todor Vujasinovic.
Industry, M. Andrija Hebrang.
Commerce and Supplies, M. Nikola Petrovic.
Agriculture, Dr. Vasa Cubrilovic.
Forests, M. Sulejman Filipovic.
Mines, M. Bane Andrejev.
Internal Colonisation, M. Sreten Vukosavljevic.
Social Welfare, Dr. Anton Krzsinik.
National Health, Dr. Zlatan Serneck.
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Dr. Drago Marusic.
Public Works, Dr. Rade Pribicevic.
Information, M. Sava Kosanovic.

Minister for Serbia, M. Jasa Prodanovic.
Minister for Croatia, Dr. Pavle Gregoric.
Minister for Slovenia, M. Edvard Kocbok.
Minister for Bosnia and Herzegovina, M. Rodoljub Colakovic.
Minister for Macedonia, M. Emanuel Cuckov.
Minister for Montenegro, M. Milovan Djilas.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

195 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Ljubo Leoncic.
Minister Plenipotentiary (Counsellor), Dr. V. R-ybar.
Counsellors, Dr. Franc Kos, Dr. D. Protic, Dr. V. Milenkovic.

* See next page.

1st Secretary, M. L. Lilić.
 Secretaries, M. S. Pocck, M. F. Korenić, M. F. Azabagić, M. M. Pesic.
 Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. V. Cukalevski.
 Press Attaché, M. L. Mattes.
 Asst. Press Attaché, Mlle. S. Leontić.
 Financial Attaché, M. J. Jovasević.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, resolved:—

(1) That Yugoslavia is proclaimed a people's republic under the name of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. (2) That the monarchy has been finally abolished in Yugoslavia by this decision and that Peter II Karageorgevitch, together with the entire Karageorgevitch dynasty, is deprived of all rights previously vested in him and the Karageorgevitch dynasty.

Yugoslavia comprises Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slavonia, the Banat, Bosnia-Herzegovina, most of Dalmatia, Bačka and Baranja regions, a part of Carniola and of Carinthia (Slovenia). The estimated area is 248,987 square kilometres (96,135 square miles), with a population (1940) of 16,000,000. For the purposes of local administration the country is divided into 8 *Banovinas*, each under a *Ban*, or provincial governor. The towns of Belgrade, Zemun and Pančovo form a separate unit.

The formation of the Kingdom after the War (1914-18) represented the culmination of a movement, which began early in the nineteenth century, for the union in a single nation of the Southern Slavs. In 1917 the Yugoslav Committee and the Serbian Government issued a manifesto from Corfu announcing a projected kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes under the Serbian dynasty of Karadjordjević. In October, 1918, a Yugoslav National Council, representing the Yugoslav lands of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, declared for a state of the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. A few weeks later a union with Serbia was announced and the *Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes* was proclaimed at the beginning of December 1, 1918.

Montenegro (*Crna-Gora*) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts of the country have been subjected to different historical religious, cultural and geographical influences. Serbia came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In Bosnia, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Mohammedanism. Croatia and Slovenia, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilising influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation.

Yugoslavia has common frontiers with seven states, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Italy (Albania). Most of these frontiers were laid down by the Peace Treaties after the war of 1914-18. The north-western frontier with Italy was settled by the Treaty of Rapallo, 1920.

Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Split, Sušak, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Cattaro) and, by

an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Thessaloniki. In 1939 there were 4,593 miles of normal gauge and 2,061 miles of narrow gauge railway, total—6,654 miles. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade was the second busiest on the Danube.

Government.—On Nov. 1, 1944, the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasic) signed an agreement with the leader of the National Liberation Committee (Marshal Josip Broz, commonly known as Marshal Tito) recognizing the provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade. On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed a republic, as stated in column (1).

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000. German forces invaded Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941, and occupied the country, allotting Slovenia to Italy and setting up Fascist republics in Montenegro and Croatia; parts of the country were also seized by Hungary and Bulgaria. Patriot forces disputed possession of the country and harassed the invaders, who were compelled to withdraw in consequence of the successive capitulations of Italy and Germany to the forces of the United Nations, in 1945.

Production.—The principal industry is agriculture, over 75 per cent. of the population being engaged therein. The livestock in 1939 included 1,273,503 horses, 123,699 asses, 19,475 mules, 4,224,596 oxen, 38,004 buffaloes, 3,503,564 pigs, 10,153,831 sheep, 1,866,132 goats.

Minerals.—The mineral production in 1940 included hard coal, 421,000 metric tons, lignite 6,888,000, copper ore 43,000, lead-zinc ore 68,800, pyrites 138,000, bauxite 282,500, iron ore 300,000.

Language and Literature.—Under the constitution of 1918 the language of the country is Serbo-Croat-Slovene. Serbian is a South Slav tongue and in writing employs the Cyrillic alphabet, similar to ancient Greek, as in Russia, Croats and Slovenes use the Latin alphabet. The cultural life of the nations comprising the modern kingdom was suppressed under three centuries of Turkish domination, but revived with the rebirth of freedom. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. At the outbreak of war in 1939 there were 6 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 3 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach) and 6 Croat dailies in Sarajevo and Agram.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State; nearly 50 per cent. of the population is of the Orthodox faith. Education is compulsory and elementary education is free. In 1939 there were 8,956 elementary schools, with 32,150 teachers and 1,428,000 pupils; about 43,000 attended continuation schools, and 80,000 received instruction at technical and commercial colleges. In 1939 there were also 205 secondary schools, with 5,700 teachers and 125,000 pupils and 34 training colleges for teachers. There are Universities at Belgrade (with faculties at Subotica and Skopljic), Zagreb and Ljubljana, with 1,270 professors and 18,000 students in 1939.

FINANCE.

	1939 G. Dinars.	1940-41. Dinars.
Revenue ..	12,786,000,000	15,116,000,000
Expenditure ..	11,920,000,000	14,708,000,000

National Debt Dec. 31, 1938) :—

Internal	Dinars 10,420,000,000
External	12,000,000,000
Floating Debt	2,200,000,000

The Yugoslav Dinar (of 100 Paras) has a nominal value of nine-tenths of a penny, Dinars 276 3/4 = £1 sterling. In 1941 the Exchange rate was 200 D = £1.

TRADE.

	1939. Dinars.	1940. Dinars.
Total Imports	4,757,382,000	6,018,582,000
Total Exports	5,521,187,000	6,680,300,000
Imports from U.K. (1939)	£1,092,784	
Exports to U.K. (1939)	£1,882,682	

The principal exports are cereals, timber, ores, cattle, pigs, poultry, skins and fruit. The imports are chiefly textile manufactures, textile raw materials, machinery, and manufactured goods.

The chief imports from U.K. are machinery, cottons and woollens; the chief exports to U.K. are maize, sawn timber, and poultry.

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd*=White Fortress), developed from the old citadel on the promontory formed by the confluence of the Danube and Sava. The city has grown rapidly since the War of 1914-1918, spreading east and south-east. It contains the university, museums, national library and national theatre; population (Dec. 1938) 250,000. Other towns are Zagreb or Agram (185,581), Ljubljana or Laibach (60,000), Subotica (100,000), Sarajevo (80,000), Novi Sad (64,000), Skopje

(65,000), Ψ Split (45,000), Ψ Sibenik (38,000), Ψ Dubrovnik (19,000) and Ψ Susak (17,000).
NATIONAL FLAG: Blue, white, red.

NATIONAL DAYS: Kosovo Day (June 28) ; and Union Day (December 1).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Zrinskoga ulica 20, Belgrade.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency R. C. Skrine Stevenson, C.M.G. (1943).

First Sec. (local rank), Lt.-Col. C. Deakin, O.B.E.

and Sec., J. P. E. C. Henniker-Major.

First Sec. (Commercial), F. H. Todd.

Archivist, T. H. Froehlich.

FOREIGN CAPITALS IN THE WAR OF

1939-45.

Capital.	Nazi Occupation.	Freed by Allies.
Vienna	March 13, 1938	April 15, 1945
Prague	March 15, 1939	May 7, 1945
Warsaw	Oct. 1, 1939	Jan. 17, 1945
Copenhagen	April 9, 1940	May 5, 1945
Oslo	April 6, 1940	May 7, 1945
Luxembourg	May 10, 1940	Sept. 10, 1944
Amsterdam	May 14, 1940	May 5, 1945
Brussels	May 17, 1940	Sept. 3, 1944
Paris	June 14, 1940	Aug. 25, 1944
Belgrade	April 28, 1941	Oct. 20, 1944
Athens	April 27, 1941	Oct. 14, 1944

FALL OF ENEMY AND FORMER
ENEMY CAPITALS

Rome	June 4, 1944
Bucharest	Aug. 31, 1944
Sofia	Sept. 9, 1944
Helsinki	Sept. 15, 1944
Budapest	Feb. 13, 1945
Berlin	May 2, 1945

THE WAR'S IMPACT ON CIVILIANS.

Percentage changes in *per capita* purchases by groups—valued as far as possible at pre-war prices:—

	UNITED KINGDOM.	UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
	1938 to 1944.	1939 to 1944.	1941 to 1944.	1939 to 1944.	1941 to 1944.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food (1)	+ 11	+ 8	+ 4	+ 13	+ 6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco ..	+ 8	+ 33	+ 19	+ 24	+ 6
Clothing, including footwear	+ 34	+ 23 p	+ 9 p	+ 25	+ 3
Housing (2)	+ 9	+ 14	+ 14	(3)	(3)
Fuel and electricity	+ 2	+ 32	+ 18	+ 28	+ 15
Household goods (mainly electrical and metal products) (4)	- 82 (5)	- 23	- 51	- 13	- 24
Household goods (other) (4)	- 51	+ 26 p	+ 3 p	+ 25	+ 2
Other personal effects (4)	- 37	+ 43 p	+ 18 p	(3)	(3)
Reading matter (4)	+ 1	+ 24 p	+ 6 p	+ 22	+ 15
Amusements (4)	+ 10	+ 10 p	+ 6 p	+ 53	+ 29
Motor vehicles and their operation ..	+ 95	- 52 p	- 61 p	- 52	- 56
Public transportation (4)	+ 23	+ 87 p	+ 59 p	+ 95	+ 41
Postal, telephone, and telegraph services (4)	+ 8	+ 33 p	+ 17 p	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous services	- 33	+ 19 p	+ 8 p	+ 11 p (3)	+ 5 p (3)
Total consumption	- 16	+ 16 p	+ 4 p	+ 16 p	+ 5 p

(1) Including non-alcoholic beverages. The changes shown represent those in the value of food consumption rather than of purchases. (2) Rents, rates (in the United Kingdom), and water charges. (3) Housing, other personal effects, and communication services are included with miscellaneous services; as are some household goods, some amusements, and the value of room and board-furnished commercial premises. The per cent. changes is to 1943. (4) The change is to 1943. (5) The pre-war year is 1935. Values of household metal products and electrical equipment were sharply curtailed in all three years; these items, like motor-cars, competed closely with war production.

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD.

Volcano.	Active.	Height in Feet
	Locality.	
Stromboli	Lipari Island, Italy	3,000
Volcanello	Italy " "	"
Vesuvius	Italy " "	3,700
Hecla	Iceland	5,100
Mount Wrangel	U.S.A.	"
Iliamna	Alcetan Islands, U.S.A.	11,000
Llullailaco	Chile (Andes)	17,000
Tongariro	North Island, New Zealand	7,000
Paricutin (eruption Feb., 1943)	Uruapan, Mexico	1,500
Chillan	Chillan, Chile	10,500
Asama	Karuzawa, Japan	"
Klinitchevskaya (eruption Dec. 1944)	Siberia, U.S.S.R.	"
<i>Quiescent.</i>		
Etna	Sicily	10,800
Krakatoa	between Sumatra and Java	2,600
Goentoe	Java	7,300
Semerou	do.	12,050
Tarawera	North Island, New Zealand	"
Bendai-San	Japan	"
Oshima	"	"
Mont Pelee	Martinique, Caribbean Sea	"
Mount Soufriere	St. Vincent, West Indies	"
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,600
<i>Believed Extinct.</i>		
Mount Shasta	U.S.A.	"
Mount Wood	"	"
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,500
Antisana	"	19,100
Aconcagua	Chile, Argentina	22,867
Orizaba	Mexico	17,400
Popocatepetl	"	17,400
Apo	Philippine Islands	10,300
Fujiyama	Japan	12,365
Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,720
Elbruz	Caucasia	17,000

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

<i>In order of height.</i>		
Fall.	Locality.	Height in Feet.
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,612
Upper Yosemite	do.	(a) 1,430
Utishi	British Guiana	1,200
Takakaw	Canada	1,200
Wollomombie	New South Wales	(b) 1,200
Chiroombo	Tanganyika	880
King Edward VIII	British Guiana	840
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	(c) 829
Sutherland	New Zealand	(d) 815
Kaletur (locally Koituok)	British Guiana	741
Kalambo	Tanganyika	705
Maletsunyane	Basutoland	660
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594
Stirling	New Zealand	505
Glamach (highest in Gt. Britain)	Ross-shire, Scotland	"
<i>In order of volume.</i>		
Khon Cataracts (1)	French Indo-China	*14,000 yards
Guayra (2)	Brazil	*5,280 yards
Victoria (3)	Northern Rhodesia	*1,500 yards
Niagara (4)	Canada—U.S.A.	*1,300 yards

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.; (b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.
 (1) Height, 50-70 ft.; (2) 90 to 130 ft.; (3) 236 to 354 ft.; (4) 158 to 175 ft.

* Width of Fall.

§ THE NOBEL PRIZES

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist, Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were dis-

tributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. Particulars concerning conditions, etc., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.

(Value, 1945, approx. £7,160.)

Year.	(a) PHYSICS.	(b) CHEMISTRY.	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(d) LITERATURE.	(e) PEACE.
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan	Comite International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	No award	No award	No award.
1919	J. Stark	No award	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Leon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	K. H. Bianting. Chr. L. Lange. F. Nansen.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	No award.
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeats	No award.
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn	No award	W. Einthoven	W. Reymont	No award.
1925	J. Franck	R. Zsigmendi	No award	G. Bernard Shaw	A. Chamberlain.
1926	G. Hertz Jean Perrin	Theo. Svedberg	J. Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	G. Dawes. A. Briand. G. Stresemann. Ferdinand Buisson.
1927	A. H. Compton C. T. R. Wilson	H. Wieland	J. Wagner-Jauregg	Henri Bergson	Ludwig Quidde. No award.
1928	O. W. Richardson	A. Windaus	C. J. H. Nicolle	Sigrid Undset	F. B. Kellogg.
1929	Duc de Broglie	A. Harden H. K. A. S. von Euler	Sir F. G. Hopkins Pf. Chr. Ehkman	Thomas Mann	
1930	Sir C. V. Raman	Prof. H. Fischer	Dr. Karl Landsteiner	Sinclair Lewis	Archbishop N. Soderblom.
1931	No award	C. Bosch F. Bergius	Prof. Otto Warburg	Eric Axel Karlfeldt	Jane Addams. N. M. Butler.
1932	Prof. W. Heisenberg	Irving Langmuir	Sir Charles Sherrington	J. Galsworthy	No award.
1933	Pf. P. A. M. Dirac Prof. Erwin Schrodinger	No award	Prof. E. D. Adrian Prof. Thomas H. Morgan	Ivan Bunin	Sir N. Angell.
1934	No award	Prof. H. C. Urey	G. Minot W. P. Murphy G. H. Whipple	Luigi Pirandello	A. Henderson.
1935	Prof. J. Chadwick	F. Joliot Mme. I. Joliot-Curie	Prof. Hans Spemann	No award	Carl von Ossietzky.
1936	Prof. Victor F. Hess Dr. C. D. Anderson	Prof. Peter Debye	Prof. Sir Henry H. Dale Prof. Otto Loewi	Eugene O'Neil	Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.
1937	C. J. Davison G. P. Thomson	W. N. Haworth Paul Karrer	Prof. Albert von Szent-Gyorgyi	R. M. du Gard	Viscount Cecil.
1938	Enrico Fermi	*Prof. R. Kuhn	Prof. C. Heymans	Pearl Buck	The Nansen Office.
1939	Prof. E. O. Lawrence	*Prof. A. F. J. Butenandt Prof. L. Ruzicka Prof. G. Hevesy	Prof. G. Domagk	F. E. Silanpaa	No award.
1943	Prof. O. Stern		Prof. Henrik Dam Prof. E. A. Doisy	..	No Award
1944	Prof. I. I. Rabi	Prof. Otto Hahn	Prof. E. J. Erlanger Prof. H. S. Gasser	Dr. J. V. Jensen	No Award
1945	Prof. Wolfgang Pauli	Prof. Artturi Virtanen	Sir A. Fleming Sir H. Florey Dr. E. B. Chain	Gabriela Mistral	Cordell Hull

§ A complete list of Nobel Prize Winners appeared on p. 2005 of "Whitaker" for 1933.

* Professors Kuhn and Butenandt were unable to accept the awards in view of the decision of the German Government forbidding Germans to accept such Prizes.

AWARDS POSTPONED

There were no awards in 1940, 1941 or 1942. The Peace Prize, which is awarded by the Norwegian Storting, was dormant from 1939-1944.

ACONITE POISON WHALING.—In a bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Mr. Robert F. Heizer gives a survey of whaling along the North Pacific coasts from Japan to Vancouver Island. Three basic methods were practised. Netting is found mainly in Japan, the harpoon-line-float method is practised by the Eskimo and Chukchee in the Far North and is also found in the Vancouver-West Washington area, and spearing with a lance dipped in aconite poison predominates in the intermediate regions of both Asia and America. It is concluded that the poisoning method was used first by the Ainu and by the Kamchadal of Kamchatka, whence it spread to the Aleutian Islands and the neighbouring part of the mainland of Alaska. It is probable that the movement was in this direction, but it is pointed out that the link between the two areas is weak at its western end, as evidence for the ancient occupation of the Commander Islands is lacking.

AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA.—The party of 20 British scientists who visited Moscow and Leningrad as guests of the Soviet Government for the 250th Anniversary of the Academy of Sciences included four members of the governing body and staff of the Rothamsted Experimental Station—Lord Radnor, Dr. Ogg, Dr. Crowther and Dr. Muir. The number of soil workers in the party was an indication of the importance the Soviet Government attach to agricultural science, and especially to soil science. This attitude was abundantly demonstrated by the work in the institutes and colleges the agricultural party was able to visit. The Dokuchaev Institute for Soil Research has laboratories in Moscow, a soil museum in Leningrad, and field parties in different parts of the Union. It extends the classical Russian work in soil classifications, applying it to individual collective farms and attempting a general synthesis by making new soil maps of other continents. Although the war checked the use of fertilisers, the experimental work went on, and plans are well advanced for utilising the reserves of potash and the newly discovered reserves of mineral phosphate, both of which are stated to be the largest in the world. This is expected to result in a great increase in the production of food and raw materials. A special effort is being made in developing agriculture and horticulture in the sub-Arctic region where the subsoil is permanently frozen.

AIR PHOTOGRAPHY AND ARCHEOLOGY.—Dr. J. K. St. Joseph, of Cambridge, described at the Royal Geographical Society the great services rendered by air photographs to the study of archaeology. In taking pictures from the air, he said, ordinary landscapes acquired new significance, and this was especially so with archaeological monuments such as Maiden Castle, Dorset. The intricate design of the fortifications disclosed, viewed from the air, a much more ancient fortress than the one previously known. Whereas ordinary maps give only the conventional landmarks, an aerial photograph presents the entire picture with all its details. Not only rivers and hills are depicted, but also hedges and ditches. To the untrained eye they were of little significance, but to the strategist in war-time and to the scientist in peace they told an important story. Often, by the looks of crops, it was possible to tell if any ancient ravines and fortifications had existed in place of the present arable lands. The South Downs were the happy hunting-ground of the archaeologist, but Wales, Northumberland, and the Fens were among the many places offering undreamt-of scope to the

aerial photographer at the service of the archaeologist. Britain was unique in its variety of ancient monuments, and aerial photography had opened a new era in the study of our historical and prehistoric past.

APPLE-GROWING DISCOVERY.—A discovery of great importance to apple-growers and fruitarians has been made by Dr. J. Swarbrick, plant physiologist, who is the head of the Bristol University's research centre at Long Ashton, Somerset. Dr. Swarbrick has found a chemical method to "set" apple fruit and so prevent the June and pre-harvest fall which each season greatly reduces the quantity of fruit that ripens for picking. Even the ravages of frost in stripping the bloom from the trees, he claims, can be partly remedied. He began by trying to find a way to combat the early drop of apples, but the fact that only one crop is possible in a season cramped his investigation, and as a quicker medium he turned to tomatoes. Hundreds of chemical compounds were tried during six years experiment before the right combination was found. The method used is to pick off the flowers from a truss of tomatoes and to spray the green calyx once with the chemical compound. That sets the fruit instantly. The result is that all the fruit on the truss ripens at the same time and the only difference from tomatoes grown in the normal way is that his are seedless. He continued his experiments along similar lines with apples, and has had a considerable measure of success, but the apple experiment has not reached the stage where the process is a commercial proposition. On the question of resistance to frost in stripping the bloom from the tree Dr. Swarbrick states that sufficient success has been achieved to indicate he is on the right lines. He is sanguine of ultimately producing seedless raspberries and strawberries (partial success has been achieved with these) and all other soft fruits.

ARAB PALACE NEAR JERICHO.—Some remarkably rich and beautiful examples of architectural decoration in the early years of Arab rule in Palestine have been discovered during excavations carried out by the Government Department of Antiquities at the Khirbet el Maffar Palace near Jericho. They comprise the monumental gateway with colonnaded porticos on each side looking northward across the forecourt; part of a mosaic pavement with carved stucco or plaster behind; and part of an elaborately carved lintel of the main gateway. The Greco-Roman style of carving is carried to a new pitch of originality and skill. It has been concluded that the palace was a winter residence of one of the Ummayyad caliphs.

ASTRONOMY IN RUSSIA.—The Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. has begun the work of rebuilding the Russian astronomical institutes which suffered at German hands. Plans have been laid down for the reconstruction of wrecked observatories and for the design of new ones. A workshop under the direction of Prof. D. D. Midsutov, builder of the telescope with all-spherical surfaces, has been organised for the design of instruments and construction of scale models. The rebuilding of Poulkovo Observatory will be undertaken; the new buildings, especially that which will house the great refractor, are designed to meet all the requirements of modern astronomical technique. A site has been selected for the projected Central Asiatic Observatory on Zaili, a spur of the Ala Tau Mountains near Alma Ata. This observatory is not

to be confused with the new astrophysical one, which in scope and equipment is to be on a level with the best modern observatories. The site will probably be in the Crimea. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences will build a new observatory near Kiev. Simeiz Observatory is already being rebuilt. In Moscow an astronomical laboratory is to be established where visiting astronomers will be able to calibrate their photometric apparatus. The Leningrad Astronomical Institute will engage in purely theoretical work, including an attack on problems in celestial mechanics.

ATOMIC BOMB COST £500,000,000.—On Monday, August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a Japanese war base, and on August 9 the second atomic bomb fell on Nagasaki. Each bomb was more powerful than 20,000 tons of T.N.T. and had more than 2,000 times the blast power of the largest bomb ever used in warfare. The atomic bomb had at last harnessed the basic power of the universe, and the force from which the sun draws its power had been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East. It ensured a speedier end to the war than any one, not knowing the secret of the bomb, had reason to anticipate. The atomic bomb was not the invention of one man, but the outcome of a sequence of discoveries in pure science by British, American, French, Danish, Italian and German workers on the problem of turning matter into energy. The late Lord Rutherford first showed that the atom contained relatively large spaces, and that the really characteristic thing was its heart. The nucleus in an atom must look something roughly like a pellet of shot in the centre of the Albert Hall. In 1932 Sir James Chadwick identified the ideal projectile for breaking atoms, the neutron, and in 1938 German workers showed that the result of the entry of the neutron into the uranium atom was the violent explosion of the nucleus. But it was a band of British and American scientists, working all through the war, who beat the German scientists in a feverish race to find some way of harnessing and releasing atomic energy. By the year 1940 physics had reached the stage in the production of nuclear fission, or atom-splitting, by which enormous energy could be explosively produced, and it was known that the nucleus of the uranium atom could be split by bombarding it with rays from certain other radio-active elements. The energy liberated in uranium fission is millions of times greater than that set free in the combustion of an equal weight of oil or coal. The problems to be solved then included the quantity production of material and the control of the explosive effect. The "slowing down" medium used in splitting the atoms of uranium was "heavy water," a compound of oxygen and "heavy hydrogen" (or "deuterium") in which the nuclear portion of each atom has double the weight of ordinary hydrogen. By this method uranium was split into its two different forms, known as U₂₃₈ and U₂₃₅. Further research showed that U₂₃₅ could be separated from U₂₃₈; and by further nuclear fission, brought about by neutrons of low energy, fast neutrons could be thrown off from it with enormous force. British and American scientists, in university laboratories in Cambridge, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, and Manchester, and at the National Physical Laboratory, worked harmoniously with American scientists until the atomic bomb was produced, and ready to be discharged on the enemies of the Allied nations. Their experiments alone were made at the cost of £500,000,000. In 1943 a large research establishment was set up in Montreal and a British-

Canadian-American project was in operation near Petawawa, Ontario. Other centres of production were at Oakridge (Tennessee), Richland (Washington), and Santa Fe (New Mexico). The number of people employed at one time on these projects was 125,000, and so great was the secrecy observed that very few knew what was the ultimate object in view. The action of the atomic bomb may be gauged from the official account of the first testing, which was carried out at 5.30 a.m. on July 16 in torrential rain in a remote area in New Mexico. At the appointed time there was a blinding flash, lighting up the whole area brighter than the brightest daylight. Then came a tremendous sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave, knocking down two men outside the control tower, which was 10,000 yards from the scene of the explosion. Immediately afterwards a huge multi-coloured surging cloud boiled to an altitude of over 40,000 feet. Clouds in its path disappeared. Soon shifting sub-stratosphere winds dispersed the narrow grey mass. The steel tower from which the bomb had been suspended had been entirely vapourised. Where the tower stood there was a huge sloping crater. The effect was far more terrible when the atomic bomb was loosed on Japan. A Japanese technical expert estimated that at Hiroshima 60,000 people were killed and 100,000 injured. Practically all the houses in a radius of nine miles were blown up or destroyed by fire. In Nagasaki the entire city was affected by blast; 10,000 people were killed and 20,000 injured. In each city those out of doors were burned to death, and those indoors were killed by the indescribable pressure and enormous heat.

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES' MENTAL MAKE-UP.—At a conference called by the Anthropological Society of South Australia, Prof. J. B. Cleland contributed a valuable address on racial problems in Australia. The Australian aborigines, contrary to popular belief, he said, present a high order of intelligence, and had they not settled in a country which provided very few amenities, they would probably have reached a much higher stage of civilisation. But in a country with no animal life higher than the marsupial, and practically no cultivable plants, they were forced to remain nomads, and with the arid conditions could make no permanent habitations. Judging by a complex language and by the attainments of certain individuals, the Australian aborigine has a mental make-up not appreciably below that of the white man. There was nothing to show that crosses between them and good-class whites are likely to produce undesirable half-breeds; the fact that many half-castes are inferior being probably due to the low-class and often vicious white men of whom they are the offspring. Attempts to guide the aborigines into European ways have heretofore led to rapid decline and death, owing in great part to lack of interest in living when removed from their native mode of life with its frequent ceremonies. It seems impossible for the full bloods to maintain themselves in a white community, and the only hope for them is to make the few places they can call their own, inaccessible to the white man. Adventurous spirits will always roam away, and, through contact with the whites, lose touch with the old life. These derelictised men should be assisted to maintain themselves as respectable members of the community and to do suitable work on the cattle and sheep stations, and be encouraged to keep up their tribal customs and corroborrees. Prof. Cleland considers that the completely derelictised aborigines of long-standing separation from their own communities should not be

segregated from the whites and regarded as inferiors, but should be educated to become good citizens and take their share of community life.

BALL LIGHTNING.—The *Ayrshire Post* of August 10 gave an account of a fireball, which caused considerable damage on the night of Sunday, August 5. The so-called fireball was associated with a thunderstorm which reached Ayr from the north shortly before 8.30 and passed quickly away, after doing serious damage to a house. As it accompanied a flash of lightning, it was not the fireball familiar to the astronomer but a case of ball lightning. Ball lightning, it may be recalled, was photographed before the War on at least one occasion, and was included by Sir George Simpson, former director of the Meteorological Office, in his studies of atmospheric electricity.

BEES FLEW 60 MILES IN A DAY.—Dr. Colin Butler, head of the Bee Department of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, has made a number of observations and experiments on the life-history and habits of these insects. He has found how bees use colour and scent to guide them to and from their hive. He and his colleagues carried out an experiment with glass dishes containing syrup serving as flowers. They marked with paint two of the bees that visited a dish 360 yards from the apiary. For just over an hour the two bees each paid about 15 visits to it, spending on the average 36 seconds at the dish on each visit. The young honey bee, having made her first orientation flights to establish the location of the hive in relation to landmarks, then establishes her "fixation" or working area. To this she returns again and again, always beginning and ending with the same plant. News of fresh pollen areas is conveyed by means of a "round dance" and a "wagtail dance." In the course of one experiment he discovered that two bees flew more than 60 miles in a day—150 journeys each of 720 yards long—gathering honey.

BITTERN'S BOOM RECORDED.—When a great deal of England was covered with swamp the bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) bred here regularly, and it was not until the Fens were cultivated and its natural habitat was gone that this bird left this island. About 200 years ago the bittern, as a breeding bird, was very rare, and still later was regarded as extinct. Strict protection, it is pointed out by Mr. Ludwig Koch, has very slowly brought back the bittern to its old haunts, and during the last 30 years the "butterbump," as country folk call it, has been heard again in Norfolk and Suffolk. The return has given Mr. Koch an opportunity of hearing on the Fens the strange noise of the call of the bittern, which 40 years ago he had heard, at remote distances, on the Continent. He tells the story in "The Times." Accompanied by Mr. Eric Hough, the B.B.C. recording engineer, he spent a long vigil on the Norfolk Broads, on an enormous area of reed with enough living space for three pairs of bitterns, and set up a microphone and recording instruments. Rambling in the dark through the swampy reeds, he says, he distinguished a sort of prelude before the booming, four very low clicks not carrying farther than 20 to 20 yards, followed by an intake of sound and booming, three, four, five and six times repeated. On a following evening the weather was again favourable, and without interference he was finally successful in getting a fairly good recording of the full performance of the bittern. To get this 10 to 15-second booming he had to be on the alert 200 hours, using disks running for 230 minutes together.

BLIND FISHES.—Mr. George Sprague Myers has described two remarkable small blind fishes from the Rio Negro, Brazil. These two blind fishes, *Pygdanopis eugenmanni* and *Typhichelbus ternetzi* (both new genus and species), have no cheek spines. *Pygdanopis* has no eyes, and in *Typhichelbus* the eyes are rudimentary. They resemble one another closely, but differ sufficiently to warrant the separate genera. They form a series with *Glanapteryx anguilla* Myers, from the same locality, rock pools below Sao Gabriel Rapids, Rio Negro, which possesses eyes and in many ways resembles the other two. It is probable that the two blind fishes live buried in the sand.

BLIND WORKERS DURING THE WAR.—Owing to the need for labour during the war many firms experimented with blind workers, and it was found that they were not unsuitable for normal factory environment and capable of taking up other occupations than basket-making, massage, and telephone-exchange operations. A study of 215 blind workers was made by Dr. K. G. Fencion, of the University of Manchester. The industries included general electrical engineering, aircraft, metal ware, wood-working. 104 of the workers were trained by the firms themselves on the factory premises, 53 by the Institute for the Blind, 2 by an education committee, and 8 in their own homes, and 48 had no specific training but obtained their experience on the job. The firms who have experimented with blind workers report that, while some fall short of the production by the fully sighted, yet some are quite up to normal standards and are no more liable to accidents than other workers. They are particularly successful in work where delicacy of touch compensates for ability to see, and it is therefore important that their jobs should be suited to their particular abilities. Concentration on the job in hand is good, and they are keen and industrious. One difficulty was that they are apt to get irritated by any hold-up of material.

COD MIGRATION.—A detailed account of the biology and economy of the cod is to be found in a Bulletin issued by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources. Newfoundland, with Norway and Iceland, is one of the three great centres of cod stocks, and the vast area of Grand Bank is the outstanding important portion for study. With regard to the Newfoundland tagging experiments, the main object of which was to obtain direct evidence of migration, Dr. Harold Thompson states in the Bulletin that the cod tagged on the Grand Bank were much larger than those tagged elsewhere, the latter being mostly immature fish; 95.2 per cent. of the inshore cod tagged were recaptured locally within 100 miles (and more than half of these within 20 miles), and only 8.8 per cent. travelled distances of upwards of 200 miles. Only 1.5 per cent. travelled more than 250 miles, a distance which might take the cod into a different hydrographical zone. With the Bank cod only 68.9 per cent. were recaptured within 100 miles, and 31.1 per cent. carried out migrations of more than 100 miles. Only 6.8 per cent. exceeded 250 miles. Thus the Bank cod carried on rather more extensive migrations than those from the inshore. The fish up to about three years old are practically stationary, and up to six or seven years, or even more, the average movement from the location would probably not exceed 200 miles. After maturity there appear to be increased migrations and intermingling. The maximum distance travelled by any recaptured cod was 560 miles, from Fortune, in the south of Newfoundland, to White Bay, in the north east.

COSMIC RAYS.—Some results of the observations for the study of cosmic rays, made since 1942 from a camp on Mount Alagez in Armenia, have been published in the U.S.S.R. The camp was at a height of about 10,000 ft. above sea-level. All instruments, supplies and camp equipment had to be carried on pack animals. As conditions are extremely favourable for the study of cosmic rays, it has now been decided to build a permanent station there, with an observation post at about 13,000 ft. It is widely believed that cosmic rays contain a third element in addition to mesotrons and electrons, and that the particles which make up this third element have a greater ionising effect on air than either mesotrons or electrons. The latest expedition spent three months in attempting to discover the nature of this third component, especially the mass of the particles of which it is composed. The difficulty was to separate them from the other known components. New methods were evolved, and some new and extremely sensitive instruments built. The particles were found to have properties very similar to those of protons. The expedition made several thousand observations during great cosmic ray showers for the purpose of determining the energy of the cosmic particles which cause the showers. It was found to be enormous. A special kind of shower, occurring over a very small area, but including a tremendous number of particles, was also discovered.

COTTON NATURALLY COLOURED.—The Dean of Canterbury, writing in the "Manchester Guardian" gives a long account of the work carried out at the All-Union Cotton Institute at Tashkent, U.S.S.R. Entirely new varieties of cotton, he states, are being issued therefrom, long-fibred cotton in steady demand at the textile mills, disease-resisting cottons, early-ripening cottons, and natural-coloured cottons, with a range from brown to green. Here is a fast and natural dye, and the whole process of artificial dyeing is eliminated. The greatest changes are made in the hybridisation of seeds, through the effect of soil, of nourishment, of light and heat, and of different modes of irrigation. A high-yielding long-fibred variety abroad may be made tough and disease-resistant yet retain its good qualities by crossing it with a low-yielding but hardy local variety. It was in this sphere that Mr. Sturmal made his sensational discoveries and produced a wide range of cottons of natural colour. Green was the first colour to be produced. This green was the result, in 1940, of the hybridisation of three varieties of white cotton. The tints so far evolved are green, grey-brown, or coffee-coloured ("coffee with milk or without it"). Brown is the colour which gives the heaviest yield, and it is also extremely tough. The brown filaments will suspend a weight of six grammes as against an average of four. Great work in green cotton is being carried out in Turkmenistan. 2,500 hectares (one hectare = 2½ acres) of land were under the cultivation of coloured cotton in 1944, and the area was increased to 25,000 hectares in 1945.

D.D.T. FATAL TO MOTHS.—The new insect powder D.D.T., which saved our armies from typhus by killing lice, has been found to be useful in saving our clothes by killing moths. The Wool Industries Research Association finds that a minute quantity—0.1 per cent. of the weight of wool treated—makes cloth mothproof, however many times it is washed or cleaned. The D.D.T. is dissolved in oil applied to the wool during manufacture, and becomes a permanent part of the wool's

structure. D.D.T. can also be mixed with the solvents used in dry cleaning and so make any garment temporarily mothproof. Clothing cleaned regularly in this way would be nearly 100 per cent. mothproof. The powder, in fact, promises to be the perfect moth-killer.

DIAMOND OF LARGEST SIZE.—The Imperial Institute has announced that a gem diamond weighing 770 carats was found in Sierra Leone, West Africa, in January, 1945. The stone is of exceptionally fine colour and quality and may well be the largest gem diamond ever found in an alluvial deposit. It is certainly the largest diamond of gem quality in the world to-day. Little authentic information is available about the original weights of one or two ancient Indian stones, which according to legend may have been slightly larger, but so far as definite records go this stone has only been exceeded in size by the Cullinan and the Excelsior, both of which came from South African pipe mines. The new stone weighs about 44 carats more than the President Vargas, found in Brazil in 1938, and the Jonker, found in the Transvaal in 1934. A diamond of 770 carats weighs about 5½ oz. and would therefore be about the size of a hen's egg.

DUST-STORMS AND BAD FARMING.—The dust-storms which swept over wide areas in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia in 1944 did widespread damage. In Northern Victoria they left a deep layer of sand, blocked the irrigation channels, damaged grapes forming on the vines along the Murray River and intensified the devastation wrought by the long drought. In the far west of New South Wales, experts say, it will take many years to restore the pastures, particularly where the constant wind-storms have eroded inches of the topsoil. The holding capacity of many sheep runs will be greatly impaired. It is being increasingly appreciated that these dust-storms are warnings of disaster which will overtake thousands of Australian producers if the lesson of the storms is not heeded. They are the results of the careless use of the soil, reckless destruction of timber, excessive grazing, overcropping, and unskilful ploughing.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—After a prolonged study of earthquakes in California, Mr. B. Gutenberg and Mr. C. F. Richter have come to the conclusion that the southern Californian area, including the Owens Valley, has about one-half of 1 per cent. of the seismic activity of the globe, and the California-Nevada region about 90 per cent. of the seismic activity of the United States. The expected occurrence of about four great earthquakes per century in the California region does not exclude the possibility that double that number might occur in a given century, or that a whole century might pass without even one. The events are not strictly independent. A great shock, such as that of 1906, represents a regional release of strain; after the immediate after-shocks have subsided, it may be followed by a period of abnormal quiet, as is probably now the condition in central California. Great shocks are to be looked for only in association with the major active faults and structures, such as the San Andreas fault zone and the trough of the Owens Valley. The other faults and active structures are characterised at most by moderately destructive earthquakes like those at Santa Barbara and Long Beach.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On July 9, 1945, there was an eclipse of the sun, the partial phases of which

were observable over the greater part of North America, the whole of Europe, and parts of North Africa and Western Asia. The true shadow of the moon first struck the earth at sunrise in the State of Idaho and, passing north-eastwards over Montana, Central Canada, and Hudson's Bay, crossed Baffin Land and Greenland to reach the European mainland near the town of Mo in Norway. From this point the track of totality, rather more than 50 miles in width, passed south-eastwards over Sweden, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Finland, and then crossed the U.S.S.R. Finally the moon's shadow left the earth at sunset in south-eastern Turkistan. In the British Isles only a partial eclipse was visible. At Plymouth 55 per cent. of the sun's diameter was due to be obscured at the maximum phase, at Edinburgh 71 per cent. At Greenwich, where the maximum, amounting to 61 per cent., was reached at 4.1 p.m. D.B.S.T., the eclipse began at 2.45 p.m. and ended at 5.11 p.m. In Britain high clouds interrupted observation in many localities. Radar, which played a large part in locating enemy bombers over Britain, was used in the observations organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The preliminary results indicate that a decision can now be made between the rival theories advanced to explain the formation of the Appleton Layer in the upper atmosphere, which—as millions of wireless listeners may like to know—has a great influence on the travel of radio waves to long distances. Scientists believe that the two main electrified layers in the upper atmosphere are due to radiation from the sun. They cannot agree, however, on the nature of the Appleton Layer. Some say that it is due to ultra-violet light, but others are inclined to think that it is due to minute particles shot out by the sun. A decrease in the electrification of this layer occurred at the time of the optical eclipse, indicating that the formation of the layer is due to ultra-violet light from the sun. No significant effects have yet been found at times which would suggest that the layer was formed by the arrival of particles, expelled from the sun, in the earth's atmosphere. Results of measurements on the Heaviside Layer and the lower part of the Appleton Layer confirm the well-known solar control of these regions. Radio signals during the eclipse showed that the electrification of the lower part of the Heaviside Layer is also controlled by ultra-violet light. Practically nothing happened until a few minutes before the maximum time of the eclipse, when the signals increased enormously in strength. This, it is said, was probably due to a group of sun-spots seen on the sun's surface passing behind the moon. The matter is under further investigation.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPES IN CANADA.—The latest type of electron microscope has been installed in the Ottawa laboratories of the National Research Council of Canada. This instrument and one developed in the Physics Department of the University of Toronto, are the first electron microscopes to be used in the Dominion. It is hoped to make the electron microscope as widely available in Canada as possible to all Government laboratories and to those industries having suitable problems.

EMANATION FROM RIPE FRUITS.—It is well known that the emanation from ripe fruits will hasten the ripening of unripe fruits, and it is therefore undesirable to store together fruits of many varieties which have different rates of ripening, as those which ripen early may induce an undesirable hastening of the ripening process in types that keep longer. Mr. R. M. Smock, writing in the

Proceedings of the American Society of Horticultural Science states that the stimulating effects are greatest with emanations from apples past their climacteric, while post-climacteric apples are almost unaffected by emanations from ripe apples. Sometimes the emanation induces in adjacent fruits well-defined symptoms of ethylene injury, but *Penicillium expansum* growing in the store does not produce sufficient ethylene, or other stimulating substance, to affect the ripening of apple fruits. Immature pears put into store straight after picking produce only small amounts of ethylene, but their ripening and respiration can be stimulated by ethylene, when they themselves produce ethylene. So great can the stimulating effect of these emanations from ripe fruit be that in order to prevent accelerated ripening of the main bulk of fruit in a store, isolated early ripening individuals are frequently removed from store by hand picking. Mr. Smock finds, however, that oiled paper wraps are helpful in protecting apples against emanations of other apples, but that this procedure is not so effective as the removal of ethylene from the air of the store; which can be effected by the use of brominated active charcoal, prepared by fixing 5 c.c. bromine on 40 gm. of coconut shell charcoal.

FLASH COLORATION ON SPIDERS.—The momentary display of colours by animals and insects has long been noted by observers. So long ago as 1869 Jenner Weir directed attention to the conspicuous hind wings shown in flight by many moths and grasshoppers, and Lord Walsingham at a later date suggested that the sudden change when such insects come to rest serves to confuse the vision of a pursuing enemy. A further interesting example has been noted by Staff-Sergt. J. E. Marson (6th (East Africa) Infantry Brigade Workshops, E.A.E.M.E., South-East Asia Command). "In Ceylon," he says, "I have noted the effectiveness of the same principle as applied to certain species of spiders. The female of *Herennia ornaticollis* (Dolleschall) is a medium-sized spider, grey and brown above, with the underside of the abdomen and cephalothorax having brilliant yellow, orange or red markings, according to the maturity of the spider. It spins its web on rubber trees, from stumps of branches to the main trunk. The web is nine inches to a foot in length, and is very close to the trunk at all parts. The centre of the web is tubular and is fastened to the trunk by the tip of the tube. In this tubular depression, the female rests, almost perfectly camouflaged by the similarity of colour to the lichens which grow on the tree. If the spider is disturbed, however, a vivid red streak shoots down the trunk, as it jumps and lowers itself on a thread. The red streak stops as it alights farther down the trunk with the underside of the abdomen covered. It is very difficult to follow the later part of this movement, owing to the rapid colour change. Many members of the *Eresidae*, which retreat into their tube-like web endings when disturbed, jump when further attacked, and the same effect is produced by the highly-coloured underside of the abdomen. It would appear that this colour change would once again offer protection against a foe attacking at close range."

FLOWERS ON BOMBED LONDON SITES.—Prof. E. J. Salisbury, Director of Kew Gardens, in a further discussion on the flowers on bombed London sites (see *WHITAKER'S ALMANACK*, 1944) said that some of these wild flowers were wind-carried, some had been long buried and were now springing to life, some had been brought to

London on muddy boots or motor tyres, some in horse's nosebags or on people's clothing, and some had "escaped" from Kew or other gardens. All the wind-born plants are furnished as parachutes which, as in the case of the commonest, the rosebay willow-herb, enabled it to be carried long distances. In the autumn, on the Cotswolds, he said, a flight of the seeds resembled a snowstorm. The second commonest in bombed London is the coltsfoot, whose parachutes close up in damp weather and open in the fine weather favourable to flight, and the plant spreads by vegetation as well as by flight. The Oxford ragwort (*Senecio Squalidus*) is a native of Sicily, was naturalised in the Oxford Botanic Garden, and although now frequently found on bombed sites in London was hardly known in London before the war. Another traveller, the Canadian fleabane (*Erigeron Canadensis*) has come from across the Atlantic, and is said to have been introduced into Europe in the stuffing of a parrot sent to Germany. Twenty years later it appeared in England, and had come to London by its own parachute. A horse's nose-bag brought the seed of the Thanes Cress (*Lepidium Draba*) with its tall white clusters of blossoms; it came to England in 1809 with the troops returning from the Walcheren expedition.

FOOD IN HOSPITALS.—In a series of articles in the "Lancet" the problem of food in hospitals—which is often monotonous, badly cooked, and deficient in quantity—is discussed. The fault lies, the writer concludes, not only with the hospitals, which fail to appreciate the importance of correct feeding and, in most instances, to employ a single experienced food officer with sufficient influence over the hospital's income, but also with the medical staff who do not insist that their patients' needs are properly met. The quantity of food in hospitals is often insufficient it is stated, and it has to be eaten in a hurry, for the nurses have to be getting on with the next job. The medical staff should criticise the arrangements on all these grounds, paying special attention to the quality of "light diet." The blame has to be distributed between the hospital steward, the matron, the cooks, the out-of-date kitchen equipment, the methods of preparing, carving and serving the food, its transport along draughty corridors on unheated trolleys with delays on the way. The prescription of diets, it is suggested, must remain part of the treatment; the ward sister, who knows her individual patients' likes and dislikes, should interpret the prescriptions; but the buying, cooking and distribution of the food should not be done by three separate officers. Further, adequate meals should be provided throughout the day, inexpert buying and failure to use the open market should be eliminated, sufficient skilled kitchen staff should be provided, and the kitchen should have modern equipment and labour-saving devices. What is good feeding? asks the writer in the "Lancet." The hospital should construe scientific knowledge of food values with the caterer's art of producing appetising meals. Enough food of the right kind should be economically bought, properly stored and wisely cooked. Individual appetites vary, and those of sick people need special consideration. The lack of the important effects of the sights, smells and talk of the dining table can be counteracted by serving the food attractively.

FRUIT AND CARBON DIOXIDE.—A number of methods in the use of carbon dioxide in the transport and storage of fruit are described in the "Proceedings of the American Society of Horticultural Science." It has been found by a number of experiments that in an atmosphere containing

carbon dioxide the ripening of apricots is retarded. The effect is almost as great with 5 per cent. as with 20 per cent. carbon dioxide; but if the ripening period exceeds 20 days, meanness, a pale colour and insipid flavour and discoloration near the stone may result, but the ill-effects of the carbon dioxide are much less noticeable at low (30° F.) than at higher (45° F.) temperatures. Peaches do not deteriorate if the carbon dioxide reaches 20 per cent. Fifteen per cent. of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will maintain strawberries in good condition for three to four days at 50° F., the colour being retained better at this temperature than at 32° F. Sweet cherries may be kept for three weeks at 40° F. in air containing 20 per cent. of carbon dioxide, and with this concentration of carbon dioxide, brown rot and other decays are checked. Ten per cent. of carbon dioxide and a temperature of 42° F. retard the ripening of plums as effectively at a temperature of 32° F. in ordinary air. Carbon dioxide permits the storage of plums at a higher temperature than would otherwise be possible, and this is important as with some varieties breakdown occurs unless the storage temperature is above 40° F.

GEOLOGICAL RESERVES.—The report on national geological reserves in England and Wales is the first part of a survey of the natural history resources of the country conducted under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrence Chubb. The aim of the survey is to complete a list of all areas which it is specially important to preserve from a scientific point of view. The sites selected number 390, and they vary from stretches of mountain or coastline to single quarries and even isolated erratic boulders. The areas are grouped in four categories—(a) Large-scale physiographic features and areas containing many items of geological interest, to be maintained in their present state. Working quarries in such areas to be registered, and new quarrying to be done only after approval. (b) Small geological features of outstanding interest, to be protected permanently. These are selected with an eye on their educational value, location, striking appearance, or fame. (c) Natural sections of rock, or disused artificial sections, to be subject to control because of their scientific value, in order to prevent their being destroyed by building or dumping of refuse, or being rendered inaccessible. (d) Sections of exceptional geological importance now being worked should be kept under observation, and their owners required to notify their intention of ceasing to work them, whereupon they should be transferred to category (c). The various sites chosen for preservation include many famous stretches of scenery, such as the Lizard Peninsula; Dovedale and the Castleton area; South Haven Peninsula and Studland Heath; Lulworth Cove; the Avon Gorge; the Lower Wye and Forest of Dean; Malvern Hills; Dungeness; Charnwood Forest; parts of the Northumbrian coast and the Roman Wall; the Wrekin and Wenlock Edge; Cheddar Gorge, Burringtoncombe and Ebbor Gorge; the Manifold Valley; Ingleborough, Malham Cove; the Vale of Neath; Snowdonia; and the Cader Idris region.

GULF STREAM: NEW THEORY.—It is more than fifty years since an eminent astronomer raised the question, "Is the Gulf Stream a Myth?" and the question, at least as to the influence of the Gulf Stream on the weather in Europe, is by no means settled. It has been generally assumed that heat from the Gulf Stream is disseminated to the surrounding land by winds that have blown over it and are warmed. Mr. J. W. Sandström, writing

in "Arkives for Mathematics and Astro-physics" points out that as the winds are mainly directed towards the Gulf Stream, the warmed ascending air over it being replaced by cooler air blowing from both sides of it, they cannot disseminate heat from it. The winds directed towards the Gulf Stream are deflected about 60° to the right by the rotation of the earth, their direction being from the south or south-south-west over Europe, and from the north or north-north-east over Greenland. Hence the heat produced in Europe and the cold produced in Greenland by the Gulf Stream are greater the warmer the Gulf Stream is. On the way from the tropics to the Arctic, the Gulf Stream loses a considerable amount of heat to the air and colder waters, and in order to transport any heat to the Arctic it must convey a certain mass of water per second. The speed of the Gulf Stream was probably reduced in 1939, and hence it lost its power to produce low air pressures in the North Atlantic and southerly winds over Europe; hence the winter of 1939-40 was just as cold in Europe as in Siberia, Alaska and Greenland. The cooling of water in the Arctic, increasing its specific gravity, would cause it to sink and the surface water to set in from warmer regions, thus re-establishing the propelling force of the Gulf Stream and increasing its speed. Its waters advance rather slowly. In the winter of 1941-42 its warm front may not have reached farther than the south-west coast of Norway. This winter was, therefore, cold; but by the winter of 1942-43 the warm front had passed Scandinavia on its way to the Arctic, the direction of the winds over Europe became more southerly, and the winter was warm over Europe and cold over Greenland.

HEAT EFFECT ON HUMAN BEINGS.—An important series of observations on the effect on human beings of the desert climate of Shaibah, Southern Iraq, has been contributed to the "Lancet" by W. S. S. Ladell, J. C. Waterlow, and M. F. Hudson. Both fit soldiers and patients suffering from the heat were studied. All the fit men lost weight in the hot weather, especially those who had the highest chloride concentration in their sweat. The measured rate of sweating and the estimated salt intake indicated that men with a high concentration of chloride in their sweat (more than 0.3 per cent. of sodium chloride) may not always have been in salt balance. Low output of urine, in spite of high water intake, low urinary chloride and raised blood urea, suggested salt-deficiency dehydration. Two types of heat exhaustion were recorded. The first type occurs in persons who secrete sweat containing much higher chloride concentrations than the average; their salt intake is insufficient and they become salt-deficient; extra salt might prevent the occurrence of heat exhaustion in these persons. The second type was seen only in the second half of the summer in men unaffected by the heat of the first half. Prickly heat accompanied the heat exhaustion, but this type did not have the vomiting and cramps suffered by the first type. The condition of the second type suggested a breakdown of the body's defences against heat. There was salt-deficiency, but no dehydration.

HELIUM GIFT FOR THE ROYAL SOCIETY MOND LABORATORY.—The National Research Council of Canada made a gift of 2,000 cubic feet of helium gas to the Royal Society Mond Laboratory at Cambridge, which will enable it to recommence research on very low temperature problems on a scale allowing the full resources of the Laboratory to be employed. In the whole field of physics, the temperature region close to the absolute zero

remains one of the most fruitful for investigation. The low-temperature problems which received most attention before the War were those of superconductivity, magnetic cooling and the properties of liquid helium itself. These are only the more prominent aspects of a wider field of investigation. Many mechanical, electrical, magnetic and optical phenomena, either partially or completely obscured by thermal agitation at room temperature, stand out clearly and undisturbed in the quiet region from 5° absolute down to 0.01° absolute which is attainable with liquid helium.

HISSING SOUNDS FROM FIREBALLS.—Responsible eye-witnesses of fireballs have often stated that they have heard a hissing sound simultaneously with the flight of a meteor. Mohammed A. R. Khan, of the Hyderabad Academy, Begumpet, writes in "Nature" that from personal observation he can testify to the validity of these statements. Three recent cases connected with fireballs seen at Hyderabad, on October 23, 1936, on March 25, 1944, and on August 6, 1944, respectively have placed the matter beyond doubt. The obvious difficulty is about the simultaneity of the light and sound phenomena noticed by observers fifty to a hundred miles distant from the meteor. But it must be remembered that the fireball rushes through the upper atmosphere at a parabolic speed of about 26 miles per second; its duration of visible flight is generally 6-8 seconds. Assuming its height to be roughly 75 miles, matter from a *frangible* aerolite can issue in a regular stream along its entire path, into the lower atmosphere, with velocity enough to bring it in the vicinity of an observer while the meteor is still in sight. For the height assumed, four or five seconds may suffice (even allowing for air resistance) for the matter from the meteor to reach the air in the neighbourhood of the observer, and thus give rise to sounds variously described as like the swish of a whip, the hissing noticed while a cutler sharpens a knife on a grindstone, or a hot iron being suddenly plunged into cold water.

HONEY BEE COLONIES.—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular on the management of honey bee colonies in the northern States. It would appear that the trend in bee-keeping practice in recent years has been to increase the number of hives in an apiary, with less attention to individual colonies. As a consequence, there have been average yields of about one-third of those obtained from maximum-producing colonies. The most effective way to lower production costs is through increased colony yields. The Circular gives information on practices that will yield the best returns from each colony. In the northern States the equivalent of not less than two ten-frame hive bodies should be used to house the colony during the winter, and not fewer than five during the active season. The colony to be overwintered should have a gross weight of not less than 130 lb. and consist of a laying queen along with 8-10 lb. of bees that emerged after August 20. The hive should contain not less than 40 lb. of honey in the upper body with pollen and some empty cells in the centre, and 20-30 lb. of honey and as much pollen as possible in the lower body. The development of colonies inadequately provisioned with pollen can be increased by feeding pollen supplemented with 75 per cent. of soya-bean flour. The object is to build maximum populations for the honey flow and maintain them throughout the season. The most populous colonies produce not only the most honey per hive but also the most honey per

bee. Brood-rearing is the basis of colony development and the maintenance of maximum populations during the flow.

INFLUENZA IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Selwyn D. Collins, head statistician of the United States Public Health Service, has found that there was great variability in the age curve in the eighteen epidemics of influenza that have occurred in the United States since the beginning of 1918. In the latest outbreak the curve was in general similar to that of 1928-29 except for a very high incidence among children less than ten years of age. Pneumonic incidence was far below that of 1918-19. Among persons less than twenty-five years of age the pneumonic rate was less in the latest epidemic than in any of the others, but above twenty-five the rates corresponded closely to those recorded for the epidemic of 1928-29. The percentage of the total cases which were complicated by pneumonia in the 1943-44 epidemic was far below the figure for any other epidemic for which figures were available. In most of the epidemics the rates for influenza were consistently higher for females than for males, particularly adult females, with the exception of the 1918-19 epidemic and the minor outbreak of 1940-41, in which there were no obvious sex differences.

ISOVOL MAP OF SOUTH WALES COALFIELD.—Through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research comes an isovol map of the coal-fields of South Wales and an explanatory booklet, both of which make an important contribution to our knowledge of the coal in that part of Britain. The "isovols" plotted on the map are lines of equal volatile content and show graphically the results of the determinations of volatile matter in samples of all the seams so far examined. Since volatile matter constitutes, especially in South Wales, a valuable index of the physical and chemical nature of the coal, the map summarises much of the work of the coal survey in this area up to date, and shows where each of the widely differing types of coal occurs. The booklet describes methods of analysis and contains a discussion of the relationships between volatile percentages, carbon percentages, calorific value and caking properties—all important factors in assessing the value of the coals.

MAPPING FROM AIR PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Government of Victoria, Australia, has undertaken to have the whole State mapped by aerial photography as the best and quickest means of surveying vast areas which have not been accurately surveyed before. Of the 80,000 square miles in Victoria, 60,000 square miles will have to be photographed from the air to complete the cartography. The first maps to be obtained from this air survey will be produced on the scale of one inch to a mile, but larger scales will be adopted when required. Special instruction in the interpretation of the air photographs has been given to survey personnel selected for the work, as well as to engineers and agricultural specialists. A high degree of skill is needed to carry out an aerial survey which, unless it is to be merely rough and approximate, requires co-operation between the flying personnel and ground surveyors. The principle of stereoscopy is applied and the skilled observer, by the study of vertical photographs, can deduce more than that which is gathered from direct observation. Therefore stereoscopic plotting instruments form part of the equipment used in aerial surveying. Oblique photographs aid in contour control, and in the air survey of Victoria one oblique is being taken with every vertical photograph. The value of surveying

land from the air was revealed in a striking manner when an air survey of the Irrawaddy was accomplished in 1924. Flying at a height of 9,400 feet, British airmen photographed 1,000 square miles, which gave a photographic scale of 3.4 inches to the mile. A large proportion of the area could not have been surveyed from the ground, as it consisted of unclassified forests and difficult waterways.

MEN OF SCIENCE IN THE MODERN STATE.—An address on the position and future of men of science in the modern state was given by Lord Winster (then) Minister of Civil Aviation to the Commonwealth and Empire Conference on radio for civil aviation. He pointed out that among several myths destroyed during the War has been that of the superiority of German men of science and of the degree of co-ordination in Germany between science and industrial and war production. The War, he said, showed not only that the United Nations have men of science second to none, but also that we have been far more successful in marrying their knowledge and their labours into the national war effort. Furthermore, it was now acknowledged that provision must be made in Britain for the training in its colleges and universities of far more scientific and technical workers than in the past, and the pursuit of a scientific career must be made much more attractive in status and salary. We have seen, he said, in the field of research what teamwork backed by unlimited funds can do and entered into a field where the man of science will bring us knowledge which enriches and facilitates the progress of the world. We must alter our outlook on the man of science. Even in the War of 1914-18 he did not achieve any very tangible recognition; in this War, thanks largely to Mr. Churchill, he has been coming into his own, and from now on he will be part of the warp and woof of the national life. The scientific worker must be brought out of the "backroom" and brought in at the very highest level, not only for consultation, but direction, about national affairs.

METCHNIKOFF CENTENARY.—The centenary of the birth of Ilya Metchnikoff, the great Russian man of science and philosopher, was celebrated in Moscow in May at a conference of representatives of the medical profession and of bacteriology, at which papers were read on Metchnikoff's philosophical views and his work in the fields of Darwinism, embryology, immunity, epidemiology, parasitology, microbiology, and zoology. Metchnikoff was one of the first Russian Darwinists, and proved by experiment the existence of general laws of evolution applying to all animal organisms. His biological research on comparative embryology led him to problems of pathology and medicine, in which he obtained epoch-making results, formulating a theory of phagocytosis. After working at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, he became head of a new school of microbiology investigating especially problems of immunity as it affects medical practice, particularly vaccination. Later in life Metchnikoff gave much attention to the study of old age, longevity and death. His view was that people do not live so long as they should do, and that, by appropriate modes of living, life could be considerably lengthened. To mark the centenary, the Soviet Government decided to erect a monument to Metchnikoff in Moscow and to put memorial tablets in the University of Kharkov, where he was a student, and in the University of Leningrad, where he lectured. The University of Odessa, where he occupied a professorial chair, will bear his name. Metchnikoff

gold medals and prizes are to be awarded by the Moscow Academy of Sciences, and Metchnikoff scholarships for students and research workers are to be founded by the Academy of Medicine and by the Medical Institutes of Kharkov, Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION ON TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—During the last three years of the war the South African Government operated a meteorological station on Tristan da Cunha, the loneliest island in the world. It was established in response to repeated requests for long-range weather forecasts covering a period of a week. The South African Air Force and the Royal Navy played prominent parts in setting up the observation station, which is regarded as being most important and its operation, it is stated, has already revolutionised weather forecasting in South Africa. The station was built on Tristan da Cunha after a survey partly visited this and two other islands—inaccessible and Nightingale—which are within twenty miles of each other, 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena.

NARCISSUS BULBS.—The practice of treating narcissus bulbs with hot water at 110° F. for three hours is now a standard control for internal pests. Occasional subsequent damage to the flowers has been reported, however, and J. Wood in the "Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society," has investigated the difficulty. Splitting of the corolla, it is stated, can be minimised by storage at 80° F. instead of 60° F. after lifting and before treatment with hot water. Early lifted bulbs are also more susceptible to trumpet splitting, whereas late lifting may bring damage to the roots. Storage after treatment should be at a cool temperature of 48° F.

NEWTON LETTER FOR THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Royal Society has received on indefinite loan from its owner, Mr. Roger North, of King's Lynn, a hitherto unrecorded letter of Isaac Newton. It was written in 1677 from Cambridge, and addressed "For the Rnd & Honble Dr. North, to be left at Mr. Pawley's at the Bible in Chancery Lane, London." Dr. North was later Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and from him the letter passed to the present owner, one of his descendants. The subject of the letter is on "this new Treatise of Musick," which, Mr. Roger North suggests, was "A Philosophical Essay on Music," by Francis North, Lord Guilford, to whose brother the letter was addressed.

NEW ZEALAND TERMITES.—Mr. J. M. Kelsey, writing in the "New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology" gives an account of the termites in the country and their identification. It appears that there are only two species indigenous to the Dominion, namely, *Calotermes browni* Frogg. and *Stolotermes ruficeps* Brauer. In addition, there are eight species of Australian termites that have been accidentally introduced. Of the native species, *C. browni* does extensive damage to wooden buildings, posts, poles and trees, and attempts are now being made to find an effective means for its control. The other species, *S. ruficeps*, is invariably found in decaying timber and has not so far been known to attack buildings. Of the Australian species, three kinds belong to the family Rhinotermitidae and are members of the genus *Coptotermes*, and four species are members of the *Calotermidae*, and of these three belong to the genus *Calotermes* and one to *Porotermes*. The Termitidae are represented by a single species of *Eutermes*.

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE LOCATED.—When the R.A.F. Lancaster Aries returned to the Empire Air Navigation School at Shawbury, near Shrewsbury, on May 26, 1945, at the end of her North Polar investigation flight, it was announced that the true position of the Magnetic Pole had been located. For many years the Magnetic Pole was believed to have been in Boothia Peninsula, on the Franklin Strait, in Northern Canada. Investigations in the Arctic, however, suggest that it is really in the Sverdrup Islands, between 200 and 300 miles north-north-west of the Boothia position. It is within seventy-five miles of the spot estimated by the Astronomer Royal and 1,500 miles from the geographic North Pole. The Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, says that the discovery confirms his view that the true position of the Magnetic Pole is hundreds of miles from the position hitherto assigned to it. It will be of great importance in North Polar navigation, because flying over the Pole can shorten the distance to many places in West and North America, and it is essential that the pilot must be certain where his compass is pointing. By analysing observations from between 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south, one could draw conclusions about the earth's magnetic field over the Polar caps. Those were regions about which there was not much observational data, so he used the analyses of the earth's magnetism in middle latitudes in order to construct magnetic charts for the Polar regions. The position which he derived for the South Magnetic Pole was in good agreement with the observed position. Sir Harold estimated the position of the North Magnetic Pole to be about six degrees in latitude north and slightly west of the position generally accepted. He was puzzled by the discrepancy, though he realised that the observed position might be affected by regional anomalies. A mass of magnetic material near the earth's surface would upset observations, and in the absence of a detailed magnetic survey over the regions embracing what had been taken as the position of the Magnetic Pole, it would not be possible to say whether that was so or not. Any localised effect of that sort would have a much reduced effect in observations from an aircraft flying at 10,000 or 20,000 feet.

PALUDRINE: NEW ANTI-MALARIAL DRUG.—Paludrine is a new compound for the treatment of malaria which has been discovered by I.C.I. chemists and biologists, who have been working on the problem since 1942. There are three requirements of the anti-malarial drug—it should act as a preventive against infection; it should control the symptoms of the malaria patient; and it should prevent relapses. Paludrine was first administered to human patients by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, to whose co-operation the development of the drug is largely due, and more than 100 cases were successfully treated. Supplies of the drug were flown to Australia for extensive clinical trials, the result of which confirmed the view that paludrine is more effective and considerably less toxic than either mepacrine or quinine. It has been found to be most remarkable in its protective action against infection from the bite of the mosquito. Paludrine is colourless, and does not produce the yellowing effect encountered in most cases treated with mepacrine. It is much more powerful in its action, one part of paludrine being equivalent to three parts of mepacrine or ten parts of quinine.

PLANETS' ORIGIN.—A new theory of the origin of the planets has been communicated to the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. by O. I.

Schmidt, the distinguished mathematician and geophysicist. The theory is based on the rotation of the galaxy, as a result of which two stars sometimes approach so closely that by the capture of one by the other a stable system—a binary—is formed. A star—our sun, for example—passing through one of the meteorite clouds in the Milky Way captures part of the meteorites, and this capture leads to the formation of planets revolving round the sun. It is stated that Schmidt's theory leads to mathematical formulæ which agree with astronomical observation.

POWDERPOST BEETLES.—The destruction caused by powderpost beetles, of the family Bostrychidae, is known to all who have business with timber in tropical or semi-tropical countries. Posts and sawn timber of most broad-leaved trees are liable to severe damage from these boring pests. The principal damage is done by the larvæ feeding on the sap wood. Research and experiments have been carried out in many parts of the world, with the view of discovering a cheap and practical method of protecting wood from this type of pest. In a leaflet issued by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, preliminary tests of two methods of protecting timber are described. They are intended to give temporary protection when more standard treatment such as impregnation with preservatives cannot be applied because of lack of plant or material. A mixture of creosote and fuel oil, applied externally, definitely prevents attack for at least nine months and probably longer. A coating of lime gave complete protection over a period of three months when liability to attack was most serious. It is expected that, provided the coating is kept intact, protection will be permanent. Treatment must be applied within a short period of cutting or sawing.

RADAR IN DEFENCE AND VICTORY.—Flying miles high a British night-fighter pilot watched little dancing blobs of light form on a glass screen beside his instrument panel. He pressed a button, a stream of bullets flew out, and the flight of a German bomber to London was fatally interrupted. The pilot was using radar. Radar was an astonishing secret of the war, and in many different forms was one of the greatest war-winning weapons by which the enemy bomber, U-boat, and warship were defeated. What is radar? It has been explained as a technique using high-powered wireless pulses, or brief, rapidly recurring bursts of radio energy, which in most applications of the system are reflected from solid objects. The direction of the echo is normally used for locating such objects, and the time taken for the echo to return to the transmitting point is measured, usually visually, by causing variations in the appearance of a pattern of greenish-blue light on a cathode ray tube, similar to the screen in a television set—and thus to find the distance of the solid object. It was in 1934 that British scientists began their research into methods of locating aircraft by radio, and when the Battle of Britain opened the United Kingdom was ringed by a chain of radar stations. As the war went on it became necessary to devise short-wave transmission with tremendous power, and in 1940, at Birmingham University, the magnetron valve was evolved—the first high-power generator of centimetric waves in the world. The magnetron is the heart of every modern radar equipment. Centimetric sets enabled the night-fighter pilot to detect himself straight on to the enemy bombers, and the same technique directed patrols to surfaced. The three latest devices in radar are

known as Gee, Oboe, and Rebecca-Eureka. Gee, the navigational system, told pilots in the 1,000 bomber raids exactly where they were at any time and increased our bombing efficiency five-fold. On D-Day it was used at sea and in the air. Oboe gives the bomber its position even more exactly than Gee, and also makes it possible for the signal to drop its bombs to be given from the ground base in England. It helped to destroy the factories in the Ruhr and German coastal guns in Normandy. Rebecca-Eureka, the secret of the airborne forces, grew out of automatic beacons, or radar "signposts," which work only when a coded radar signal reaches them. Eureka marks the spot. Rebecca leads the other aircraft to the point of concentration. Radar in fact revolutionised naval and anti-aircraft gunnery, enabling guns to aim at and hit targets they could not see. Invisible surfaced U-boats were located at night. The Scharnhorst was first detected by radio, and shadowed by our destroyers, and but for radar the Bismarck's final dash to Brest might have succeeded. In these ways radar was a decisive contribution to defence and victory.

RHUBARB CULTIVATION.—The Ministry of Agriculture has issued an illustrated bulletin on the cultivation of rhubarb. Rhubarb is one of the oldest cultivated plants, for its history in China, its native home, dates back to almost 3000 B.C. At first it was grown solely for the medicinal properties of its roots and was introduced into England from Siberia on that account three hundred years ago. Later, interest developed in the edible properties of the leaf stalks, but it was not until the nineteenth century that plantings of rhubarb for culinary purposes became widespread. Only a limited number of varieties are grown for commercial purposes; each is described in the Bulletin in some detail and attention directed to the fact that all are growing in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley, Surrey. The chief area of production is the West Riding of Yorkshire, though in Essex, Lancashire and Cheshire a considerable acreage is devoted to the crop. The high rainfall, acid soil and the capacity of the plant to withstand smoke pollution contribute to the success of the crop in the Leeds district; in fact the contaminated atmosphere is an asset for forcing purposes, as it induces premature leaf shedding and early dormancy. As regards diseases, that termed "crown rot" appears to cause most trouble. Eelworm infection is now thought to be largely responsible for this, though it is not yet clear whether other factors do not contribute to this condition.

ROMAN FINDS IN LONDON.—First-century pottery and other objects covering the whole period of the Roman occupation have been brought to light at Western Union House, Great Winchester Street, E.C. The site is close to London Wall and partly over a northern branch of the Wallbrook, the stream which separated the two hills on which the earliest London was built. The discoveries were made during the sinking of shafts for the reinforcement of the basement against air raid damage, at a depth of 14 ft. below the basement floor and 24 ft. below the street level. Piles of blackened oak were found at the bottom of the shafts in the course of the stream; and in the blue clay was a mass of grasses and plants from "the roots of London." The pottery finds include parts of basins and dishes of red Samian ware, two of which are stamped with the marks of potters who worked at La Graufesenque, in Gaul, in A.D. 70-90, and one of a third-century potter at Trèves. The

earliest fragment was a black rim of Belgic (pre-Roman) type, some pieces of mica-coated ware similar to those made in a Roman potter's kiln nearer the mouth of the Wallbrook, and remains of several large amphorae—one of which still bears the mark of the potter's thumb. A roof-tile carries the marks of the feet of a dog and a cat—the dog was chasing the cat while the tile was laid out to dry in second-century London. The finial of a votive lamp and the rim of an incense-burner suggest a household shrine. A woman's long hairpin in gold-bronze alloy was also found. Another domestic object was part of an engraved iron stylus, with one end pointed for writing on wax. A Saxon dagger blade was found near a Roman roof-tile.

ROMAN REMAINS IN HAMPSHIRE.—After it had lain untouched by man for nearly two thousand years a large collection of Roman pottery has been unearthed near Bentley, in the forest country of north-east Hampshire. The excavation made by Major A. G. Wade, of Bentley, as the result of a communication from a Home Guard, is a single trench about 6 ft. by 2 ft., and 5 ft. deep. It is in the middle of a wood known as Goose Green Inclosure, part of Alice Holt Forest, which has been Crown land since the Conquest. The trench is dug into a pottery waste heap apparently covering about two acres. That a kiln existed close at hand is suggested by the quantity of pottery sherds and by the extent of the mound, which is thought to be at least 10 ft. deep. Further interest is derived from the existence of two known Roman pottery kilns within a mile of Goose Green Inclosure, a Roman lime-kiln, and five ascertained sites of Roman homesteads within a four-mile radius of Bentley. The pottery now unearthed consists mainly of dark grey ware provisionally assigned to the third century. Some have a white slip and a few are of brown ware. Though of interest as showing the type of household utensils produced during the Roman occupation for local use, they are not new to the large museums and bear no relation to the beautiful Samian ware imported from Gaul in large quantities during this period. Ornament is confined to simple forms such as cable moulding, herring-bone, and scroll work, inscribed with a comb; but the shapes of the assembled vessels are well proportioned along classical lines. A large lump of crude clay, bearing finger marks, may be said to be part of a Roman potter's raw material. More conjectural is the inference that a small pond near a forester's cottage close by supplied the water for mixing the clay. The site has been known since 1839, though never excavated. It was described in *Archæologia*, where there is a fairly long reference to "most extensive ancient potteries covering many acres with fragments of different sorts, more or less thickly deposited, just below the surface." No town or village has occupied the site during historical times, and it has only been disturbed from time to time by the felling and replanting of timber. The record of 1839 was read and forgotten, and the area again buried by the leaves of many winters until a Home Guard's tale of a grandfather, who had spoken of a pottery in the Forest, brought the Roman remains to light again.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKING.—Mr. W. Bowen, governing director of the Bowen Instrument Co., Ltd., Cables and Plastics, Ltd., and Bowen Research, has presented to the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association a substantial capital sum, the income of which is to be devoted

towards the encouragement and development of invention, design, research, processes and manufacturing technique in the manufacture of scientific instruments. The Council of the Association has drawn up a deed of trust under which the income from the fund is to be devoted each year to prizes to be awarded to the employees of members submitting papers fulfilling the objects of the trust. There will be five prizes to the value of £25 each for (a) a new invention; (b) an improvement of design; (c) an improvement in manufacturing technique; (d) a new development or new process arising from research. A list of topics defining the subjects or instruments admissible has been drawn up. Candidates must be employees of members of the Association and are required to furnish a short description of one of the above subjects not exceeding 3,000 words with relevant sketches or diagrams.

SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—The City of Birmingham Education Committee has conducted a research on Scientific Vocational Guidance and its value to the choice of employment work of a Local Education Authority. The research has extended over eighteen years, its general object being to ascertain what value there is in using psychological methods in aiding young entrants into industry, commerce and the professions, by showing clearly at the outset the likelihood of success or failure in certain branches of employment. The report on the research suggests that on the staff of a secondary school there should be at least one teacher competent to apply psychological tests, and that he or she should work in close co-operation with a specially qualified officer. The resulting records should be used from time to time in deciding on the course of a child's instruction, and towards the end of the child's school life to enable the juvenile employment officer, co-operating with the head and with the trained teacher, to give reliable vocational guidance.

SEA WATER TURNED INTO DRINKING WATER.—Even a weak or wounded airman when "ditched" can easily turn sea water into drinking water. All he has to do is to take out a collapsible bag from a box, about the size of a half-pound packet of tea, put in some sea water, drop in some cubes, close the bag and after a period squeeze fresh water through a spout at the bottom into the box. When all the fresh water has been squeezed out the bag is rinsed in the sea and is ready to produce another supply. More than 20,000 boxes containing this simple de-salting apparatus were sent to Eastern Air Command, South-east Asia. Each was capable of producing 4½ pints of water.

SEVERN BARRAGE IS "PRACTICABLE."—The Severn barrage hydro-electric scheme is "practicable and economically justified," in the view of three experts who reported to the Minister of Fuel and Power on the subject. The authors, Mr. A. G. Vaughan-Lee, Sir William Halcrow, and Mr. S. B. Donkin, approved of the general principles of the 1933 report, but, with an increase in prices of 65 per cent., estimate the cost of the barrage at £40,216,700 and with transmission at £47,006,700, against the pre-war figures (1936) of £24,454,000 and £28,640,000 respectively. The best site is considered to be at the English Stones, a reef in the river between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, and single-tide working, generating power on the falling tide only, is the most suitable. The maximum power available during spring tides is given as 800,000 kilowatts, with an average annual output at the barrage substations of 2,290,000,000 and at the points of reception of 2,107,000,000

kilowatt-hours during the first fifteen years up to 1970—it the work started in 1947—and 2,207,000,000 kilowatt-hours afterwards. The Central Electricity Board areas in which the barrage output could be most economically used, with the proposed allocation of power and transmission voltage are given as South-east and East England, 400,000 kw., 220 kilovolts; Central England, 200,000 kw., 220 kilovolts; and South-west England and South Wales, 200,000 kw. and 132 kilovolts. The cost per kilowatt-hour for the first fifteen years from 1955 is estimated at 0.209d. at barrage substations and 0.275d. at reception points, and without restriction of output at 0.199d. and 0.262d. The 1933 report provided for a road and railway crossings to be combined with the barrage scheme, but the latest report considers that the crossings should be independent schemes. Gross energy generated by 706 tides was calculated as 2,252,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year in the 1933 report, but it is now estimated that with modern plant, the gross energy at the generator terminals would be 2,365,000,000 kilowatt-hours per annum. The lay-out provides for 228 sluices at the English Stones. Two locks, 750 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, will meet the requirements of the docks at Gloucester, Sharpness, and Lydney. The impounded area above the barrage will have a tidal variation of 20 ft. and will be virtually a tidal basin. The works could be completed in eight years. The saving in coal for the first fifteen years is estimated at 985,000 tons a year.

SOLAR FLARES AND MAGNETIC STORMS.—Observations during the solar cycle completed during the year show that a close correlation exists between solar flares—the transitory patches of enhanced emission visible in hydrogen and calcium light near spots on the solar disk—and terrestrial magnetic storms. Great magnetic storms and auroral displays tend to occur about a day after the appearance of a brilliant flare, and it has been suggested they are due to charged particles emitted from the sun simultaneously with the visible radiation. If the geometrical conditions are suitable these particles begin to reach the earth 20–26 hours later, and cause disturbances of the magnetic traces which may last for a day or more. Some years ago Milne propounded the theory that atomic particles might be ejected from the sun at a speed corresponding to a time of travel of 26 hours, and suggested that comparison should be made between solar spectra at times of magnetic quiet and of magnetic disturbance. The annual survey of the work at Mount Wilson states that solar spectrograms taken in the ultra-violet region during magnetic storms indicate two very shallow absorption bands beginning near the centre of the lines H and K and extending about 22 Å towards shorter wave-lengths. Their maximum depth is only 1 per cent. of the background continuum. Maximum velocities of the order of 2,000 km./sec. and mean velocities of about 600 km./sec. are indicated. Control spectrograms taken during magnetic calm show no such absorption. It is stated that the first direct observational evidence of the presence in interplanetary space of calcium ions approaching the earth from the sun at speeds comparable with those predicted both theoretically and by inference from geophysical observations.

STARFISH FOR CHICKEN MEAL.—Starfish, collected in the process of cleaning oyster-beds in the United States, are now being dried and ground up to make chicken meal. An analysis of the meal showed that it contained 30.7 per cent. protein, 1.1 per cent. calcium, and 0.35 per cent. phosphorus.

Tested against sardine fish meal of equal protein value, it proved its usefulness as food.

STARS OF THE SOUTHERN SKIES.—In a leaflet issued by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Leon E. Salmave gives a simplified star chart and guide to observations of the southern skies with the unaided eye and with field-glasses. It is specially designed for a latitude 20° south of the equator. Only those stars are shown which are necessary to suggest the constellation figures, and after learning these the observer's knowledge, it is claimed, can be extended with the aid of more complete charts. There is a brief description of the constellations, stars of the first magnitude, and of a few interesting objects such as the Great Nebula in Orion and the Large Magellanic Cloud.

STARS OR PLANETS?—Peter van de Kamp, writing on "Stars or Planets?" in "Sky and Telescope" deals with the question of the criterion for stars and planets, a matter of some scientific importance since recent discoveries have shown the existence of planets fifteen or twenty times the mass of Jupiter. He accepts Russell's critical value of $1/20$ of the sun's mass as a conventional borderline between visible stars and the invisible bodies which can be designated as "planets." This criterion defines a planet or star by its mass, not by its size. Among the methods for detecting unseen companions of low mass is the photographic method applied to nearby stars, and if the determination of the orientation of the perturbation orbit were sufficiently accurate, good results would be obtained. The gravitational method for discovering faint companions of low mass, while it is more powerful than the direct visual approach, has limitations for very low masses, and it would be extremely difficult by this method to find companion masses less than $1/100$ times the sun's mass, even for the nearest stars. The star which seems unattended by dark companions may be the exception, and it is possible that the stars attended by massive companions, rather than by small planets, are in the decided majority. Our solar system may prove to be an extreme rather than an average type of system. Though endowed with planets, the sun is the only star known that has no close companion star.

STEEL INDUSTRY RESEARCH.—The steel industry's plans to spend £120,000,000 on re-equipment are to be backed by the expenditure of £400,000 a year on a new central research association. The new body, to be known as the British Iron and Steel Research Association, will be under the direction of Dr. C. F. Goodeve, F.R.S., who has had a distinguished career both as a scientific research worker and as scientific adviser to industrial enterprises. During the war, as senior executive of the Admiralty department dealing with scientific and technical planning for the Navy, he played a leading part in the technical fight against U-boats, magnetic mines, and sundry inventions of German science. Dr. Goodeve has stated that the industry's own research centres will work in conjunction with those of the universities. Teams are already working in Sheffield, Cambridge, Swansea, Glasgow, London, Birmingham, and Newcastle. Full-scale development work will take place in or alongside works of member firms. The headquarters of the Research Association will be in London. One of the problems it will have to solve will be that of the welded ship. Liberty ships of welded steel have been known to snap in two, but there is a great future in the shipbuilding industry if welding can be made absolutely sound. Admiralty scientists have found that welding ships

causes a brittleness in the steel plates about half an inch from the weld. A cure for the brittle steel must be sought. Important tasks to be carried out immediately include the reduction of the use of coal in steel making to a minimum and experiments with the low-grade ore. In steel alloys Britain has done remarkable work. One such alloy made the jet plane a success. It was used to make the blades for the gas turbine.

SUN SPICULES.—An account of solar spicules, the small spike-like prominences most commonly seen in the polar regions of the sun, is given in "Sky and Telescope." These spicules have been seen during solar eclipses, but by the use of the coronagraph it is possible to make daily observations of their numbers and duration. Dr. Walter O. Roberts, of Harvard College Observatory's Fremont Pass station at Climax, Colorado, has found that the spicules last only four or five minutes from the time they are first seen until they fade out completely. A spicule is brightest just before it attains its full height, and after reaching its maximum elongation it begins to fade out without any perceptible motion. Their average width is about 4,500 miles and most of them are only a few thousand miles high. The largest spicule sometimes lasts eleven minutes, and some of the smaller ones about two minutes. As many as twenty-five spicules have been seen simultaneously in a 60° arc of the sun's polar limb. They are not seen in disturbed regions of the sun, and they show material flowing outward from the lower layers of the atmosphere, in contrast to the ordinary solar prominences, which show material when it is falling inward to the sun's surface.

TARGET SEEN THROUGH MILES OF CLOUDS.—In the latest days of the war the secret was disclosed of the Allied Airman's "magic eye," "black box," or "gen box," as it was variously called by the R.A.F., which enabled a bomb-aimer to "see" through miles of clouds and darkness and to pick out his targets with such accuracy that it often compared favourably with daylight visual bombing. British scientists were chiefly responsible for the device, which enabled the R.A.F. and the United States Air Force to operate on hundreds of occasions when otherwise they would have been weather-bound. The "gen box" works like a fluoroscope. Electrical impulses are emitted and are reflected from objects on the ground. They return to the plane, where they are reproduced on a glass disc. This gives the bomb-aimer a contour map of the area over which he is passing. Ships can be seen, particular parts of towns identified, and industrial targets picked out when visibility is zero. The "gen box" is said to have performed brilliantly in the invasion of Southern France when the bombers, clearing the way for the invasion barges, did not hit a single Allied vessel.

TEXAS METEOR CLOUD.—The effects of a fireball seen over Texas on May 20, 1944, are described in "Sky and Telescope." The fireball travelled from west to east and left a meteor cloud; and photographs were taken by different people. Unlike some fireballs, this one did not leave a persistent train; two minutes after Ray Dudley, in the middle of Pampa, had taken a photograph, he was able to secure another one which showed a great change, in the brilliance of the meteor cloud, and in the amount of diffusion that had taken place. The sun had set 40 minutes in some places and 20 minutes in others when it was seen, and it was visible for a radius of more than 300 miles. Atmospheric resistance slowed down its speed, which

was almost below that of incandescence 13 miles north-west of Pampa. A provisional path of the fireball has been computed, and it appears that it became visible at a height of 56 miles, the dense cloud being formed at a height of 23 miles, and its direction of flight was at an angle of about 45° to the horizon.

TEXTILE RESEARCH.—A scheme for the furtherance of higher education and research in relation to textile industries has been established by Textile Machinery Makers, Ltd., the constituent firms of which are Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., Howard and Bullough, Ltd., and other textile machinery manufacturers. It provides for the expenditure of £35,000 over a period of seven years, the administration of the funds being vested in a Board of Trustees for the award of "The Sir Walter Preston Scholarships and Research Fellowships" and tenable in the Faculty of Technology of the University of Manchester, or in other university institution. The scholarship awards will be (a) for works apprentices who have obtained the Higher National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering (£250-300 a year for three years); (b) for works apprentices who have obtained the Ordinary National Certificate in a textile or equivalent subject (£225-300 a year for four years); and (c) for secondary school leavers possessing the Higher School Certificate or equivalent qualification (£200-250 a year for three years). The courses will be in textile engineering, mechanical engineering, textile technology, or economics. A small number of scholarships—(d) £300-350 a year for three years—will also be offered to honour graduates in science or engineering in order to attract suitable workers into the textile machinery industry or the textile industry. The Trustees are also empowered to award one or more research fellowships to enable a selected candidate from (a), (b), (c), or (d) to continue in advanced study and research for a further period of two, three, or four years, with grants of £400-550 a year. In deciding on the scale of assistance under the scheme, the directors of Textile Machinery Makers, Ltd., have been guided by two main considerations: compensation for the sacrifice of freedom to engage in remunerative occupation; and enabling all scholars to play a full part in the social, athletic and other extra-curricular activities of university life.

TITAN'S ATMOSPHERE.—Dr. Gerald P. Kniper, of the McDonald Observatory of the Universities of Chicago and Texas, has photographed the spectra of Titan, the largest of the satellites of Saturn, and added considerably to our knowledge of its atmosphere. It has been known for several decades that Titan had an atmosphere, and now it is revealed that, like Saturn, it contains methane and ammonia. Although the gravitational pull of the satellite is only about one-seventh that of the earth, and hence we should not expect it to retain an atmosphere, yet, owing to its great distance from the sun, it receives only about 1 per cent. of the solar radiation which our moon receives. As a consequence, its temperature is very low, probably about -180° C., and everything except methane must be frozen to the surface. It is believed that clouds or droplets of ammonia are suspended in the methane atmosphere of Saturn, and probably the same is true of the atmosphere of Titan. A common origin for the satellite and its primary is indicated by the similarity of their atmospheres, in spite of the fact that the density of Titan is about five times that of Saturn.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.—Official maps on a large

scale are available for few parts of the world outside western and central Europe, including the British Isles, the eastern United States, India, and parts of Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and Japan. In the "Geographical Review," a coloured world map on a scale of 1 to 50,000,000 compiled by R. R. Platt shows the distribution of official topographic maps available at the outbreak of war in 1939. It covers scales up to and including 1:253,440 (4 miles to 1 in.). Three categories are recognised, scales of 1 mile to 1 in. or larger, those of 1-2 miles to 1 in. and those of less than 2 miles down to 4 miles. Under each category distinction is made between maps based on topographic survey on which relief is shown by contours or hachures, and maps of less complete detail with relief shown by form lines or hill shading.

TYNDALL'S LIBRARY.—An annotated catalogue of the works on physics contained in the library of Prof. John Tyndall, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, has been published by Messrs. Sotheby. A manuscript catalogue of the library, with two thousand entries, and numerous scientific notes of Tyndall and short autobiographical details of his boyhood, is of particular interest. Another note-book of seventy pages contains notes of his original drafts of papers and reviews, with suggestions of experiments to be made. A great deal consists of personal notes, not without their humorous aspect. Of Prof. Forbes, his opponent on the glacier problem, he writes, "The late Principal J. D. Forbes was a man not slow to anger. He was so sensitive as to his fame, and so eager to secure it that honest criticism was regarded by him in the light of personal attack." Of Prof. Tait, he says, "I have heard Prof. Tait described as a rude overgrown schoolboy." The same note-book contains the first draft of his sensational presidential address at the Belfast meeting of the British Association.

UNIVERSITIES AND RAILWAYS.—The London, Midland and Scottish Railway has set up a scheme whereby members of its research staff will be sent to carry out fundamental research in university laboratories; and, in exchange, the universities will be invited to send members of their staffs to spend a period in the company's Research Laboratory at Derby, working on applied problems in which they are interested from the fundamental side. On one hand, it is hoped the company's staff visiting the universities will be invited to assist in teaching, so bringing the practical atmosphere to the university lecture-room; on the other hand, university research men will be brought more closely into contact with the problems of industry. The L.M.S. Research Laboratory has a staff of seventy research workers, and has sections dealing with engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, physics, paint and textiles; hence it can provide a varied experience for university research workers able to take advantage of the scheme. This exchange of research workers should prove an important step in promoting that two-way flow of research personnel between industry and the university, the need for which has been emphasised in recent years.

VISUAL AIDS IN THE SCHOOLROOM.—Mr. R. W. Moore, headmaster of Harrow, in a paper read at the Royal Society of Arts, drew attention to the need for improved visual aids in the schoolroom. The progressive teacher, he said, is alive to the use of the epidiascope, and films have established themselves as an important subsidiary in schools. But the past visual factors have been neglected.

Yet we must ask ourselves whether worse dangers than those of neglect are not involved in the uncritical multiplication of visual aids. Illustration is confused with explanation. Excess of detail, leading to distraction and irrelevance, abounds. Our chief need is that of a psychology of education which will take account of these visual adjuncts and order them. The subjects which most need visual aids are science, history and geography. Of the three, science is the best case, because observation has long since been recognised as basic in the scientific tradition, and scientific men have a professional bias towards, and a mechanical dexterity in, the manipulation of visual aids. History is the most difficult to accommodate to such aids. Geography stands between. It is the study of man in his natural environment. It should have its roots in observation and begin with local investigation. But how are we to extend the process towards a knowledge of world geography? How is the child in a London school to observe India and South America? Films here are valuable, but the material available is poor. The present needs are: (1) that research and experiment be made inside the teaching profession towards ascertaining what visual aids are appropriate to particular subjects and purposes, and (2) that there should be thorough co-operation between teachers and manufacturers before and during production.

VITAMIN A AND ST. JEROME.—Dr. F. Sherwood Taylor, of the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford, draws attention in "Nature" to a passage in St. Jerome's "Life of St. Hilarion," written about A.D. 392, which appears to be the earliest account of the causes, symptoms and cure of severe vitamin A deficiency. "From his thirty-first to his thirty-fifth year he had for food six ounces of barley bread, and vegetables slightly cooked without oil. But finding that his eyes were growing dim, and that his whole body was shrivelled with an eruption and a sort of stony roughness (*impetigine et pumicea quadam scabredine*) he added oil to his former food, and up to the sixty-third year of his life followed this temperate course, tasting neither fruit nor pulse, nor anything whatsoever besides." This combination of an eye-affection, night-blindness or perhaps xerophthalmia, with a severe hyperkeratosis, says Dr. Sherwood Taylor, precisely resembles the condition described as occurring in Chinese patients who had received a diet not unlike that of St. Hilarion, namely, a cereal other than wheat, white cabbage and salted vegetables. These patients were speedily cured by cod-liver oil or carotene; and it seems probable that a crude and unpurified olive oil, such as St. Hilarion would have permitted himself, would contain enough of the fairly high vitamin. A content of the olive to relieve his symptoms and maintain good health.

WAX PENCILS FOR WRITING ON GLASS.—In a letter to "Nature," Mr. J. E. Lovelock, of the National Institute for Medical Research, describes a method of preparing wax pencils which will write on cold wet glass. They can be prepared, he says, by the addition of 5-10 per cent. of a detergent, preferably cationic, to the wax and pigment mixture forming the pencil "lead." The following formula can be made up in the laboratory without special skill:

Hard paraffin wax (m.p. 65° C.)	100 gm.
Beeswax	20 "
"Vaseline"	20 "
C.T.A.B. (Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide)	10 "
Fat soluble dyestuff (for example, Sudan III)	0.5-1.0 "

The mixture is heated on a water bath and stirred until the waves have melted and the dye and detergent dissolved; 20 gm. of titanium oxide or other white pigment are then stirred in. The pencils are made by casting the mixture in sticks about 6 in. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and wrapping in paper.

WEED KILLING BY METHOXONE.—A new type of selective weed-killer for agriculture has been discovered by Imperial Chemical Industries. After exhaustive tests lasting two years, trials have now been put on a nation-wide basis by I.C.I. and the Ministry of Agriculture. The weed-killer, which is known as methoxone, is a growth substance of the plant hormone type. Its selective properties lie in its power to kill certain types of weeds while leaving cereal crops and grasses unharmed. The trials showed that when it is applied at a rate of 1 lb. an acre, weeds such as yellow charlock, wild radish, corn buttercup, and pennycress growing in corn are killed, but the crop is unharmed. Weeds can be eliminated in the early stages of growth before they have robbed the crop of the food available in the soil. In grassland buttercup has been completely eliminated.

WHIPPLE COMET'S NEIGHBOUR.—Julie Vinter-Hanson has written in the "Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific" an account of some comet observations which may throw light on the erratic behaviour of comets in their sudden variations in magnitude. On March 29, 1943, Arend, at Uccle, noticed a nebulous object of 13th magnitude with a nucleus, and the object was close to Comet Whipple. Subsequent measurements showed that its position must have coincided with that of the comet on March 28-5. At Zurich, Dr. Brunner-Haggen's photographs of the comet on nearby dates confirmed the view that the nebulous object had split off from the comet on March 28-5. On March 27-8 a fine aurora was seen, and from the time which elapsed between the appearance of the aurora and formation of the cometary object, it was deduced that the solar corpuscles, which are responsible for the auroras, travelled at the rate of one astronomical unit in about 30 hours. It is known that this is near their speed, and the presumption that corpuscles shot off from the sun were responsible for disintegrating a portion of the comet's tail is strong.

WHISTLES FROM THE ETHER.—Weak, short-lived radio whistles of rapidly descending pitch have been noticed at the Delhi receiving station of All-India Radio when a receiver is tuned to the carrier wave of nearby short-wave transmitters. Two explanations of these peculiar whistles are put forward by S. R. Khastgir in the "Indian Journal of Physics." In each explanation the phenomenon is attributed to the entrance of a meteor into the earth's upper atmosphere. In the first hypothesis the meteor is supposed to produce a rapidly moving mass of ionised air at its head. This local Heaviside layer scatters the incident radiation from the transmitter, the rapid descent causing a Doppler change in the frequency of the scattered waves. These then interfere with the ground waves reaching the receiver, and an audible beat note is produced. As the descent is retarded by atmospheric resistance the Doppler shift lessens, and the pitch of the whistle drops. On a carrier wave of 7 Mc./s. a whistle starting at 3,000 c./s. would be caused by a meteor with a maximum velocity component of 64 km./s. towards the receiver. In the second hypothesis the retardation of the meteor in the ionosphere produces an

electrical impulse similar to audio-frequency static. The Fourier components of this impulse, transmitted at different velocities through the ionosphere, will reach its lower fringe in succession (the shorter waves first) and modulate the scattered carrier waves at a frequency which is a function of time. A receiver tuned to the carrier will thus reproduce a whistle descending in pitch at a rate which should depend on the ionisation. There seems no doubt that the whistles frequently coincide with observed meteors, and that they occur most often in the early morning, when the number of meteors is a maximum.

WHITE DWARF BINARIES.—"Sky and Telescope" contains an account of white dwarfs which form binary systems, the first discovery being made recently by Dr. W. J. Luyten. The twins were found in Antlia of magnitude 14, nearly identical in colour. Originally a wide double star, Dr. Luyten found that the fainter component of the wide pair was merely an optical companion, but the brighter component appeared elongated. Verification of the double character of the star was obtained from Mount Wilson, where a photograph with the 100-in. telescope revealed two stars separated by 3" and differing by 0.3 magnitude. Their orbit shows a period of 250 years. It is conjectured that the twins are each intrinsically 1,600 times less luminous than the sun and have diameters smaller than that of the earth. Assuming that their masses are about that of the sun their densities are about 25 tons per cubic inch, or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million times the density of water.

WHITE RAINBOW.—Mr. R. H. Stevens, of Malvern, contributes to "Nature" an account of a white rainbow seen at about 10.30 a.m. on Nov. 8, 1944. It was observed after a short snowstorm, but no snow could be seen to be falling at the time. The white rainbow, also known as the "fog-bow" or "Ulloas Ring," is a rare phenomenon due, as in the case of the coloured rainbow, to refraction and reflection of sunlight in falling drops of rain, but the raindrops composing the cloud must be very small—0.1 mm. or less in diameter. In this case the first maxima of intensity for the different colours of the spectrum are spread out over a wider angle than with the larger drops, and are nearly coincident, the result being to restore the original colour of the sunlight. The bow is only bright enough to be visible in exceptionally favourable circumstances and when the observer is near the cloud which contains the small drops. In this instance the snow probably originated from clouds at a higher level than that of the cloud which carried the water drops.

WOOL NEXT THE SKIN.—Mr. B. H. Wilsdon, director of research to the Wool Industries Research Association, in his annual report, states that a physiological problem arises in the use of wool next to the skin—that of "tickle." This is an idiosyncrasy, he says, for which no adequate explanation has been given. There is a considerable amount of evidence that the reaction can be moderated when wool is given a chemical treatment such as that afforded by papain, which reduces the scaliness of the fibre. The claim that this treatment produces a "non-tickle" wool is avoided. It is believed that certain sensitive subjects may still react. This is a subject for statistical study; the type of reaction may be quite dissimilar in different cases. The possibility must not be disregarded that some degree of "tickle" may be of definite hygienic value in "stimulating" the skin and controlling the peripheral circulation.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS.

Compiled by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD, Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

¹0/ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three ^{copies} or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.)

³⁰ run on

¹² trs.

¹⁴ ;/

¹⁵ ital.

¹⁹ ○

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(It is when hundred and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. [It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works, and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a ~~country~~ printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submysed (submitted) myself to translate into English the ³ ² ¹ Saints of Legend," called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, sent me a worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is ⁶⁰ note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

² cheap

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¹³ J. P.

¹⁶ l.c.

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²⁷ 27/

²⁴ desired me — and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them — and

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one.
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (*delete*, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
- 9, 19, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
- 14, 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
23. To have any particular part printed in italic.
26. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters, Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
27. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *Stet* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
28. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
29. and 30. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
31. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
32. To have the necessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not being set straight.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR.

THE demand for books at the present time continues greatly to exceed the supply. The production of books in Great Britain in 1944 amounted to 6,782 titles, of which 889 were reprints. The comparable figures for 1943 were 6,705 titles, of which 1,202 were reprints. Complete figures for 1945 are not available at the time this record goes to press but production during the first eleven months of the year amounted to 6,189 titles of which 832 were reprints. The average annual total before the war was 15,000 titles.

The fact that the output of books during 1944 was only 76 titles more than that of 1943, while 1945 seems unlikely to show any very great advance, despite the successive increases in the book publishers' paper quota, indicates that the extra paper has been used for larger editions rather than for new publications. When it is further borne in mind that not a few books issued during the year were published either by newly established publishers or by firms who previously were not regarded as being mainly book publishers, it may be deduced that the established book publishing industry is undergoing one of its least productive periods as far as output of new work is concerned.

Nevertheless the volume of business done continues to increase. In 1944 the total turnover reached the record figure of £20,500,516. (In 1939 the figure was £10,321,568). This striking increase, which means that the nation's expenditure on books *per capita* has doubled during the six years of war, is only partly due to the raised prices of books, which have not in general exceeded pre-war prices by more than a third. There is abundant evidence that the ordinary person's appetite for reading has been considerably sharpened, since reading has been one of the few recreations available during recent years. Whether this will continue when normal peacetime conditions return is frequently debated, not always optimistically, within the book trade; it is pointed out, for instance, that many books are now bought as presents, simply because their purchasers cannot procure anything else, and that as soon as other goods become plentiful again such book-buying will cease. Against this contingency, which represents one of the more superficial aspects of the situation, there is to be balanced the much more important facts that publishers' stocks are now exhausted while current manufactures are inadequate, that the need for books in every stage of education from primary school to university is exceedingly acute and that the majority of classics and staple books are out of print. It therefore seems likely that it may be several years before the supply of books can equal the demand.

The end of the war has greatly intensified the demand for British books in the liberated countries of Europe. Within a month or two of the cessation of hostilities, official deputations representing the publishing interests of various European countries followed each other to London, each testifying to the hunger for English books felt by people who for years had been starved of all literature except that provided by their oppressors. British publishers, anxious though they are to satisfy such welcome customers, have been unable to meet the demand. Shortages of both material and labour continue to be severe.

On December 21, 1944, a deputation of Members of both Houses of Parliament was received by the Ministers of Production and Labour, the President of the Board of Trade and the Parliamentary Secretary deputizing for the Minister of Supply. The deputation, headed by Lord Samuel, urged the Government to recognize books as something

more than mere merchandise, to increase immediately the yearly allocation of paper for books by 10,000 tons, to release paper-making, printing and bookbinding employees from munitions and Civil Defence. The Ministers disclaimed any wish to be "on the side of the Philistines"; Mr. Lyttelton, while offering no hope of any substantial increase in the supply of paper in the immediate future undertook to review the situation. Mr. Bevin said that if Mr. Lyttelton could find more paper he himself "would not say that the necessary labour was not forthcoming."

In March, 1945, the necessity of providing more paper for books was the subject of a debate in the House of Lords in which it became clear that the book trade's need for more paper commanded universal support (except perhaps from the Government spokesman, who nevertheless promised that when the Baltic trade was reopened the paper position would be improved). The debate was opened by Lord Elton, who said: "Liberated Europe is already thirsting for British books. They need British books to fill a five years' gap in their own libraries. They need them to discover how the British lived and thought during these five years, and they need them to take the place of Germany as the primary source of text books for the Continent." In May the L.C.C. Education Committee added its voice to the growing chorus demanding more paper for books. The Committee had examined the effect of the paper shortage on the supply of school books, and had found that schools are frequently handicapped by the lack of the particular books required, with the result that curricula had to be adapted to the textbooks available instead of the reverse, and that frequently the books obtainable are not suitable to the ages of the pupils or to the teaching methods the school wishes to pursue. "The shabby and dirty condition of a large percentage of the books," added the Committee's report, "shows that they cannot last much longer; and the consequent reduction in the general stock combined with the anticipated substantial increase in the rolls when the evacuated children return will create a serious problem." The plight of medical students was described by Viscount Buckmaster in the House of Lords, who said that medical publications are so restricted that "it is difficult to see how the study of medicine can be pursued or how medicine can be practised in the manner we expect."

The book publishers' paper ration, as a result of these and similar representations, was raised twice during the year. In July, 1945, it was raised from 42½ per cent. to 50 per cent.; in October it was raised to 65 per cent. In announcing this further increase the Board of Trade appealed to book publishers "to make a real effort to ensure that the greatest possible amount is set aside for export."

The British book trade's performance in regard to exports has always been a notable one. In 1939 it exported books to the value of £3,500,000. In 1944 despite paper rationing, the greatly increased demand from the home market and severe losses by enemy action, it raised that figure to £4,895,349. Possibly only pre-war Germany could produce comparable figures. This year a powerful rival in the claim for world markets for English books has made its appearance: this is USIBA (United States International Book Association, Inc.) a co-operative organization founded in the U.S.A. for the purpose of developing the export sales of American books. American publishers, having already a continent as their home market, have not hitherto been conspicuously "export-minded," but USIBA, membership of which is

open to all American publishers, is building itself up with great speed and energy. It enjoys the benevolent consideration of the U.S. Government. Some observers, on either side of the Atlantic, see this American drive for book exports as a struggle with British book publishers. Others welcome it as being a valuable continuation into the peace of the joint endeavours which proved victorious in war; the latter opinion was expressed by Mr. Winant, the American Ambassador. Opening a British Books Exhibition in London in the Spring, he said: "It seems to me that whenever the English publishers gain new readers for your books, or the American publishers gain new readers for our books we must both benefit, since the most important thing which has happened is that new readers have been gained for books in the English language. . . . Surely it is true that we can never swamp each other's market, that we can only open up new fields in common? Every time a citizen of a non-English speaking country reads a book in the English language, the publishers in both our countries acquire a new customer."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A delegation of Canadian publishers and book-sellers visited London and held conversations with British publishers with a view to improving the standing and distribution in the Dominion of British books which for some years have been declining owing to a variety of causes. Mr. W. G. Taylor, Chairman of the Canada Committee of the Publishers Association, wrote in *The Book-seller*: "It is no mere matter of trade, to be dealt with simply by commercial agreements. Religion, politics, ethnography, geography—each is a major factor to be taken into account if a right answer is to be found in the question: Can the Canadian market for English books be expanded or even maintained?"

A world survey of devastated libraries in war areas has been instituted by the U.S. Library of Congress. Facts already reported indicate that 200 of the world's great libraries have suffered damage in comparison with which the damage caused by World War I was negligible. Mr. Kefauver reported that the library and archives of Strasbourg University were stored in a granary and eaten by rats and mice.

The National Book League, organized to further the interests of all users of books, has expanded its membership and formed branches in a number of towns.

The first non-Nazi school reader was used in May in a school in Aix, the first school to be opened under the supervision of the Allied Military Government. It was a textbook of German authorship and was reprinted without textual revision. An official prefatory note explained that its issue "does not imply that it is entirely suitable for an educational point of view, or otherwise. It was merely the best book that could be found in the circumstances, and must serve until Germany can produce better textbooks of her own."

In the week ending May 12, 1945, exactly 5 years after the German invasion of Holland and Belgium, the first consignment of British books to reach Belgium was unloaded at the W. H. Smith bookshop in Brussels. News of the arrival of the books spread rapidly about Brussels, there was a rush to the bookshop from all parts of the city, and the stocks disappeared as soon as they were unpacked.

Mr. Stanley Morison, the expert on typography, was appointed editor of the *Times Literary Supplement*.

Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., delivered the 1945 National Book League's annual lecture, taking for his subject "History and the Reader." Even when paper supplies became plentiful, he said, modern conditions would not be favourable to the supply of history books. He said that owing to increased manufacturing costs publishers can no longer afford to reprint old books of standard value, e.g. Lecky's *History*, for which there is always a certain demand but not one big enough to repay the costs of re-publication.

Literary Prizes: The 1945 James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best biography published in 1944 was awarded to Miss C. V. Wedgwood for her "William the Silent 1533-1584." The award for the best novel was given to "Young Tom" by Forrest Reid.

The 1945 Pulitzer Prizes were awarded as follows: (fiction) "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey; (poetry and drama) "Harvey," a play by Mary Chase, and "V-Letter and other Poems" by Karl Shapiro; (history) "Unfinished Business" by Stephen Bonsal; (biography) "George Bancroft" by Russell B. Nye.

The Brazil Prize, awarded through the P.E.N. by the Brazilian author, Paschoal Carlos Magno, for the best long poem by a British author, was awarded to Robert Conquest for his poem "For the death of a Poet."

The Bowley Prize, awarded every three years by the London School of Economics was given this year to Tibor Barna for his book "Redistribution of Income Through Public Finance in 1937."

Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the New York "Publishers' Weekly" and one of America's greatest bookmen, celebrated his 50th year in the book trade. He spent a month in England in the summer as the guest of the National Book League. In the autumn the editor of the London *Bookseller* made a reciprocal visit to the United States as the guest of the *Publishers' Weekly*.

Penguin Books, the remarkable series of cheap books which have become world famous, completed their first ten years of existence on July 30, 1945.

The World's Classics series reached its 500th volume, Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah."

The British Council completed its tenth year in July, 1945. In those ten years its annual expenditure has increased from £5,000 to about £2,350,000, and a notable part of the Council's activity has been to make British books better known and more easily available abroad. It has built up libraries in its own institutions, strengthened existing collections of British works in libraries overseas and encouraged the sale of British books. Its Book Export Scheme, offering certain facilities based on local requirements to British exporters and overseas booksellers, has been progressively developed. During the past year it has executed orders for 150 foreign booksellers in 14 countries, and with the liberation of Europe and improved transport facilities the value of the Scheme is likely to increase.

Expenditure on books to the extent of £15,000 is necessary to bring the House of Commons Library up to date. In addition, an annual sum of at least £4,000 must be spent on books if the library is to be of any real use to its members. (These are the recommendations of the retiring librarian, Mr. J. V. Kitto, in a memorandum to the Speaker, in which he urges that the library should be thoroughly re-organized, re-catalogued and brought up to date.) He stated that during the last 30 years, excluding the war years, an annual average of £500 to £600 is all that has been spent on the library.)

The Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland celebrated its Golden Jubilee this year.

At Christmas, 1944, five months before the rest of Norway was liberated, British books reached Northern Norway. In February, 1945, Norwegian authorities in London learnt that the books had arrived safely. Thereafter, supplies of books have been sent regularly to Norway.

In May an agreement was signed between Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, Moscow, and a London publishing firm, by the terms of which Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga will distribute in the U.S.S.R. Russian translations of English books. "The practical success of the scheme will depend," says *The Bookseller*, "on the readiness of authors and other owners of copyright to co-operate."

The Authors' Society held a *Conversazione* in June to mark the Society's Diamond Jubilee. Mr. John Gielgud read extracts from the works of former Presidents of the Society, Tennyson (1884-1892), Meredith (1892-1909), Hardy (1909-1928), and Barrie (1928-1937). Mr. John Masfield, O.M., the Poet Laureate, who succeeded Sir James Barrie in the office, spoke his own verses.

The National Book League's Exhibition of the 50 Books of the Year, after being shown in this country, was taken overseas. In the foreword to the catalogue the modest claim was made that "something of the spirit of craftsmanship" shone through all the handicaps and restrictions which have beset book production for the last five years. People abroad who have seen the Exhibition do not consider that there is any call for diffidence on the part of this country, and warmly acclaim the achievements which these books represent. At the opening of the exhibition in New York, T. M. Cleland, prominent illustrator and designer of printing, said: "This collection is a double miracle; the miracle that the books are here at all and the miracle that they are as fine books as they are."

BOOKS PUBLISHED.

Among the books published during 1945 the following have won critical acclaim or popular approval, or both:

Politics and World Affairs.

"The Dawn of Liberation," war speeches by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill; "Imperial Commonwealth," by Lord Elton; "Full Employment in a Free Society," by Sir William Beveridge; "Water under the Bridges," by Sir Neville Henderson; "The Outlook for International Law," by J. L. Briery; "Russia and the Peace," by Sir Bernard Pares; "The German Mind and Outlook," by G. P. Gooch; "Law and Orders," by C. Kemp Allen; "Government Control in War," by Lord Hankey; "Peace Conference of 1919," by F. S. Marston; "Economic Developments in South-East Europe," a P.E.P. report; "Public Opinion and the Last Peace," by R. B. McCallum; "Germany's Three Reichs," by Edmond Vermell; "Thrice against England," by Kurt Stechert; "The Promise Hitler Kept," by Stefan Szende; "France: The Birth of the Fourth Republic," by Maurice Edelman; "Rebuilding Britain: A 20 Year Plan," by E. D. Simon; "The Zionist Movement," by Israel Cohen; "The Left was never Right," by Quintin Hogg; "Why not Trust the Tories," by "Celticus"; "The Free State," by D. W. Brogan; "The Yogi and the Commissar," by Arthur Koestler; "Management and Men," by G. S. Walpole; "And yet I like America," by James L. Hodson; "The Children

of Light and the Children of Darkness," by Reinhold Niebuhr; "The Son of Heaven," by Willard Price.

The War.

"His Majesty's Submarine," H.M.S.O. pamphlet; "Eclipse," by Alan Moorehead; "My Visit to Russia," by Clementine Churchill; "Road to Rome," by Christopher Buckley; "Eight Days that Freed Paris," by Claude Roy; "Farewell Campo 12," by James Hargest; "Arnhem Lift," by a Glider Pilot; "Beyond the Chindwin," by Bernard Fergusson; "Long Range Desert Group," by W. B. Kennedy Shaw; "Lower Deck," by John Davies; "Morning Will Come," by Gordon Waterfield; "The Golden Carpet," by Somerset De Chair; "Glory and Bondage," by Edgar Snow; "Chungking Diary," by Robert Payne; "Maquis," by George Millar.

Religion and Philosophy.

"God and the Atom," by Ronald Knox; "Man, Morals and Society," by J. C. Flugel; "Introduction to Kant," "Critique of Pure Reason," by T. D. Weldon; "The Heart of Pascal," ed. H. F. Stewart; "Kierkegaard's 'The Concept of Dread,'" ed. Walter Lowrie; "The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell," ed. Paul Arthur Schilpp; "The Nature of Metaphysical Thinking," by Dorothy M. Emmet; "The Shape of the Liturgy," by Dom. Gregory Dix; "Christianity and Democracy," by Jacques Maritain; "Civilization, Science and Religion," by A. D. Ritchie; "Thoughts, Deeds and Human Happiness," by K. W. Monsarrat; "Wilhelm Dilthey," by H. A. Hodges; "The Interpretation of the Bible," ed. C. W. Dugmore; "A Plain Man Looks at the Cross," by Leslie D. Weatherhead; "The Secret of the Little Flower," by Henri Gheon.

History.

"Years of Victory," by Arthur Bryant; "The Condition of Man," by Lewis Mumford; "A Century of Co-operation," by G. D. H. Cole; "Eastern Europe between the Wars 1918-1941," by Hugh Seton Watson; "The Naval Heritage," by David Mathew; "The Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat," ed. J. P. R. Wallis; "Diplomatic History," by Sir Charles Petrie; "A Handlist of News Pamphlets 1590-1610," by D. C. Collins; "Origins of the American Revolution," by John C. Miller; "Assize of Arms," by J. H. Morgan; "The Evolution of Modern Italy, 1715-1919," by A. J. Whyte; "Church Life in England in the 13th Century," by John R. H. Moorman.

Biography and Letters.

"Siegfried's Journey," by Siegfried Sassoon; "Drums under the Windows," by Sean O'Casey; "Beatrice Webb," by Margaret Cole; "George Saintsbury," the Memorial Volume; "Der Fuhrer," by Konrad Heiden; "Charles Dickens," by Una Pope-Hennessy; "So Many Lives," by Leo Walmsley; "The Aesthetic Adventure," by William Gaunt; "Confessions of an Un-Common Attorney," by Reginald L. Hine; "Stalin 1879-1944," by J. T. Murphy; "The First War Correspondent," W. H. Russell of *The Times*, by Rupert Furneaux; "Eamon de Valera," by M. J. MacManus; "Beethoven," by Emil Ludwig; "Left Hand, Right Hand," by Osbert Sitwell; "Mainstream," by Hamilton Basso; "Bridge into the Future," Letters of Max Plowman, ed. D. L. P.; "Life of Richard Wagner, Vol. III," by Ernest

Newman; "A Forgotten Genius" (William Sewall), by Lionel James; "Life and Work of John Tindall," by A. S. Eve and C. H. Creasey; "The Life and Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle," by Louis Trenchard More; "Rudyard Kipling," by Hilton Brown; "George Gordon at Oxford," by M.C.G.; "Rufus Isaacs, First Marquess of Reading, Vol. III," by the Marquess of Reading; "Time's Winged Chariot," by Ernest Thurtell; "Remembering My Good Friends," by Mary Agnes Hamilton.

Criticism.

"Friday Mornings," by Harold Nicolson; "Shakespeare's History Plays," by E. M. W. Tillyard; "Beethoven," by Donald Francis Tovey; "Robert Bridges 1844-1940," by Edward Thompson; "Virginia Woolf," by Joan Bennett; "Plato's Examination of Pleasure," by H. Hackforth; "Southey," by Jack Simmons; "Four Portraits," by Peter Quennell; "From Vergil to Milton," by C. M. Bowra; "The Condemned Playground," by Cyril Connolly.

Poetry, Essays and Belles Lettres.

"Four Quartets," by T. S. Eliot; "The Burning Glass and Other Poems," by Walter de la Mare; "For the Time Being," by W. H. Auden; "Shells by a Stream," by Edmund Blunden; "A Song of the Cold," by Edith Sitwell; "Springboard, poems 1941-1944," by Louis MacNeice; "Eros in Dogma," by George Barker; "Shadows on the Down," by Alfred Noyes; "Almanack of Hope," by John Pudney; "The Sphere of Glass," by John Lehmann; "Poems and Contradictions," by Rex Warner; "Collected Poems of Sylvia Lynd," by Quiver's Choice, by Sagittarius; "The Collected Poems of Sidney Keyes," by Ha Ha among the Trumpets, by Alun Lewis; "The Glass Tower," by Nicholas Moore; "Green Tide," by Richard Church; "Poems of a Countryman," by William Beach Thomas; "Transformation Two," and "Transformation Three," ed. S. Schimanski and Henry Treece; "America," by Francis Vincent Benet; "Springs of Hellas and other Essays," by T. R. Glover; "Satires and Personal Writings of Jonathan Swift," ed. William Alfred Eddy; "The Anatomy of Courage," by Lord Moran; "The Turn of the Tide," by H. M. Tomlinson; "An Apology for the Arts," by W. MacNelle Dixon.

Travel.

"East is West," by Freya Stark; "A Cockney on Main Street," by Herbert Hodge; "The Old Burma Road," by Neville Bradley; "Canadian North," by Malcolm MacDonald; "The Western Island," by Robin Flower; "Lovely is the Lee," by Robert Gibbins; "The Young Ambassadors," by Angela Pelham; "The Steep Ascent," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Miscellaneous.

"About Education," by C. E. M. Joad; "Letter to a Returning Serviceman," by J. B. Priestley; "Why Crime" by Claud Mullins; "The Wisdom of China" and "The Wisdom of India," ed. Lin Yutang; "English Medieval Wall Painting," by E. W. Tristram; "Agriculture Today and Tomorrow," ed. Sir John Russell; "Bookman's Holiday," by Holbrook Jackson; "From Script to Print," by H. J. Chaytor; "Crazy Like a Fox," by S. J. Perelman; "Long Long Ago," by Alexander Cooke; "Witchcraft in England," by Christina Zwarg; "Introduction to Typography," by Oliver

Fiction.

"Joseph the Provider," by Thomas Mann; "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey; "Brideshead Revisited," by Evelyn Waugh; "Time Must Have a Stop," by Aldous Huxley; "The Commodore," by C. S. Forester; "Bedford Village," by Hervey Allen; "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," by Ludwig Bemelmans; "Presidential Agent," by Upton Sinclair; "The North Wind of Love," by Compton Mackenzie; "Strange Fruit," by Lillian Smith; "The Elderbrook Brothers," by Gerald Bullett; "What Became of Anna Bolton," by Louis Bromfield; "The Demon Lover and other Stories," by Elizabeth Bowen; "The Weeping Wood," by Vicki Baum; "Fossett's Memory," by Christopher Hollis; "At Mrs. Lippincote's," by Elizabeth Taylor; "That Hideous Strength," by C. S. Lewis; "The Open Mind," by George Bernard Shaw; "The Right Honourable Gentleman," by Roger Fulford; "Folly Bridge," by D. L. Murray; "Forever Amber," by Kathleen Winsor; "Watering Place," by Robert Liddell; "Pardon and Peace," by Hilda Vaughan; "All Hallows' Eve," by Charles Williams; "The Constant Star," by George Blake; "The Basilisk of St. James's," by Elizabeth Myers; "Island in the Sky," by Ernest Gann; "A Walk in the Sun," by Harry Brown; "You've Gone Astray," by Honor Croome; "Avalanche," by Kay Boyle; "Fireweed," by Naomi Royde Smith; "Colcorton," by Edith Pope; "The Final Hour," by Taylor Caldwell; "The Troubled Midnight," by John Gunther; "Thunderhead," by Mary O'Hara; "Great Son," by Edna Ferber; "Cannery Row," by John Steinbeck; "The Promise," by Pearl S. Buck; "Three Men in New Suits," by I. B. Priestley; "Singing Waters," by Ann Bridge; "The House in Clewe Street," by Mary Lavin; "Huddleston House," by Denis Mackail; "The Building of Jalna," by Mazo de la Roche; "The Handsome Langleys," by Neil Bell; "London Belongs to Me," by Norman Collins.

Crime and Detection.

"Enemy Unseen," by Freeman Wills Croft; "Death Comes as the End," by Agatha Christie; "The Murderer is a Fox," by Ellery Queen; "Sinister Errand," by Peter Cheyney; "The Shadow Falls," by Georges Simenon; "Died in the Wool," by Ngaio Marsh; "Puzzle for Puppets," by Patrick Quentin; "The Rising of the Moon," by Gladys Mitchell; "Coroner's Pidgeon," by Margery Allingham.

THE BRITISH BOOK TRADE.

1937-1944.

The total turnover made by Book Publishers, Book Clubs, and Wholesale and Retail Export Booksellers in the seven years 1937-1944 as stated by the Publishers' Association as under:—

Year	Total Turnover	Value of Exports
1937	£10,507,204	£3,146,175
1938	10,706,018	3,171,018
1939	10,321,658	3,154,599
1940	9,953,196	3,517,335
1941	13,986,700	3,983,900
1942	16,735,900	3,608,700
1943	19,290,800	4,469,600
1944	20,509,516	4,895,349

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1944-1945.

THE LONDON STAGE.—The end of hostilities in Europe, and only three months later, of the war against Japan, could not fail to affect favourably every theatre in the West End so far as attendances went, but the return of peace and security was not followed by any appreciable raising of the standard of the British drama or by the discovery of new playwrights. The season was, however, made memorable by the productions of the Old Vic Company at the New. A notable group of players, headed by Laurence Olivier, Ralph Richardson, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Nicholas Hannen, George Relph and Joyce Redman, appeared in a succession of plays of varied type, and for several months the New was a magnet for all lovers of good acting and fine drama. First came Tchekov's *Uncle Vanya*, then the two parts of Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, followed by a translation of *Calypso*, and finally Sheridan's immortal *Critic*. Not content with their London triumphs, the company paid a brief visit to Paris and filled the Comédie Française, while the French players occupied the New. Another event was the re-opening of Sadler's Wells with a new British opera *Peter Grimes*, by Benjamin Britten. There was also a Shakespearean season at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, and John Gielgud offered three notable revivals—*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Webster's *Tragedy, The Duchess of Malfi*, and *Lady Windermere's Fan*—while Sheridan's *Rivals* won fresh admirers at the Criterion. Of the new plays, the most interesting were *Duet For Two Hands*, which added to the laurels of Mary Hayley Bell, and *The Hasty Heart*, by John Patrick. Terence Rattigan had another success in *Love In Idleness*, in which the Lunts made a popular return to London, and Noel Coward was content with an amusing modern revue, *Sigh No More*, apart from a revival of *Private Lives*, which ran through the year, and a continuance of *Blithe Spirit*, which showed no sign of exhausting its appeal. Another good play by Esmyn Williams, *The Wind of Heaven*, *Lady from Edinburgh*, by Aimée Stuart and L. Arthur Rose, *Madame Louise*, by Vernon Sylvaine, *The First Gentleman*, by Norman Ginsbury and *The Shop at Sly Corner*, by Edward Percy, were other winners of the year.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1944, and Oct. 31, 1945:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.a.—(1944) Nov. 2. *Merry-Go-Round*, Anglo-Russian entertainment, devised by Eugene Iskoldoff (Mr. George Lacy and Mesdames Pat Leonard and Nina Tarakanova). Dec. 23. *The Love Racket*, musical farce, revived (Messrs. Arthur Askey and Roy Royston and Miss Valerie Tandy). (1945) Apr. 26. *Desert Rats*, by Colin Morris (Messrs. Richard Greene, Manning Whitley and Bill Rowbotham). June 21. *Sweet Yesterday*, musical play, book by Philip Leaver and music by Kenneth Leslie-Smith (Messrs. Webster Booth, Reginald Tate, Hugh Miller and Mark Daly and Miss Anne Ziegler).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.a.—(1945) Aug. 30. *The Hasty Heart*, by John Patrick (Messrs. Emrys Jones, John McLaren, Jerry Verno and Frank Leighton and Miss Margareta Scott).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1944) Nov. 1. *Private Lives*, Noel Coward's comedy, revived (Messrs. John Clements and Raymond Huntley and Mesdames Kay Hammond and Peggy Simpson).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.a.—(1944) Dec. 22. *Good Two Shoes*, pantomime (Messrs. Richard Hearn, Fred Emnc, Naughton and Gold and Mesdames Pat Kirkwood and Sara Gregory). (1945) May 17. *The Night and The Music*, musical show devised by Robert Nesbitt (Messrs. Vic Oliver and Slim Allan and Miss Jill Mannes).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1945) Jan. 4. *See How Thy Run*, by Philip King (Messrs. George Gee, Ronald Simpson and George Bishop and Mesdames Deryl Mason and Joan Hickson).

CRITTRION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1945) Sept. 25. *The Rivals*, Sheridan's comedy, revived (Messrs. Anthony Quayle, Morland Graham, Bredini O'Rourke and Reginald Beckwith, and Mesdames Edith Evans and Audrey Fildes).

EMBASSY, Eton Avenue, N.W.3.—(1945) Feb. 6. *Quality Street*, Barrie's comedy, revived (Messrs. Geoffrey Toone and Tony Quinn and Mesdames Linden Travers and Jean Forbes-Robertson). Mar. 6. *The Two Mrs. Carrills*, by Martin Vale, revived (Messrs. Anthony Hawtreay and Tony Quinn and Mesdames Tatiana Lieven and Marjory Clark). Mar. 28. *Father Malachy's Miracle*, by Brian Doherty from a novel (Messrs. W. G. Fay, Tony Quinn and James Woodburn and Miss Ursula Howells). May 22. *The Crime of Margaret Foley*, by Percy Robinson and Terence de Marney (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Noel Morris and Terence de Marney and Miss Judy Kelly). June 26. *The New Morality*, Harold Chapin's comedy, revived (Messrs. Walter Hudd and Wilfred Babbage and Miss Merca Swinburne). July 20. *No Room At The Inn*, by Joan Temple (Mr. Christopher Steele and Mesdames Freda Jackson and Joan Dowling). Aug. 7. *Tomorrow's Eden*, by Moie Charles and Donald Sutherland (Messrs. Barry K. Barnes and Anthony Hawtreay and Mesdames Diana Churchill and Mary Kimber). Aug. 28. *Myself, A Stranger*, by Caro and Hugh Burden (Messrs. Hugh Burden, Jack Allen and Cecil Ramage and Mesdames Kay Bannerman and Netta Westcott). Sept. 18. *Fit For Heroes*, by Harold Broke and Kay Bannerman (Messrs. Raymond Lovell and Olaf Pooley and Dame Irene Vanbrugh).

GARRICK, 2 Charing Cross Road, W.C.a.—(1945) Feb. 22. *Madame Louise*, by Vernon Sylvaine (Messrs. Robertson Hare, Alfred Drayton and Paul Demel and Mesdames Leslie Brook and Harriette Johns).

HAYMARKET, 41 Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1945) Jan. 25. *A Midsummer's Night's Dream*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs. John Gielgud, Leslie Banks, Miles Malleon and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft and Marian Spencer). May 8. *The Duchess of Malfi*, John Webster's tragedy, revived (Messrs. John Gielgud, Cecil Truncer, Leon Quartermaine and Leslie Banks and Miss Peggy Ashcroft). Aug. 22. *Lady Windermere's Fan*, Oscar Wilde's comedy, revived (Messrs. Geoffrey Toone, Denys Blakelock, and Michael Shepley and Mesdames Aileen Seyler, Isobel Jeans and Dorothy Hyson).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourn St., W.C.a.—(1945) Feb. 1. *Meet The Navy*, Royal Canadian Navy show. Apr. 4. *Perchance To Dream*, musical romance by Ivor Novello (Mr. Ivor Novello and Mesdames Roma Beaumont, Muriel Barron and Margaret Rutherford).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1944)
 Dec. 22. *Babs In The Wood*, pantomime (Messrs. Nervo and Knox, Fiddle Gray and Leo Franklyn and Miss Adele Dixon). (1945) *Mch. 21. Irene*, musical comedy by James Montgomery, revived (Messrs. Arthur Riscoe and Frank Leighton and Mesdames Pat Taylor, Doreen Percheron and Bebe de Roland). *Aug. 18. Season of International Ballet* opened. *Oct. 25. Follow The Girls*, musical play (Messrs. Arthur Askey, Jack Billings and Vic Marlow and Mesdames Evelyn Dall and Wendy Toye).

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1944)
 Dec. 20. *Love In Idleness*, by Terence Rattigan (Messrs. Alfred Lunt and Brian Nissen and Mesdames Lynn Fontanne and Kathleen Kent). (1945) *June 27. Duet For Two Hands*, by Mary Hayley Bell (Messrs. John Mills and Elwyn Brook-Jones and Mesdames Mary Morris and Elspeth March).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1944) *Nov. 14. Candide*, Bernard Shaw's comedy, revived (Mr. Michael Golden and Miss Ellen Pollock). *Dec. 22. Pygmalion*, revived (Messrs. Michael Golden and Richard Gooldeen and Mesdames Ellen Pollock and Margaret Halstan). (1945) *Oct. 5. The Shouting Dirs.*, by Ronda Kean.

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1945)
 Jan. 16. *Uncle Vanya*, Anton Tchekov's play, revived (Messrs. Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson and Mesdames Joyce Redman and Margaret Leighton). *April 17. Sadler's Wells Ballet* opened season with *The Rake's Progress* (Messrs. Robert Helpmann and Gordon Hamilton) and *Carnaval* (Miss Margot Fonteyn). *July 2. Comedie Française* began short season with *Le Barbier de Séville* by Beaumarchais, and *L'Impromptu De Versailles*, by Molière. *July 18. The First Gentleman*, by Norman Ginsbury (Messrs. Robert Morley and Philip Friend and Mesdames Wendy Hiller and Amy Frank). *Sept. 26. Henry IV* (first part), Shakespeare's drama, revived (Messrs. Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier, Harcourt Williams and Nicholas Hannen and Dame Sybil Thorndike). *Oct. 3. Henry IV* (second part) (Messrs. Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier, Miles Mollison, George Relph and Nicholas Hannen, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Miss Joyce Redman). *Oct. 18. Oedipus*, Yeats's translation (Messrs. Laurence Olivier, Nicholas Hannen and George Curzon and Dame Sybil Thorndike), and *The Critic*, Sheridan's comedy (Messrs. Laurence Olivier, George Relph and Nicholas Hannen and Miss Joyce Redman).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1944)
 Dec. 26. *Alice In Wonderland*, revived (Messrs. Arthur Young and Frith Banbury and Mesdames Margaret Rutherford, Peggy Cummins and Irene Browne). (1945) *Mch. 8. Gay Rosalinda*, version of *Die Fledermaus* (Messrs. Cyril Richard, Bernard Clifton and David Davies and Mesdames Ruth Naylor and Irene Amburs).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1944)
 Dec. 13. *Another Love Story*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Anton Walbrook, A. E. Matthews and Roland Culver and Mesdames Judy Campbell and Zena Dare). (1945) *May 16. The Skin Of Our Teeth*, by Thornton Wilder (Messrs. Cecil Parker, Harry Morgan and Roger Furse and Mesdames Vivien Leigh and Joan Young). *Aug. 1. Kiss And Tell*, by F. Hugh Herbert (Messrs. Percy Marmont and Lionel Blair and Miss Renée Kelly).

Sept. 19. *A Bell For Adano*, by Paul Osborn, based on novel by John H. Casey (Messrs. Robert Beatty, Frederick Valk and Bonar Colleano, jun.).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1945)
 Mch. 31. *Appointment With Death*, by Agatha Christie (Messrs. Gerard Hinze and Harold Berens and Mesdames Mary Clare and Carla Lehmann). *May 15. The Gay Pavilion*, by William Lipscomb (Messrs. Frank Allenby, Frederick Valk and John Byron and Mesdames Mary Ellis, Muriel Aked and Gwynne Whitby). *June 6. Jacobowsky And The Colonel*, by Franz Werfel, adapted by S. N. Behrman (Messrs. Michael Redgrave, Karl Stepanek and David Bird and Miss Rachael Kempson). *Aug. 22. Sigh No More*, revue by Noel Coward (Messrs. Cyril Ritchard and Graham Payn and Mesdames Joyce Grenfell and Madge Elliott).

PLAYHOUSE, Charing Cross, W.C.2.—(1945)
 Mch. 14. *Great Day*, by Lesley Storm (Mr. Edgar Norfolk and Mesdames Mary Hinton, Irene Handl, Olga Lindo, Dorothy Dewhurst, Avice Landone and Elsie Randolph). *April 10. Lady From Edinburgh*, by Almee Stuart and L. Arthur Rose (Messrs. Richard Bird and Henry Hewitt and Mesdames Sophie Stewart and Enid Sass).

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W.1.—(1944) *Nov. 28. Strike It Again*, musical show (Mr. Sid Field). (1945) *Oct. 11. Fine Feathers*, revue (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and Douglas Wakefield and Miss Ethel Revnell).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1945)
 Mch. 1. *Three Waltzes*, musical play by Diana Morgan, music by Oscar Straus (Messrs. Esmond Knight and Charles Goldner and Miss Evelyn Laye). *Sept. 6. Metrie England*, new version of Edward German's comic opera by Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Heddle Nash and Dennis Noble and Miss Linda Gray).

SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.—(1945) *June 7. Re-opened* with opera season inaugurated by new work, *Peter Grimes*, by Benjamin Britten (Messrs. Peter Pears and Roderick Jones and Miss Joan Cross). *Oct. 25. The Forrigan Reel*, ballad comedy by James Bridie, with music by Cedric Thorpe Davie (Messrs. Alastair Sim and Duncan Macrae and Mesdames Molly Urquhart and Sheila Macintosh).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W.1.—(1944)
 Nov. 8. *Residents Only*, by Alexander Gordon and James Pratt (Messrs. Martin Walker and Michael Gainsborough and Mesdames Ada Reeve and Veronica Rose). *Dec. 22. The Glass Slipper*, Christmas play, by Herbert and Eleanor Farjeon (Mr. Eric Micklewood and Mesdames Audrey Hesketh and Gabrielle Daye). (1945) *Feb. 7. Emma*, version of Jane Austen's novel by Gordon Glenon (Messrs. Frank Allenby and Graveley Edwards and Mesdames Anna Neagle, Gillian Lind and Ambrosine Philipotts). *April 12. The Wind of Heaven*, by Emyln Williams (Messrs. Herbert Lomas and Emyln Williams and Mesdames Diana Wynyard, Megs Jenkins and Barbara Coupar).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1944)
 Nov. 23. *The Magistrate*, Pinero's farce, revived (Messrs. Denys Blacklock, David Bird and Bill Shine and Miss Avice Landone). (1945) *Feb. 14. Laura*, by Vera Caspary and George Sklar, from the former's novel (Messrs. Robert Beatty and Raymond Lovell and Mesdames Sonia Dresdel

and Maire O'Neill). *Apr. 17. The Shop At Sly Corner*, by Edward Percy (Messrs. Kenneth Kent, Ernest Jay and William Roderick and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt, Victoria Hopper and Ada Reeve).

SAVILLE, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1945) *Sept. 12. Big Boy*, musical comedy by Douglas Furber, Fred Emney and Max Kester (Messrs. Fred Emney and Richard Hearn and Mesdames Carol Raye and Triss Henderson).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1945) *Mch. 22. The Assassin*, by Irwin Shaw (Messrs. Barr, Morse, Henry Oscar, J. H. Roberts and Charles Quartermaine and Mesdames Rosalyn Boulet and Rona Laurie). *June 20. Chicken Every Sunday*, by Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein, based on book by Rosemary Taylor (Messrs. Frank Leighton, W. G. Fay and Pat Macdowell and Mesdames Angela Baddeley and Alison Leggatt).

STOLL, Kingsway, W.C.2.—(1944) *Dec. 16. Peter Pan*, revived (Messrs. Walter Fitzgerald and Arthur Sinclair and Mesdames Frances Day and Angela Wyndham Lewis). (1945) *Feb. 8. The Quaker Girl*, musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Billie Milton and Hal Bryan and Mesdames Celia Lipton and Ivy St. Helier). *Apr. 21. Laugh, Town, Laugh* (Messrs. Hal Monty and Eddie Gray and Miss Valerie Tandy). *July 21. Back Home*, revue by former prisoners of war in Stalag Luft III. *Aug. 6. For Crying Out Loud*, revue (Messrs. Nervo and Knox and Will Hay).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1945) *Aug. 7. Me and My Gal*, revived (Messrs.

Lupino Lane and George Graves and Miss Valerie Tandy).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, S.W.1.—(1945) *Mch. 29. Yellow Sands*, by Eden and Adelaide Phillips, revived (Sir Cedric Hardwicke). *July 12. The Cure For Love*, by Walter Greenwood (Messrs. Robert Donat and Charles Victor and Mesdames Renee Ascherson, Joan White and Marjorie Rhodes).

WHITEHALL, 14 Whitehall, S.W.1.—(1945) *Apr. 24. What's Parents Scape*, Anthony Kimmins' comedy, revived (Messrs. Derek Blomfield and John Nicholson and Mesdames Phyllis Dixey and Violet Farebrother).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1944) *Dec. 23. Cinderella*, pantomime (Messrs. Bobby Howes and Syd and Max Harrison and Mesdames Bunnie Hale, Hermione Baddeley and Kathleen Moody). (1945) *Feb. 12. Macbeth*, revived (Mr. Donald Wolfitt and Mesdames Patricia Jessel and Rosalind Alder). *Mch. 29. The Gaieties*, revue (Messrs. Leslie Henson and Walter Crisham and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley and Prudence Hyman). *July 10. Season of the Ballet* Jooss opened. *Sept. 5. Young Mrs. Barrington*, by Warren Chetham Strode (Messrs. Peter Hammond and Tom Gill and Mesdames Elliot Mason, Leueen MacGrath and Margaret Barton).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1945) *Jan. 10. The Years Between*, by Daphne du Maurier (Messrs. Clive Brook and Ronald Ward and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Henrietta Watson).

THE FILMS.

THERE were many indications during 1945 that Hollywood, if not progressing backwards, was at least standing still in respect of film production, and the year saw few noteworthy American productions. On the other hand, despite the retention of war-time conditions and scarcities, there were several British films which showed that our studios, under all the difficulties of the time, had learned their lesson well, had correctly judged what the public wanted, and, in some ways, were beating their mentors. In addition to a number of first-class documentaries, of which *Western Approaches* must be mentioned, two splendid films with a R.A.F. background were shown, *The Way To The Stars* and *Journey Together*. A thrilling picture illustrating the triumphs of the Fourteenth Army was *Burma Victory*, which followed close upon an American attempt, *Objective, Burma*, so grotesquely misrepresenting the part played by British and Dominion troops in the far Eastern campaign that it was quickly withdrawn and never shown except at its "shop-window" house. An interesting point was the discovery of Shakespeare as a "screen-writer." Helped by technicolour, fine direction and magnificent acting a production of *Henry V* was one of the big successes of the year. Other good home-made productions included *Perfect Strangers*, *Dead of Night*, *Waterloo Road*, *Johnny Frenchman*, *The Seventh Veil*, and *Great Day*. Among the best importations were *Wilson*, *A Song To Remember* and *The Lost Week End*.

Following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Nov. 1, 1944, to Oct. 31, 1945:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1945) *Jan. 29. Prelude to War*, United States documentary, and *Hostages*, French. *Apr. 23. Le Dernier Milliardaire*, French, and *Hortobagy*, Hungarian. *June 20. They Met In Moscow*, Russian. *June 27. Our Country and Ours*, French. *July 23. The Years of Endurance*, documentary, and *La Grande Illusion* (Jean Gabin and Pierre Fresnay). *Sept. 15. Marie-Louise*, Swiss, and *Strange Incident* (Henry Fonda).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1944) *Nov. 27. Henry V.*, British version in technicolour (Laurence Olivier, Robert Newton, George Robey, Leslie Banks, Renee Ascherson and Ivy St. Helier). (1945) *Mch. 26. Here Come The Waves* (Bing Crosby, Sonny Tufts and Betty Hutton). *May 28. Bring On The Girls*. (Sonny Tufts, Eddie Bracken and Veronica Lake). *July 23. Incendiary Blonde* (Arturo de Cordova and Betty Hutton). *Sept. 17. Duffy's Tavern* (all-star film). *Oct. 19. Road To Utopia* (Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour).

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1945) *July 2. The Great Flamarion* (Erich von Stroheim). *July 16. Flame of Barbary Coast* (John Wayne, Joseph Schildkraut and Ann Dvorak). *Sept. 3. Dillinger* (Lawrence Tierney).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1944), Nov. 20. *Barbary Coast Gent* (Wallace Beery). Nov. 27. *Laura* (Clifton Webb and Gene Tierney). Dec. 8. *Dreaming*, British (Flanagan and Allen). (1945) Jan. 8. *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo* (Spencer Tracey and Van Johnson). Jan. 19. *Mr. Parkington* (Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson). Feb. 12. *The Thin Man Goes Home* (William Powell and Myrna Loy). Feb. 26. *Meet Me In St. Louis* (Judy Garland). Mch. 26. *Music for Millions* (Jimmy Durante and Margaret O'Brien). Apl. 2. *Keep Your Powder Dry* (Laraine Day, Lana Turner and Susan Peters). Apl. 13. *Great Day*, British (Eric Portman, Flora Robson and Isabel Jeans). Apl. 23. *Under The Clock* (Robert Walker and Judy Garland). May 4. *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (Hurd Hatfield, George Sanders and Angela Lansbury). June 1. *Without Love* (Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn). June 22. *National Velvet* (Mickey Rooney, Donald Crisp, Anne Revere and Elizabeth Taylor). July 9. *The Hidden Eye* (Edward Arnold). July 16. *Waltz Time* (Richard Tauber, Petci Graves and Carol Raye). July 19. *I Live in Grosvenor Square*, British (Rex Harrison, Dean Jagger, Robert Morley and Anna Neagle). Aug. 2. *Week-End At The Waldorf* (Walter Pidgeon, Ginger Rogers and Lana Turner). Aug. 31. *Perfect Strangers*, British (Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr). Oct. 1. *Son of Lassie* (Peter Lawford, Nigel Bruce and June Lockhart). Oct. 5. *The Valley of Decision* (Gregory Peck, Greer Garson and Gladys Cooper).

Gaumont, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1944) Nov. 20. *Irish Eyes Are Smiling* (Monty Woolley, Dick Haymes and June Haver). Dec. 18. *Madonna Of The Seven Moons*, British (Stewart Granger and Phyllis Calvert). (1945) Jan. 15. *Since You Went Away* (Joseph Cotten, Robert Walker, Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones and Shirley Temple). Feb. 19. *Can't Help Singing* (Robert Paige and Deanna Durbin). Mch. 5. *The Keys Of The Kingdom* (Gregory Peck, Thomas Mitchell and Rosa Stradner). Apl. 9. *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* (James Dunn). May 16. *They Were Sisters*, British (James Mason, Phyllis Calvert and Anne Crawford). June 18. *Thunderhead, Son of Flicka* (Roddy McDowall). July 2. *I'll Be Your Sweetheart*, British (Michael Rennie, Vic Oliver and Margaret Lockwood). July 23. *Junior Miss* (Peggy Ann Garner). Aug. 13. *Nob Hill* (George Raft and Joan Bennett). Sept. 10. *Dead of Night*, British (Michael Redgrave, Hartley Power, Mervyn Johns, Google Withers and Sally Ann Howes). Oct. 15. *State Fair* (Charles Winninger and Jeanne Crain).

LICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1944) Nov. 13. *San Diego I Love You* (Edward Everett Horton, Buster Keaton, Eric Blore and Louise Allbritton). Nov. 27. *Step Lively* (Frank Sinatra). Dec. 18. *The Merry Monahans* (Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan). (1945) Jan. 15. *Waterloo Road*, British (John Mills, Stewart Granger and Joy Shelton). Feb. 5. *Bowery to Broadway*. Apl. 9. *Here Come the Co-eds* (Abbott and Costello). May 7. *The Suspect* (Charles Laughton, Ella Raines and Rosalind Ivan). May 21. *The Princess And The Pirate* (Bob Hope, Victor McLaglen and Virginia Mayo). July 16. *Home—Where She Danced* (Yvonne De Carlo). Aug. 6. *They Knew Mr. Knight*, British (Mervyn Johns, Alfred Drayton, Joyce Howard and Nora Burnham). Aug. 20. *Johnny Frenchman*, British (John Mills, Paul Dupuis, Patricia Roc and George Formby). Sept. 20. *The Strange Affair*

of Uncle Harry (George Sanders and Geraldine Fitzgerald) and *That's The Spirit* (Jack Oakie). Sept. 24. *Laay On A Train* (Deanna Durbin). Oct. 22. *The Seventh Veil*, British (James Mason and Ann Todd).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1944) Dec. 4. *Summer Storm* (George Sanders, Edward Everett Horton and Linda Darnell). Dec. 29. *Dark Waters* (Franchot Tone, Thomas Mitchell and Merle Oberon). (1945) Jan. 29. *Guest In The House* (Ralph Bellamy and Aune Baxter). Feb. 26. *Thrice Is A Family* (Charles Ruggles). Mch. 9. *Tomorrow The World* (Frederic March, Shipley Homeier and Joan Carroll). Apl. 2. *Delightfully Dangerous* (Constance Moore and Jane Powell) and *Soldier-Sailor*, British documentary. Apl. 23. *The Fifth Chan* (Fred Allen, Jack Benny and Minerva Pious). June 8. *The Way To The Stars*, British (Michael Redgrave, John Mills, Basil Radford, Stanley Holloway, Rosamund Johns and James Ascherson). July 20. *Blood On The Sun* (James Cagney and Sylvia Sydney). Sept. 3. *The Southerner* (Carrol Naish, Betty Field and Beulah Bondi). Sept. 28. *Story of G.I. Joe* (Buigas Meredith).

NEW GALLERY, 123 Regent Street, W.1.—(1944) Nov. 20. *A Song To Remember* (Paul Muni, Cornel Wilde, and Merle Oberon). (1945) Mch. 12. *Tonight and Every Night* (Lee Bowman and Rita Hayworth). May 14. *The Three Caballeros*, Walt Disney film. Sept. 3. *A Thousand And One Nights* (Cornel Wilde). Oct. 8. *Over 21* (Alexander Knox and Irene Dunn).

ODEON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1944) Nov. 6. *The Climax* (Boris Karloff and Susanna Foster). Dec. 1. *Casanova Brown* (Gary Cooper, Frank Morgan and Theresa Wright) and *The Second Battle of London*, British documentary of flying bomb attacks. (1945) Jan. 4. *Wilson* (Alexander Knox, Thomas Mitchell, Charles Coburn and Sir Cedric Hardwicke). Feb. 5. *The Woman In The Window* (Edward G. Robinson, Raymond Massey, Dan Duryea and Joan Bennett). Feb. 23. *None But The Lonely Heart* (Cary Grant, June Duprez, Jane Wyatt and Ethel Barrymore). Mch. 16. *The Fighting Lady* (Robert Taylor) and *Something For The Boys* (Carmen Miranda). April 6. *Blithe Spirit*, British (Rex Harrison, Margaret Rutherford, Kay Hammond and Constance Cummings). May 14. *Czarina* (William Eythe and Tallulah Bankhead). June 4. *The Enchanted Cottage* (Robert Young, Herbert Marshall and Dorothy McGuire). June 25. *I'll Be Seeing You* (Joseph Cotten and Ginger Rogers). July 16. *Diamond Horse Shoe* (Dick Haymes and Betty Grable). Aug. 3. *The True Glory*, pictorial chronicle of Western Front campaign, British and American. Aug. 6. *It's A Pleasure* (Sonja Henie). Aug. 23. *A Bell For Adano* (John Hodiak and Gene Tierney). Sept. 17. *Captain Eddie* (Fred MacMurray). Oct. 8. *Where Do We Go From Here* (Fred MacMurray) and *Journey Together*, British (Edmund G. Robinson and Richard Attenborough). Oct. 29. *Along Came Jones* (Gary Cooper and Loretta Young).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1944) Nov. 20. *Rainbow Island* (Eddie Bracken and Dorothy Lamour). Dec. 11. *I Love A Soldier* (Sonny Tufts and Paulette Goddard). (1945) Feb. 12. *The Man In Half Moon Street* (Nils Asther and Helen Walker). Feb. 26. *Practically Yours* (Fred MacMurray and Claudette Colbert). Mch. 12. *And*

Now Tomorrow (Alan Ladd and Loretta Young). *Apr. 9. The Unseen* (Herbert Marshall, Joel McCrea and Gail Russell). *May 7. A Place Of One's Own*, British (James Mason, Margaret Lockwood and Barbara Mullen). *May 21. A Medal For Benny* (J. Carrol Naish, Arturo de Cordova and Dorothy Lamour). *June 4. Murder, He Says* (Fred MacMurray). *June 11. Salty O'Rourke* (Alan Ladd and Gail Russell). *July 12. The Affairs of Susan* (George Brent and Joan Fontaine). *Aug. 27. Out of This World* (Eddie Bracken and Veronica Lake). *Sept. 10. You Came Along* (Robert Cummings and Elizabeth Scott). *Oct. 5. The Lost Week-End* (Ray Milland).

REGAL, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1944) *Nov. 13. Lady Let's Dance* (Belita). *Dec. 4. Twilight Hour*, British (Marie Lohr).

RITZ, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1944) *Nov. 6. One Exciting Night*, British (Vera Lynn). (1945) *Feb. 19. Blonde Fever* (Philip Dorn and Mary Astor). *April 16. Farewell My Lovely* (Dick Powell, Claire Trevor and Anne Shirley). *May 18. The Master Race* (George Coulouris).

STUDIO ONE, 225 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1945) *May 15. Battement de Cœur*, French (Claude Dauphin and Danielle Darrieux). *July 30. Piéges*, French (Maurice Chevalier, Erich von Stroheim and Marie Dea).

TATLER, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1944) *Nov. 6. Adventures in Boklara*, Russian. (1945) *Jan. 22. Rainbow*, Russian. *Mch. 12. Moscow Skies*, Russian. *April 2. Road to Russia*, British documentary. *April 23. Son Of The Soviet East*, Russian. *June 25. Lermontov*, Russian. *Aug. 27. Crimea Conference*, Russian documentary, and *Zoya*, Russian.

TWOI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1944) *Nov. 6. Abroad With Two Yanks* (William Bendix and Dennis O'Keefe). *Nov. 20. Gypsy Wildcat* (Jon Hall and Maria Montez). *Dec. 11. He Snoops to Conquer*, British (George Formby and Robertson Hare). (1945) *Jan. 22. Sunday Dinner For A Soldier* (Charles Winninger and Anne

Baxter). *Jan. 29. Winged Victory*. *Feb. 12. Together Again* (Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne). *Mch. 5. Hangover Square* (Laurie Cregar, George Sanders and Linda Darnell). *Mch. 26. Belle Of The Yukon* (Randolph Scott, Dinah Shore and Gypsy Rose Lee). *May 7. Molly And Me* (Monty Woolley and Gracie Fields). *May 21. Sudan* (Jon Hall, Turhan Bey and Maria Montez). *June 4. Tarzan And The Amazons* (Johnny Weissmuller). *June 18. Experiment Perilous* (George Brent, Paul Lukas and Hedy Lamarr). *July 2. A Man Called Sullivan* (Greg McClure and Barbara Britton). *July 23. Frisco Sal* (Turhan Bey and Susanna Foster). *Aug. 6. Earl Carroll Vanities*. *Aug. 20. The Naughty Nineties* (Abbott and Costello). *Sept. 10. One Against Seven* (Paul Muni and Marguerite Chapman). *Sept. 24. Ten Little Niggers* (Barry Fitzgerald, Walter Huston and June Duprez). *Oct. 11. Painted Boats*, British documentary. *Oct. 15. Divorce* (Bruce Cabot and Kay Francis).

WARNER, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1944) *Nov. 10. Old Acquaintance* (Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins). *Dec. 8. Western Approaches*, British documentary film of Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. (1945) *Jan. 22. The Constant Nymph* (Charles Boyer and Joan Fontaine). *Feb. 15. Aisenic And Old Lace* (Cary Grant, Raymond Massey, Josephine Hull and Jean Adair). *Mch. 23. The Man From Morocco*, British (Anton Walbrook, Reginald Tate and Margareta Scott). *April 6. Hotel Berlin* (Raymond Massey, Peter Lorre, Helmut Dantine and Andrea King). *May 7. Flight From Folly*, British (Hugh Sinclair, Sydney Howard and Pat Kirkwood). *May 21. Hollywood Corner*. *June 15. To Have And Have Not* (Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall). *July 16. The Doughgirls* (Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith and Jane Wyman). *Aug. 3. The Conspirators* (Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre and Hedy Lamarr). *Aug. 10. Mr. Skeffington* (Claude Rains, Walter Abel and Bette Davis). *Sept. 7. Roughly Speaking* (Jack Carson and Rosalind Russell). *Sept. 24. Objective, Burma* (Errol Flynn). *Sept. 28. Conflict* (Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet). *Oct. 22. Indiscretion* (Barbara Stanwyck). *Oct. 26. Burma Victory*. British film of Fourteenth Army in Burma.

LOST PROPERTY.

London Regulations.

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Enquiries as to property left in a taxi (or horse) cab should be made at the *Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District*, 109, Lambeth Road, London, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1). The office is *not open* on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

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Enquiries as to property left in Tube (Underground) Trains, Omnibuses, Trams, Trolley-buses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the *Lost Property Office of London Transport*, 200-202, Baker Street, London, W.1. Office hours

are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. from Monday to Friday. The office is *not open* on Saturdays, Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

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RETROSPECT OF SPORT

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(All the world's records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification. The Congress of the I.A.A.F. has not met since 1938—records submitted since then have been provisionally accepted by the President and Secretary, but there is no reason to suppose that each will not be ratified when the next Congress is held.)

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Nation.	Year.
RUNNING.	h. m. s.			
100 yards		F. Wykoff	U.S.A.	1930
		J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
		C. Jeffrey	U.S.A.	1940
220 yards		J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
440 yards		B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1932
		G. Klemmer	U.S.A.	1941
880 yards	x 49 2	S. C. Wooderson	G.B.	1938
One mile	4 01.4*	G. Haegg	Sweden	1945
	4 01.6	A. Andersson	Sweden	1944
Two miles	8 42.8	G. Haegg	Sweden	1944
Three miles	x3 32.4	G. Haegg	Sweden	1942
Six miles	28 38.6*	V. Heino	Finland	1944
	28 55 6	T. Macki	Finland	1939
Ten miles	49 41 6*	V. Heino	Finland	1945
	50 15 0	P. Nurmi	Finland	1928
Fifteen miles	x 19 48 6	E. Tamila	Finland	1937
100 metres		J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
		H. Davis	U.S.A.	1941
200 metres		J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
400 metres		R. Harbig	Germany	1939
		G. Klemmer	U.S.A.	1941
800 metres	x 46 6	R. Harbig	Germany	1939
1,000 metres	x 21 5	R. Harbig	Germany	1941
1,500 metres	3 43 0	G. Haegg	Sweden	1944
2,000 metres	5 11 8	G. Haegg	Sweden	1942
3,000 metres	8 01 2	G. Haegg	Sweden	1942
5,000 metres	x3 58 2	G. Haegg	Sweden	1942
10,000 metres	29 35 4*	V. Heino	Finland	1944
	29 52 6	T. Macki	Finland	1939
20,000 metres	x 03 01 2	A. Csaplar	Hungary	1941
25,000 metres	x 21 27 0	E. Tamila	Finland	1939
30,000 metres	x 40 57 6	J. Ribas	Argentina	1932
12 miles 29 yards*	one hour	V. Heino	Finland	1945
11 miles 1,648 yards	one hour	P. Nurmi	Finland	1928
HURDLING.				
120 yards [3 ft. 6 ins.]	x3 7	F. G. Towns	U.S.A.	1936
	x3 7	F. Wolcott	U.S.A.	1941
220 yards [2 ft. 6 ins.]	22 5	F. Wolcott	U.S.A.	1940
440 yards [3 ft.]	52 2	R. V. Cochran	U.S.A.	1942
110 metres [3 ft. 6 ins.]	x3 7	F. G. Towns	U.S.A.	1936
	x3 7	F. Wolcott	U.S.A.	1941
200 metres [2 ft. 6 ins.]	22 3	F. Wolcott	U.S.A.	1940
400 metres [3 ft.]	50 6	G. Hardin	U.S.A.	1934
RELAY RACING.				
	Time.	Nation.	Year.	
	m. s.			
4 x 110 yards	1 40 5	United States	1938	
4 x 220 yards	x 25 0	United States	1937	
4 x 440 yards	3 09 4	United States	1941	
4 x 880 yards	7 34 6	United States	1941	
4 x 1 mile	17 02 8	Sweden	1941	
4 x 100 metres	1 39 8	United States	1936	
4 x 200 metres	x 25 0	United States	1937	
4 x 400 metres	3 08 2	United States	1932	
4 x 800 metres	7 30 4	Germany	1941	
4 x 1500 metres	x5 38 6*	Sweden	1945	
4 x 1,500 metres	x5 42 0	Sweden	1942	
JUMPING AND THROWING.				
	ft. in.	Name.	Nation.	Year.
High jump	6 11	L. Steers	U.S.A.	1941
Long jump	26 8 1/2	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
Pole vault	15 7 1/2	C. Warmerdam	U.S.A.	1942
Hop, step	52 5 1/2	N. Tajima	Japan	1936
Weight	57 1	J. Torrance	U.S.A.	1934
Discus	x74 10 1/2	A. Consolini	Italy	1941
Hammer	x93 6 1/2	E. Blask	Germany	1938
Javelin	x58 2 1/2	Y. Nikkanen	Finland	1938

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
WALKING.	h. m. s.			
2 miles	13 00 0	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1944
7 miles	48 53 6	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1944
10 miles	1 11 58 0	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1944
20 miles	2 41 7 0	H. Olson	Sweden	1943
30 miles	4 24 54 2	F. Cornet	France	1942
3,000 metres	11 59 8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1944
	12 19 0	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1942
5,000 metres	20 31 6	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1943
10,000 metres	42 47 8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1943
20,000 metres	1 32 28 4	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1942
30,000 metres	2 28 57 4	H. Olsson	Sweden	1943
50,000 metres	4 34 3 0	P. Sievert	Germany	1944
8 miles 785 yards	one hour	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1944
15 miles 1,229 yards	two hours	E. Bruun	Norway	1939

BRITISH RECORDS.

British records are those made in Great Britain by athletes of any nationality. Below are given the records for those events for which world's records are now recognised by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. In those cases where the record is held by a foreigner, the best performance by an athlete eligible to represent Great Britain in International Athletics is also given marked thus (*).

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Nation.	Year.
RUNNING.	h. m. s.			
100 yards	9 7	E. H. Liddell		1923
220 yards	21 2	W. R. Applegarth		1914
440 yards	47 6	A. G. K. Brown		1938
440 yards	47 6	M. Lanzi	Italy	1939
880 yards	1 49 2	S. C. Wooderson		1938
1 mile	4 06 4	S. C. Wooderson		1937
2 miles	9 00 6	G. Haegg, Sweden, 1945 (9 03 4)* C. A. J. Emery, 1919		
3 miles	13 59 4	T. Maeki, Finland, 1939 (14 8 8)* C. A. J. Emery, 1939		
6 miles	29 36 4	P. Nurmi, Finland, 1930 (29 45 0)* J. A. Burns, 1936		
10 miles	50 30 8	W. E. Eaton		1936
15 miles	1 04 6	F. Appleby		1902
11 miles 1,137 yards	one hour	A. Shrubbs		1904
HURDLING.				
120 hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)	14 4	F. G. Towns	U.S.A.	1936
120 hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)	14 4	E. H. Lidman, Sweden, 1939 (14 5)* D. O. Finlay 1937		
220 hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)	24 7	Lord Burghley		1927
440 hurdles (3 ft.)	52 7	R. V. Cochran, U.S.A. 1939 (53 8)* Lord Burghley 1930		
JUMPING AND THROWING.	ft. in.			
High jump	6 7	C. C. Johnson, U.S.A., 1936 (6 5)* B. Howard Baker, 1921		
Long jump	25 1	E. B. Hamm, U.S.A., 1928 (24 11)* P. O'Connor, 1901		
Pole vault	14 2	E. Meadows, U.S.A., 1936 (12 9)* F. R. Webster, 1928		
Hop, step	51 3†	J. P. Metcalfe, Australia, 1934 (48 11)* T. J. Ahearne, 1908		
Weight	52 7	B. Watson, U.S.A., 1939 (47 8)* R. L. Howland, 1932		
Discus	169 11†	H. Andersson, Sweden, 1935 (153 8)* D. Young, 1928		
Hammer	183 3	K. Hein, Germany, 1937 (172 0)* M. C. Nokes, 1923		
Javelin	237 3†	J. Varszegi, Hungary, 1938 (202 2)* J. A. M. McKillop, 1939		
WALKING.	h. m. s.			
2 miles	13 11 4	G. E. Larner		1904
7 miles	50 19 2	J. Mikaelsson, Sweden, 1937 (50 28 8)* A. H. G. Pope, 1932		
10 miles	1 14 30 6	F. J. Redman		1934
20 miles	2 43 38 0†	A. E. Plumb		1937
20 miles	2 46 10 0	G. T. Galloway		1934
8 miles 474 yards	one hour	A. H. G. Pope		1932
15 miles 702 yards	two hours	R. Bridge		1924

† Made on the road.

In addition to the above records, the Amateur Athletic Association recognises records at the following distances: *Running*: 300, 600, 1,000 and 1,320 yards; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20 and 25 miles, also 2 hours. *Walking*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15 and 25 miles. Many other achievements over distances varying from 220 yards to 50 miles' running, and 11 miles to 24 hours' walking, are acknowledged by the Association when authentic and recorded in the Annual Handbook.

WORLD'S RECORDS, WOMEN.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Nation.	Year.
	m. s.			
100 yards	10 8	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Holland	1944
220 yards	24 3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1935
880 yards	2 19 7	O. Hall	G.B.	1938
60 metres	7 3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1933
100 metres	11 5	H. Stephens	U.S.A.	1936
200 metres	23 6	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1935
80 metres (hurdles)	11 3	C. Testoni	Italy	1939
		F. E. Blankers-Koen	Holland	1942
	ft. in.			
High jump	5 7 4	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Holland	1943
Long jump	20 6	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Holland	1943
Weight (8 lb.)	47 2	G. Maucrmeyer	Germany	1934
Discus	158 6	G. Maucrmeyer	Germany	1936
Javelin	154 11 3	A. Steinheuer	Germany	1942

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

One mile.				Year.	Name.	Nation.	Time.
							m. s.
			m. s.				
1884	W. G. George	G.B.	4 18 4	1904	A. Shrubbs	G.B.	9 09.6
1893	T. P. Conneff	U.S.A.	4 17.8	1906	E. Wide	Sweden	9 01.4
1895	F. E. Bacon	G.B.	4 17 0	1931	P. Nurmi	Finland	8 59.6
1895	T. P. Conneff	U.S.A.	4 15 6	1936	D. Lash	U.S.A.	8 58.4
1911	J. P. Jones	U.S.A.	4 15.4	1937	G. Hoeckert	Finland	8 57.4
1913	J. P. Jones	U.S.A.	4 14.4	1937	M. Szabo	Hungary	8 56.0
1915	N. S. Taber	U.S.A.	4 12.6	1939	T. Maeki	Finland	8 53.2
1923	P. Nurmi	Finland	4 10 4	1942	G. Haegg	Sweden	8 47.8
1931	J. Ladoumegue	France	4 09.2	1944	G. Haegg	Sweden	8 46.4
1933	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	4 07 6	1944	G. Haegg	Sweden	8 42.8
1934	G. Cunningham	U.S.A.	4 06 8	THE WORLD'S BEST MILERS.†			
1937	S. C. Wooderson	G.B.	4 06.4	Name.	Nation.	Time.	
1942	G. Haegg	Sweden	4 06 2			m. s.	
1942	A. Andersson	Sweden	4 06.2	Haegg	Sweden	4 01 4	
1942	G. Haegg	Sweden	4 04.6	Andersson	Sweden	4 01.6	
1943	A. Andersson	Sweden	4 02.6	Persson	Sweden	4 03.8	
1944	A. Andersson	Sweden	4 01.6	Wooderson	G.B.	4 04.2	
1945	G. Haegg	Sweden	4 01.4	Gustafsson	Sweden	4 04.6	
	1,500 metres (1,640 yards)			Strand	Sweden	4 04.8	
				Hulse	U.S.A.	4 06.0	
1912	A. R. Kiviat	U.S.A.	3 55.8	Dodds	U.S.A.	4 06.2	
1917	J. Zander	Sweden	3 54.7	Ahlens	Sweden	4 06.6	
1924	P. Nurmi	Finland	3 52.6	Cunningham	U.S.A.	4 06.8	
1926	O. Peltzer	Germany	3 51.0	Hansenne	France	4 07.0	
1936	J. Ladoumegue	France	3 49.2	Lash	U.S.A.	4 07.2	
1933	L. Beccali	Italy	3 49.2	san Romani	U.S.A.	4 07.2	
1934	W. R. Bonthron	U.S.A.	3 48.8	Lovelock	N.Z.	4 07.6	
1936	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	3 47.8	Fenske	U.S.A.	4 08.4	
1941	G. Haegg	Sweden	3 47.6	Zamperini	U.S.A.	4 08.4	
1942	G. Haegg	Sweden	3 45.8	Kaelarne	Sweden	4 08.8	
1943	A. Andersson	Sweden	3 45.0	Bonthron	U.S.A.	4 08.8	
1944	G. Haegg	Sweden	3 43.0	Ladoumegue	France	4 09.2	
	Two miles.			Beccali	Italy	4 09.2	
				Leibowitz	U.S.A.	4 09.4	
				Jansson	Sweden	4 09.4	
				Hellstroem	Sweden	4 09.6	
1884	W. G. George	G.B.	9 17.4	Ginn	U.S.A.	4 10.2	
1903	A. Shrubbs	G.B.	9 17.0	Rideout	U.S.A.	4 10.2	
				Nurmi	Finland	4 10.4	

† The best performance only is recorded; many of the athletes included above have accomplished times on other occasions which would rank in the list.

In all, 4 min. 20.0 sec. for the mile has been accomplished on fifty occasions.

THE TURF.

The Turf in Gt. Britain is under the control of—
Flat Racing The Jockey Club, H-Q, at Newmarket. Stewards for 1946, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee. Stewards for 1946—The Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C., Earl Gowrie, F.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Capt. A. Mildmay, F. E. Wittington, Lord Grimthorpe, Sir Peter Grant Lawson, Bt.

Messrs. Weatherby & Sons act as Secretaries to both bodies from the Registry Office, 15 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1945

Winning Owners.		Winning Trainers.	
His Majesty.....	£7,736	W. Earl.....	£28,855
Earl of Derby.....	25,067	I. Lawson.....	20,622
Viscount Astor.....	17,648	M. Peacock.....	16,248
H.H. Aga Khan.....	14,148	Frank Butters.....	15,052
Sq. Ldr. S. Joel.....	11,834	C. C. Boyd.....	13,121
Sir Erik Ohlson.....	8,887	Rochford.....	13,112
Hon. D. Paget.....	7,639	R. Perryman.....	10,222
Earl of Rosebery.....	5,596	J. L. Jarvis.....	9,925
Mr. A.E. Saunders.....	4,377	W. Nightingall.....	9,814
H.H. Gackwarof.....	4,338	C. Ray.....	9,009
Baroda.....	3,881	F. Darling.....	8,456
Mr. J. V. Rank.....	3,781	R. J. Colling.....	7,717
Mr. J. A. Dewar.....	3,008	V. Smyth.....	6,750
Col. J. H. Whitney (U.S.A.).....	3,008	Capt. C. Elsey.....	6,304
* 75% to Indian Forces Comforts Fund.....		H. Jelliss.....	6,023
		H. Peacock.....	5,818

Winning Jockeys, 1945.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Unpl.	Ttl.	P.C.
Richards, G.....	104	71	57	176	408	25.49
Smith, E.....	67	49	32	224	372	18.05
Smith, D.....	57	39	38	234	368	15.49
Wragg, H.....	55	44	29	99	227	24.25
Richards, C.....	42	30	38	167	270	24.25
Nevett, W.....	35	40	33	182	290	12.04
Carey, T. H.....	32	34	29	112	207	15.47
Beary, M.....	31	35	38	157	261	11.87
Evans, P.....	23	24	27	151	225	10.22
Maher, P.....	21	16	19	192	247	8.50
Wragg, S.....	20	28	20	167	235	8.51
Wragg, A.....	19	17	21	123	172	11.05
Gethin, K.....	13	11	12	98	143	9.09
A. Richardson, 12; D. and R. Jones, W. Stephenson, 11; E. C. Elliott, 10. F. Archer's record, 2,740; G. Richards, 3,000. World record: S. Heapy (Bel.), 3,260.						

THE DERBY, 1933-1945.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1932 see 1921-32 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 20, 25 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 31; Sir J. Hawley, Tedington (1851), Beadman (1858), Must (1859), and Blue Gow (1868). The 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1883), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1890). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G.B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780.

Year.	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R. Hrs.
1933	Lord Derby's "Hyperion".....	6 to 1	T. Weston.....	G. Lambton.....	24
1934	Maharajah of Rajpilla's "Windsor Lad".....	15 to 1	C. Smirke.....	M. Marsh.....	16
1935	H.H. Aga Khan's "Bahram".....	5 to 4	F. Fox.....	Fk. Butters.....	19
1936	H.H. Aga Khan's Mahmoud.....	100 to 8	C. Smirke.....	Fk. Butters.....	22
1937	Mrs. G. B. Miller's Mid-Day Sun.....	100 to 7	M. Beary.....	F. S. Butters.....	21
1938	Hon. Peter Beatty's Bois Roussel.....	20 to 1	E. C. Elliott.....	F. Darling.....	22
1939	Earl of Rosebery's "Blue Peter".....	7 to 2	E. Smith.....	J. L. Jarvis.....	27
1940	Mr. Fred Darling's Pont l'Éveque.....	10 to 1	S. Wragg.....	F. Darling.....	16
1941	Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan's Owen Tudor.....	25 to 1	W. Nevett.....	F. Darling.....	20
1942	Lord Derby's Wating Street.....	6 to 1	H. Wragg.....	W. Earl.....	13
1943	Hon. Dorothy Paget's Straight Deal.....	100 to 6	T. H. Carey.....	W. Nightingall.....	23
1944	Earl of Rosebery's Ocean Swell.....	28 to 1	W. Nevett.....	J. L. Jarvis.....	21
1945	Sir Erik Ohlson, Bt.'s Dante.....	100 to 30	W. Nevett.....	M. Peacock.....	27

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; the St. Leger.
Record time, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936. At Newmarket, 2 min. 29.6 sec., 1942; 2 min. 30.4 sec., 1943; 2 min. 31 sec., 1944; 2 min. 26.6 sec., 1945.

Betting Authorities are:—

The Racecourse Betting Control Board provides mechanical means for betting by Tottumators on approved racecourses, under the *Racecourse Betting Act, 1928*. Chairman: Sir Reginald Blair, G. S. B. McNaughton, C.A. (S.C.), J. S. Smith, *Agent*. Offices—5 Prad St., London, W.2. Total bet received in 1935, £6,953,795; 1936, £7,112,379; 1941, £6,277,455; 1942, £7,088,202; 1943, £2,592,263; 1944, £3,746,840.

U.S.A. Tote (17 States), 1941, \$1,126,309 645 (approx. £225,000,000).
N.Z. Tote, 1944, £10,846,700.

Tottumators' Committee deal with all questions relating to bets. Offices—Latterale, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

Bookmakers' and Backers' Racecourse Protection Association, Ltd. (known as R.P.A.). Offices—70 Victoria St., S.W.1.

Leading Breeders, 1945.

	By	Winners	Total.
His Majesty.....	14	6	£7,925
Earl of Derby.....	34	16	27,764
H.H. Aga Khan.....	35	19	17,713
Cliveden Stud.....	26	10	17,648
National Stud.....	6	4	11,070
Sir Erik Ohlson.....	3	2	8,887
Earl of Rosebery.....	12	8	5,840
Miss D. Paget.....	17	12	4,953
Mr. J. A. Dewar.....	12	6	4,914
Mr. A. de Rothschild.....	12	7	4,769
Mr. I. V. Rank.....	14	8	4,443
Mr. M. H. Benson.....	12	6	4,382
Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan.....	4	4	3,685
Mr. W. Barnett.....	4	3	3,499
Lord Glanely (decd.).....	9	7	3,066

Winning Sires, 1945

Hyperion (1930), by Gainsborough— Scene.....	£38,730
Nearco (1935), by Pharos—Nogara.....	23,092
Fair Trial (1932), by Fairway—Lady Juror.....	21,072
Precipitation (1933), by Hurry On— Double Life.....	16,252
Fairway (1925), by Phalaris—Scapa Flow.....	12,322
Blue Peter (1936), by Fairway—Fancy.....	7,876
Fois Roussel (1935), by Vatout—Plucky Liege.....	7,477
Panorama (1936), by Sir Cosmo—Happy Climax.....	6,101

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Summer Course Mile in war Newmarket. 9 st.

Year.	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1941	Duke of Westminster's Lambert Simnel.	10 to 1	E. C. Elliott.	F. Templeman	19
1942	National Stud's (un H.M.'s name) Big Gam.	8 to 11	G. Richards.	F. Darling....	14
1943	Mr. A. E. Saunders' Kingsway.	18 to 1	S. Wragg....	J. Lawson....	19
1944	Earl of Derby's Lilly Garden Path 8 st. 9 lb.	5 to 1	H. Wragg....	W. Earl....	26
1945	Account Astor's Court Martial.	13 to 2	C. Richards.	J. Lawson....	20

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley Mile. Summer Course Mile in war. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st. The Earl of Derby has won seven, 1916, 8, 23, 30, 36, 43, 45.

Year.	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1941	Lord Glanely's Dancing Time.	12½ to 1	R. Perryman.	J. Lawson....	13
1942	National Stud's (H.M.) Sun Charlot †.	1 to 1	G. Richards.	F. Darling....	18
1943	Earl of Derby's Herringbone.	15 to 2	H. Wragg....	W. Earl....	12
1944	Mr. H. J. Joel's Picture Play.	15 to 2	E. C. Elliott.	J. Watts....	11
1945	Earl of Derby's Sun Stream.	5 to 2	H. Wragg....	W. Earl....	14

OAKS. 1770. Epsom. 1½ mile. Newmarket Summer Course 1½ miles in war. Fillies. 9 st.

Year.	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1941	Mr. J. A. Dewar's Commotion.	8 to 1	H. Wragg....	F. Darling....	12
1942	National Stud's (H.M.) Sun Charlot †.	1 to 4	G. Richards.	F. Darling....	12
1943	Mr. J. V. Rank's Why Hurry.	7 to 1	E. C. Elliott.	N. Cannon....	13
1944	Mr. W. V. Woodward's (U.S.A.) Hycilla.	8 to 1	G. Bridgland.	C. C. Boyd-Rochfort	16
1945	Earl of Derby's Sun Stream.	6 to 4	H. Wragg....	W. Earl....	16

ST. LEGER. 1776. Doncaster. 1½ mile, 132 yards. Newmarket Summer Course 1½ mile 150 yards. in war except Thirl: 1940, Manchester 1941, York 1945.

Year.	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1941	Lord Portal's Sun Castle (1½ m. M'ter)...	10 to 1	G. Bridgland.	C. C. Boyd-Rochfort	16
1942	National Stud's (H.M.) Sun Charlot †.	9 to 4	G. Richards.	F. Darling....	8
1943	Earl of Derby's Herringbone.	100 to 6	H. Wragg....	W. Earl....	12
1944	H. H. Aga Khan's Tehran.	9 to 2	G. Richards.	Fk. Butters....	17
1945	Sq.-Ldr. S. Joel's Chamossaire.	11 to 2	T. Lowrey....	R. Perryman.	10

§ Also won 1,000 G. * 2,000 G. † Derby. ° Oaks, ‡ St. Leger.

LINCOLNSH. HDOP. 1 mile.		FREE HANDICAP. Newmarket—3 yrs. 7f.		N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 furlongs.		CORONATION CUP. Epsom and New'tk. 1½ m.	
1940	Quarter-Maitre 5y 8st 11lb	Saltspring 8st 12lb	.....	Lighthouse II 9st	.....	Not run.	.....
1941	Gloaming 4y 7st 4lb	Orthodox 8st 3lb	.....	Hyperides 9st	.....	Not run.	.....
1942	Cuerdley 4y 8st 7lb	Comique 9st 3lb	.....	Umidad 8st 12lb (Subst).	.....	Not run.	.....
1943	Lady Electra, 4y 8st 10lb	Prince Igor 8st 2lb	.....	Not run.	.....	Hyperides 4y 9st	.....
1944	Backbite 5y 7st 8lb	Roadhouse 7st 12lb	.....	Midas 9st	.....	Persian Gulf 4y 9st	.....
1945	Double Harness 4y 6st 10lb	Grandmaster 8st 13lb	.....	.....	.....	Borealls 4y 9st	.....
ASCOT STAKES. Now 2½ miles.		GOLD CUP. Ascot 2½ miles.		COVENTRY STAKES. Ascot—5 furlongs.		GR. PR. DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	
1939	Frawn 5y 8st 10lb	Flyon 4y 9st	.....	Tant Mieux 9st	.....	Pharis II	.....
1940	Not run.	Aban. 1st Newmarket	.....	Not run.	.....	.....	.....
1941	Snipe Wood 7y 6st 7lb.	Finist 6y 9st 24m.	.....	Big Game 9st	.....	.....	.....
1942	2 m. At Newbury.	Owen Tudor 4y 9st.	.....	Nasrullah 9st	.....	Magister	.....
1943	*Afterthought 3y 8st.	Ujijit 4y 9st.	.....	Orestes 9st	.....	Pennsburgh	.....
1944	Not run.	Umidad 4y 9st.	.....	Dante 9st	.....	Samaritan (F. St. Leg.)	.....
1945	Star Lover 4y 7st. (Equiv.) * (1942)	Ocean Swell 4y 9st	.....	Khaled 9st	.....	Caracalla	.....
NUNTHORPE STKS. York and New'tk 5f.		CHEVELEY PK. STS. New'tk 2 yrs. 6f.		CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 9 furlongs or 1 mile.		MIDDLE PK. STKS. 6 furlongs.	
1941	Not run.	Perfect Peace 8st 12lb.	.....	Rue de la Paix 5y 8st 13lb.	.....	Sun Charlot 8st 11lb.	.....
1942	Linklater 6y 9st.	Sweet Sybil 8st 12lb.	.....	Not run.	.....	Ribbion 8st 11lb.	.....
1943	Linklater 7y 9st.	Fair Fame 8st 12lb.	.....	Quartier Maitre 8y 8st 9 lb	.....	Orestes 9st	.....
1944	Sugar Palm 6y 9st	Sweet Cygnat 8st 12lb.	.....	Hunsingore 3y 8st 10lb	.....	Dante 9st.	.....
1945	Golden Cloud 4y 9st 5lb.	Neolight 8st 12lb	.....	Esquire 3y 8st 3lb.	.....	Khaled 9st.	.....
CESAREWITCH. 2½ or 2 m. 24 yds.		DEWHURST STKS. New'tk 2 yrs. 7f.		CHAMPION STS. 1 mile 2 furlongs.		NOVEMBER HDOP. M'ter and Pontefract 1½ m.	
1941	Filator 3y 7st 12lb	Canyonero 9st 2lb	.....	Hippus 4y 9st	.....	Crown Colony 5y 7st 9lb.	.....
1942	Not run.	Umidad 8st 9lb	.....	Big Game 3y 8st 3lb	.....	Not run.	.....
1943	Germanicus 7y 9st 9lb	Not run.	.....	Nasrullah 3y 8st 6lb	.....	Mad Carew 4y 7st 6lb	.....
1944	Not run.	Paper Weight 9st 2lb.	.....	Hycilla 3y 8st.	.....	Kerry Piper 3y 8st.	.....
1945	Kerry Piper 4y 8st 11lb.	Hypericum 8st 11lb.	.....	Court Martial 3y 8st 7lb.	.....	Oaklake 3y 7st 13lb.	.....

1943 Cambs.: Ascot (7 f. 155 yds.): Fun Fair, 3-9-1; Stockton (1½ m.): Royal Glory, 4-7-13.

Ces.: Ascot (2 m.): Bright Lady 5-8-1; Stockton (2½ m. 60 yds.) Stormless, 3-8-8.

1944 Cambs.: Ascot: Fun Fair, 4-9-4; Stockton: Silver Sal, 4-7-8.

Ces.: Ascot: Cadet, 3-7-9; Stockton: Robin the Second, 4-7-3.

FOLIO, 1939.

Champion Cup.—Jaguars beat Ghosts 6-5.
King's Coronation Cup.—Someries House beat Giant Pandas 6-3.
Inter-Regimental.—10th Royal Hussars beat 12th Lancers 4-6.
Subalterns.—Queen's Bays beat 1st King's Dragoons 7-6.
Senior County Challenge Cup.—Aldershot beat M.I. Cheshire 6-4½. Junior.—Aldershot beat M.I. Cheshire 6-3½.
Empire Cup.—Ireland beat Hurlingham 9-5.
Roehampton Cup.—Giant Pandas (rec. 3½) beat 10th Royal Hussars 6½-4.
Duke of York's Cup.—R.N. beat R.A.F. 4-3.
Ranelagh Cup.—Giant Pandas beat Adsdean 10-4.
Cicero Cup.—Primrose Hill beat Redjackets 9-6½.
University Match.—Cambridge beat Oxford 5-4½.
Ladies' Championship.—Rugby beat Barton Abbey 6-3.
Indian Championship.—Jaipur beat Guides Cavalry 14-4.

CRICKET.

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W. Pres.—Stanley Christopherson (from 1939). Sec.—Col. R. S. Rait Kerr, D.S.O., M.C. Asst.-Sec.—Maj. R. Aird.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1939.

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire won 21 times; Surrey 9; Nottingham 8; Lancs 8; Kent 4; Middlesex 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; and Warwick 1; Nottingham and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Nottingham, Lancs and Surrey equal in 1886.

1939 CONDITIONS.—Win, 12 pts.; Tie, 6 pts. each. Points awarded for lead in 1st innings, though losing match, or in a drawn game, 4 (2 each if tie in 1st innings). Where there is no play on the first two days the match will come under the laws for one-day games, except that a side may not declare its first innings closed until it has batted for at least sixty minutes. To decide Championship, number of points is divided by number of games finished, averages so ascertained being the order of merit.

County. Order for 1939. 1938 in brackets.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	First Innings Lead in Match.	Points Obtained.	Average.
Points Awarded.....	..	12	..	4	4	..
Yorkshire(1).....	28	20	4	3	260	9.28
Middlesex(2).....	22	14½	6	3	180	8.12
Gloucester(3).....	26	15	7	3	196	7.53
Essex(6).....	24	12	10	4	170½	7.06
Kent(5).....	26	14	9	3	180	6.92
Lancashire(4).....	27	10	6	3	240	6.66
Worcester(11).....	27	12½	10½	4	162	6.00
Surrey(3).....	24	12	7	0	240	5.83
Derbyshire(5).....	26	10	8	1	144	5.76
Sussex(7).....	29	10	12	4	140	4.82
Warwick(22).....	22	7	8	3	98½	4.45
Nottingham(23).....	23	6	8	2	100	4.34
Glamorgan(16).....	24	6	8	2	96	4.00
Somerset(7).....	27	6½	11½	4	102	3.77
Hampshire(24).....	26	3	17	8	84	3.23
Northants(17).....	22	3	12	3	36	1.63
Leicestershire(25).....	20	1	14	2	16	0.80

* Tied; allowed 6 pts. † Tied; 1st innings, allowed 2 pts. ‡ Match reduced to one day. Winner allowed eight points. Fifty matches without a result on the 1st innings are ignored. Season was not completed.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

W'estchester Cup.—First meeting in 1885, when Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1902, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1909, 1911 and 1913. Great Britain 1914. U.S.A. 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930 and 1936. U.S.A. team at Meadow Brook beat Great Britain 3-0, June 4-18, 1939.
British Show Jumping.—(W'ite City, 1945) Maj. N. Kinder on Maguire, 1 (no faults).
High Jump.—Miss E. Bradshaw, Silver Mint, 6ft. 4 in.

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 76th N.E.A., 1939.

King's Prize.—Capt. T. S. Smith, ex-5 S. Staffs., 282, 1; Miss M. E. Foster, A.T.S., 273, 2.
July, 1945.—Chairman's Cup.—F. J. Dorling (City R.C.) 99 out of possible 105 at 200, 500, 600 yds. 419 entrants. Best Scores: 200 yds. H. E. Mole, N.R.A., 34; 500 yds. E. D. Halatt, 1st Surrey H.G., 35; 600 yds. E.S.M. A. J. Martin, E.E. R.C., 34.
King George V.—(Miniature rifles, 43,000 boys competed). South Africa 78.467 per cent. (1945).

MINOR COUNTIES TABLE, 1939.

County. Order for 1939. 1938 in brackets.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Won on 1st Innings Lost on 2nd Innings	No. Results	Points Obtained.	Average.
Pts. Award. (2 days) .. (1 day) ..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..
Surrey II (13).....	10	7	0	2	1	49	4.90
Lancashire II. (2).....	10	4	0	2	1	44	4.40
Suffolk (23).....	8	4	0	2	1	44	4.40
Buckingham (1).....	8	4	0	2	1	38	4.75
Cheshire (20).....	10	4	0	2	1	45	4.50
Dorset (27).....	10	4	0	2	1	33	3.30
Norfolk (8).....	12	4	0	2	1	33	3.30
Yorkshire II. (7).....	10	4	0	2	1	33	3.30
Cornwall (4).....	8	4	0	2	1	17	2.12
Hertford (6).....	10	4	0	2	1	23	2.87
Stafford (10).....	10	4	0	2	1	23	2.87
Kent II (25).....	10	4	0	2	1	17	2.12
Cambridge (21).....	8	4	0	2	1	16	2.00
Devon (23).....	8	4	0	2	1	15	1.87
Bedford (1).....	10	4	0	2	1	18	2.25
Nottinghamland (19).....	10	4	0	2	1	17	2.12
Wiltshire (22).....	8	4	0	2	1	13	1.62
Durham (5).....	8	4	0	2	1	14	1.75
Lincoln (28).....	8	4	0	2	1	12	1.50
Oxford (16).....	10	4	0	2	1	8	1.00
Berkshire (22).....	10	4	0	2	1	8	1.00
Gloucester II. (22).....	10	0	5	2	3	6	0.66

There was no Challenge Match. Middlesex II. (25th 1938) did not compete in 1939. Unfinished matches without result on 1st or 2nd innings are ignored in points columns.

ENGLISH BOWLING AVERAGES, 1939.

Bowler.	Overs (6 balls.)	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Verity.....	926½	270	2500	191	13.13
Lowes.....	712½	151	1767	122	14.48
Goddard.....	689	139	2973	200	14.86
Copson.....	693	92	2238	146	15.32
Wright.....	571	64	2171	141	15.39
Lewis.....	567½	83	1850	121	15.29
Matthews.....	266½	33	894	57	15.68
Nichols.....	665½	96	2284	121	18.87
Robinson (E. P.).....	659	130	2289	120	19.07
Berke.....	828	112	3057	159	19.23
Pope (G. H.).....	476	6	1940	83	23.37
Pope (A. V.).....	576	70	1826	94	19.32
Langridge (Jas.).....	463	7	1704	84	20.28
Sims.....	775	74	3283	159	20.65
Smith (Ras.).....	390½	42	1594	79	20.18
Smith (R. P.).....	511½	67	1968	98	20.08
Wellard.....	850	131	2748	136	20.23
Mayer.....	557½	85	1913	90	21.25
Mitchell (T. P.).....	348	24	1740	82	21.22
Andrews.....	740½	89	2608	121	21.55
Watt (A. B.).....	498	66	1540	76	20.27

ENGLISH BATTING AVERAGES, 1939.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times Not Out.	Average.
W. R. Hammond	46	2479	302	2	63.56
Huff	52	2583	280	6	62.67
Tompton D.	52	2468	274	6	55.00
Harristaff	40	2120	159	7	54.58
Butchile	29	1430	234	3	54.46
Keeton	30	1705	312	5	51.91
Liddon	45	1710	227	22	50.47
Edrich	45	2186	261	1	49.68
Langridge (James)	42	1659	161	8	48.98
Ames	46	1846	201	6	46.15
Oldfield	48	1922	147	5	44.69
Paynter	50	1953	222	4	42.45
Dollery	42	1519	177	5	42.19
Avery	36	1335	101	4	41.71
Langridge (John)	52	2108	202	0	41.20
Puze	51	1851	169	6	41.13
Gimblett	50	1922	129	3	40.80
Robertson	44	1755	154	2	40.81
Davies (E.)	45	1714	209	2	40.80
Leyland	48	1738	186	3	39.93
Washbrook	51	1605	91	1	38.72
Gregory	53	1775	137	7	38.58
G. F. H. Heane	46	1607	138	3	37.83

* signifies not out.

THE OVER.

1744. Four balls to an over. 1889. Increased to five balls. 1900. Increased to six. 1939. Increased to eight. 1944. Returned to six. Australia made the change to six in 1887, and eight in 1918. Eight was the number during the Tour in South Africa, 1938-9.

WOMEN'S CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Chairman, Miss P. H. Maxwell, C.B.E.; Secretary, Miss E. Parish.

TEST MATCHES.

In Australia, 1934-5. England won 2; 1 drawn. In England, 1937. England won 1; Australia won 1; 1 drawn. A.T.S. 193 for 5 dec. beat W.A.A.F. 51, and also W.R.N.S. by 210 runs.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA, 1876-1938.

First played, 1876. England have won 55 matches, Australia 57 matches, and 31 matches have been drawn. In England, 1934. Australia 2; England 1, drawn 2. In Australia, 1936-7. Australia 3; England 2. In England, 1938. Australia 1; England 1; drawn 2; no play 2. Plus Australian Services, 1945 in England; Australia 2, England 2, drawn 1.

NOTE.—After Australia's victory at the Oval (Aug. 29, 1882), an epitaph with black-edged border "In affectionate remembrance of English Cricket. . . The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia," appeared in *The Sporting Times* ("The Pink 'Un") of Sept. 2, 1882. Since that year the contest has been colloquially for *The Ashes*.

TEST MATCH RECORDS.

Highest innings.—Australia, 729 (6 wks. dec.), Lord's, 1930; 701, Oval, 1934; 604, Melbourne, Australia, 1936-7; England, Oval, 1938, 903 (7 wks. dec.); Nottingham 1938, 658 (8 wks. dec.); 636, Sydney, Australia, 1928-29; 627 (9 wks. dec.), Manchester, 1934.

Highest scorers.—L. Hutton, 364, Oval, 1938; D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, 1930, and 304, Leeds, 1934; 244, Oval, 1934; W. H. Ponsford, 266, Oval, 1934; W. R. Hammond, 240, Lord's, 1938; S. J. McCabe, 232, Nottingham, 1938; E. Paynter, 226, Nottingham, 1938; W. A. Brown, 226, Nottingham, 1938; A. Ryder, 207 (not out), 1938; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, 1938.

ENGLAND v. SOUTH AFRICA.

First played, 1888. England have won 20 matches; South Africa 12, and 23 matches have been drawn.

A South African Team was to tour England in 1940, but circumstances prevented this event.

ENGLAND v. WEST INDIES.

First played, 1928. England have won 8 matches. West Indies 3, and 6 matches have been drawn.

ENGLAND v. NEW ZEALAND.

First played, 1929. England have won 3 matches. New Zealand 0, and 9 matches have been drawn.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICES VICTORY TOUR, 1945.

TEST MATCHES.

Played 5; England and Australia won 2 each, 1 was drawn.

First, Lord's, May 19, 21, 22. Australia won by 6 wks. England, 267, 294. Australia, 455 (K. Miller, 105), 107 for 4 wks.

Second, Sheffield, June 23, 25, 26. England won by 41 runs. England 254, 164. Australia, 147, 288.

Third, Lords, July 14, 16, 17. Australia won by 4 wks. England, 254, 164. Australia, 194, 225 for 6 wks.

Fourth, Lord's, Aug. 6, 7, 8. Drawn. Australia 388 (K. Miller, 118), 140 for 4 wks. England 468 for 7 wks. dec. (C. Washbrook, 112).

Fifth, Manchester, Aug. 20, 21, 22. England won by 6 wks. Australia, 173, 220 (D. R. Christofani, 110, not out). England, 243, 141 for 4 wks.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES, 1945.

AUSTRALIA (BATTING).

	Avg.		Avg.
K. R. Miller†	63.3	I. A. Workman	17.4
D. R. Christofani	54.7	D. K. Carmody	16.5
C. G. Pepper†	31.1	R. G. Williams†	13.7
A. L. Hassett†	27.7	A. G. Cheetham	8.4
R. M. Stanford	27.0	R. S. Ellis†	4.6
S. G. Sismy†	22.8		
R. S. Whittington	21.5		

In two innings only: J. Pettiford, 26.7; C. F. T. Price, 18.7.

BOWLING.

	Wks.	Avg.		Wks.	Avg.
C. F. T. Price	7	14.1	R. S. Ellis	13	28.7
D. R. Christo-			A. G. Chee-		
fani	14	15.2	ham	7	30.4
J. Pettiford	4	21.0	C. G. Pepper	14	35.1
K. R. Miller	10	27.7	R. G. Williams	10	40.2

Without wicket: R. S. Whittington, A. L. Hassett.

ENGLAND (BATTING).

	Avg.		Avg.
W. J. Edrich	47.3	R. Pollard	12.0
C. Washbrook†	47.0	G. H. Pope	10.7
W. R. Hammond†	46.1	D. V. P. Wright	5.8
L. Hutton†	42.2	W. B. Roberts	2.7
S. G. Griffiths†	13.2		

In two innings only: L. B. Fishlock, 27.3; L. E. G. Ames, 32; R. W. V. Robins, 19; J. W. A. Stephenson, 16; J. G. Dewes, 13.5; L. R. White, 7.5; E. R. T. Holmes, 4; D. B. Carr, 2.5; A. R. Gover, 1.0. One innings not out, W. E. Phillipson, 18.

BOWLING

	Wks.	Avg.		Wks.	Avg.
W. E. Phillipson	9	14.4	J. Stephenson	6	27.8
G. H. Pope	15	21.1	D. V. Wright	13	33.5
R. Pollard	25	23.6	A. R. Gover	2	70.3
W. B. Roberts	5	26.8	W. J. Edrich	2	81.5

Without wicket: D. B. Carr, L. Hutton, W. W. Robbins.

Played in all 5 Tests marked †.

WEST INDIES BATTING AVERAGES.

Played 25 First Class Matches; Won 8, lost 6, drew 11.

Batsman.	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times Not out.	Average.
G. Headley	33	2745	238*	6	72.70
E. A. V. Williams	35	370	126	1	30.83
J. B. Stollmeyer	32	505	117	4	20.53
V. H. Stollmeyer	32	542	96	4	20.12
K. H. Weekes	32	803	146	2	29.74
R. S. Grant	32	785	95	4	21.03
J. E. D. Sealy	35	949	181	2	27.13
G. Gomez	32	719	90	2	21.67
L. N. Constantine	32	614	79	3	21.17
J. H. Cameron	23	458	106	2	20.85
H. P. Bayley	25	266	104	2	20.46
L. G. Hylton	19	215	55	4	14.33
I. Barrow	25	304	41	2	13.21
E. A. Martindale	30	286	39	2	12.43
C. B. Clarke	25	168	45	10	10.80
T. Johnson	0	30	12	4	6.00

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
L. N. Constantine	483 4	67	1872	103	27.77
J. H. Cameron	422 4	40	664	31	21.42
C. B. Clarke	458 3	46	1893	87	21.82
R. S. Grant	211 5	33	676	26	27.04
L. G. Hylton	304 2	32	1081	39	27.72
G. Headley	10 2	2	30	1	30.00
T. Johnson	154 2	26	560	16	34.50
E. A. V. Williams	129 4	24	464	1	34.50
V. H. Stollmeyer	6 1	1	33	1	33.00
E. A. Martindale	397 7	41	1589	46	34.50
J. E. D. Sealy	47 4	4	171	5	34.80
J. B. Stollmeyer	34 2	2	128	3	60.66

WAR TIME CRICKET.

All County Club Cricket was suspended from outbreak of War, Sept., 1939. County Clubs kept their organisations, thanks to members' subscriptions. In Dec., 1942, a meeting was called at Lord's of County representatives to discuss after-War Cricket.

Advisory County Cricket Committee met July 13, 1943. Decision was made to ask M.C.C. to appoint sub-committee to consider a report on after-War cricket.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Report of the Select Committee, with Sir Stanley Jackson as Chairman, was issued on Mar. 19, 1944. It opened with the suggestion that games throughout should be fought always with an intense desire to win. Recommendations covered many previous criticisms. (See W.A. 1945).

Interim Report of Sub-Committee, issued Mar. 20, 1945, put forward plans for a Cricket Cup on the lines of the Football Association Cup.

Seventeen counties, less one bye, would play in first round on first or third Saturday in May in three-day matches. The eight winners would take part in second round and winners would contest semifinals. These would be mid-week games.

In case of draw, position in Championship a week before the next round would determine winner. If equal, position in previous year's table would decide. Final would be at Lord's at end of county season (4 days).

Time of cricket would be extended from 18½ to 20½ hours for a three-day match. This 6½ daily is less than the 7 hrs. 35 min. of 1919. If necessary, weather stoppages would be made up on fifth day. A draw in the Final would lead to Cup being withheld.

A trial be given to permission to declare on first day if 300 runs have been scored. The 8-ball over to be dropped. (This was done at beginning of 1944 season.) A new or better ball could be claimed after 55 6-ball overs. Umpires to decide state of light without an appeal from players. Doping of wickets that made them slow should cease and fast wickets prepared. Every county to play 26 matches, with a minimum of 12 at home. Traditional festivals to be retained. Clubs will select mutually four teams that they will play twice every year. Remaining 18 games to be shared to secure a fair balance against strong and weak sides. Averages and percentages, will disappear from Championship tables and positions will be on points gained.

CHIEF MATCHES, 1945.

Though a Championship was not held, many county games were played, including:

Derby met Notts., 78-103 for 7 wks.; return 27-6-102; v. Lancs. 65-92.
Hants. v. Sussex, 168 for 6 wks.—148; v. Northants. 100 for 3 wks.—85; v. R.A.F. 197 for 7 wks.—72.

Leicester v. Northants., 128 for 4 wks.—192 for 9 dec.; v. Notts. 168-173 for 5 wks.; return 204-207 for 6 wks.

Sussex v. Northants., 228 for 4 wks. dec.—77; v. Surrey, 76-85 for 6 wks.

Warwick v. Lancs., 106-78 and 88 for 2 wks. West of England v. Somerset, 67-161; v. Glam. 219 for 8 wks. dec.—126.

Yorkshire v. Australian Services, 156-204, 27 for 1 wk.; also 243-232, 102 for 5 wks.

Servics v. R.A.A.F. v. R.A.F., 245 for 7 wks. dec.—162 for 7 wks., again, 169-215 for 5 dec.; v. Army, 253-90 v. Scotland, 149-90.

South of England, 184 for 3-208. Army v. R.A.F., 240-195 again 224 for 8 wks. dec.—195 for 8 wks.; v. R.N. 103-220.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

First played 1827. Cambridge won 50, Oxford 39, drawn 17. One day matches, 1947-5.

1932 Drawn	1942 Cambridge (77 runs).
1933 Drawn	1943 Drawn. (Cambridge 289 for 5 wks. dec.; Oxford 202 for 9 wks.).
1934 Drawn	1944 Cambridge (6 wks.).
1935 Cambridge (195 runs).	1945 Cambridge (10 wks.).
1936 Cambridge (8 wks.).	
1937 Oxford (7 wks.).	
1938 Drawn	
1939 Oxford (45 runs, 7 wks.).	
1941 Cambridge (76 runs).	

ETON AND HARROW.

First played 1805. Played 116. Eton won 48 Harrow 36. Drawn 32. One-day matches 1940-5.

1939 Harrow (8 wks.).	1943 Drawn.
1940 Eton (1 wicket).	1944 Eton (5 wks.).
1941 Eton (136 runs).	1945 Eton (6 wks.).
1942 Eton (9 wickets).	

OTHER PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MATCHES, 1945.

Eton 94 for 1 beat Radley (93). Uppingham (225 for 5 beat Rugby (49). Haileybury and I.S.C. (227 for 4) beat Tonbridge (80).

Cheltenham (266 for 9 dec.) beat Marlborough (185, 98 for 4).

Downside (109 for 8) beat King's Bruton (108). Winchester (102) beat Charterhouse (68).

Oundle (143) drew with Uppingham (128 for 9). Beaumont (201 for 4 dec.) beat Oratory (96).

Bradfield (232 for 5 dec.) beat Wellington (227). Sherborne (147 for 8) beat Blundell's (134).

Christ's Hospital (180 for 4) beat City of London (74).

Dulwich (164) drew with Bedford (138 for 4).

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895; in Australia, D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30.

Highest aggregate innings.—Australia, Victoria, 1,207 v. N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, Yorkshire 887 v. Warwickshire, 1898; England 903 for 7 wickets, dec. v. Australia, 1938.

Record win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 566 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,981 in all.

Most centuries in one season.—J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933), T. Hayward (1906), E. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. Bradman (Australia) 1938.

Total centuries in career.—J. B. Hobbs, 197. Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1906. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons. F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352, 1928; H. Sutcliffe (Yorks), 3,336, 1932.

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928, D. Bradman, 1930, 38, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900, in July. A. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,278, 1936.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 11,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. Rhodes (Kent), 100 runs in 67 mins. v. Surrey at Oval, 1940, A. Fagg, 101 in 18 mins. off 4 overs, 1 no-ball; 1941, Aug., L. Ames, Torquay, 100, 52 mins. 1943, W. A. Rackham (L.F.F.), Lords, 112, 62 mins. 1944, Aug. R. W. V. Robins (Lords' XI), Lords, 100, 77 mins. Robins (160 in two ins, 100 in 77 mins.) took 17 wkts. for 101.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 102 wkts., 1937. In match: A. Fagg (Kent) v. Essex, 1938; Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938. Best English average 96.96, H. Sutcliffe (Yorks.), 1931.

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR	WINNER
1940	Mr. J. B. Dennis.....	Dee Flint.
1941	Mr. R. C. Brownlee.....	Swinging Light.
1942	Mr. O. M. Cohen.....	Swinging Light.
1943	Mr. J. Oronopolos.....	Countryman.
1944	Mrs. J. A. Dewar.....	Dutton Swordfish.
1945	Major H. Peel.....	Bryn Tritoma.

1945: *Purse*: Hytton. *Plate*: Right A Head.

GREYHOUND TRACK RACING.

Derby (White City, London): 525 yds. Ballyhennessy Seal 29.56 sec.

ENGLISH BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1938-45.

English Bowling is managed by the English Bowling Association (*Hon. Sec.*, F. Hotchkiss, 151 Holden Rd., N.12).

E.B.A. Singles.—(Paddington, Aug. 1945).

S.F. A. A. Keech (Bootham) beat R. Dingle (Devon), 21-12. J. W. Robison (Bristol) beat E. Clarke (Denham), 21-20.

F. A. A. Keech beat J. W. Robison, 21-18. *Hastings Tournament* (Aug.-Sept., 1945). J. J. Laws (Newcastle-on-Tyne) beat A. E. Avery (Hastings) 21-10.

Peter.—H. Black, R. Cowan (Ayrshire) beat Rev. J. S. Crole, C. A. Birtles (London) 18-7.

Rink.—(Denmark Hill, Aug.) High Wycombe (S. Hart, E. Yates, C. V. Cartwright, E. Jeffries) beat Bedford Boro' (W. P. Inskip, A. Gillett, H. Bull, S. Crawley) 18-14.

Winter Bowls.—Paddington Singles: J. Hamilton (Kenton) beat E. J. Haynes (Hendon) 21-15 (April, 1943).

Scotland (1944)—William Cunningham. Maxwelltown, doubles. Lockerbie, 4-aside.

London Parks (1942)—G. Leonardi; Pairs, Ladywell.

Women's Singles (Wimbledon)—Miss Howard (Newton Abbot) beat Mrs. Worth (Leicester) 21-10.

Women's Doubles (Wimbledon)—Mrs. Cordell and Mrs. Thornberry (New Milton) beat Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Haynes (Sutton) 24-22.

International Indoor Bowls (Croydon)—Scotland won 2 (265-283 shots); England won 1 (259-200); Wales (168-204).

Indoor Club Championship—Denny Cup: Alexandra Palace beat Margate by 3 shots.

International Bowls Championships. England won 3 (213-252 shots); Wales won 2 (283-281); Scotland won 2 (278-292); Ireland (262-211). At Teddington.

Women—Scotland beat England, beat Wales; England beat Wales.

TABLE TENNIS, 1939-45.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (1939).

Singles, R. Bergmann (England). Women's Singles, Milc. M. Depetrisova (Czechoslovakia). *Swaythling Cup*—Czechoslovakia, unbeaten, 1; Yugoslavia, 2; England, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN CHAMPIONSHIPS (1940).

Singles, R. Bergmann (England). Doubles, A. Liebert and R. Bergmann (England). Women's Singles, Miss V. Dace (England). 1939 Women's Doubles, Miss Depetrisova and Miss Votrubcova (Czechoslovakia). *Mixed Doubles*, B. Vana and Miss Votrubcova (Czechoslovakia).

Metropolitan Ch. (Jan. 1945). B. Barna (Czechoslovakia), Miss V. Dace (England). *Doubles*: J. Leach and J. Carrington; Misses L. R. Barbes and P. Franks; Miss Dace and J. Leach.

BILLIARDS, 1939-45.

Billiards Association and Control Council: Chairman—Mr. J. C. Bisset, 107 Fleet St., London, E.C.4. *United Kingdom Championship*.—J. Davis beat T. Newman (1938), 20,933-19,542; (1939) 21,601-18,383.

World's Record Break.—W. Lindrum, 4,137, January 19-20, 1932.

Amended Bank-Line Break.—W. Lindrum, 3,735. May 24, 1941 (Sydney); 3,752, May 31, 1941 (Melbourne).

Snooker Break Record.—J. Davis, 138, Dec. 9, 1938. In Championship, F. Davis, 113, 1939. Max. 147.

World's Professional Snooker Championship.—J. Davis beat F. Davis, 37-36.

Daily Mail Snooker Tournament.—A. Brown; won 202, lost 164. J. Davis, handicapped 20 pts. each frame, 167-100.

Women's Professional Championship.—Miss T. Carpenter (Mrs. J. Seear) beat Miss R. Harrison, 2,284-1,541.

Women's 1920. Snooker Championship.—Miss R. Harrison beat Miss A. Morris 11-2.

Amateur Championships.—K. Kennerley beat A. Spencer, 3,931-3,774. Boys (1945)—R. Baker. Amateur Snooker Record.—K. Kennerley, 100, 1939.

Snooker Match (Sept., 1945).—J. Davis beat H. Lindrum 2-1 (235-160).

Women's Amateur Championship.—Mrs. McDougall (London) beat Miss G. M. Saunders, 674-563 (1939).

Women's Amateur Snooker Championship.—Miss A. Morris beat Miss E. Morris (1939).

Empire Amateur Championship (1938).—R. Marshall (Australia) beat K. Kennerley (B'ham), 6,639-4,795.

WRESTLING, 1945.

British Amateur Wrestling Association (est. 1904).
President, A. E. Fournier. Sec., Percy Longhurst
12/13 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Catch as Catch Can.—Fly, W. McGuffie;
Bantam, A. Parsons; Feather, L. Dimmock;
Light, H. G. Jones; Welter, D. F. Straker;
Middle, T. Baldwin; Light-Heavy, J. Sullivan;
Heavy, F. Oberlander.

Cumberland and Westmorland (39). Fr. T.
Reynolds, New Barnet; Light, C. S. Kevern,
Slough; Middle, W. Hodgson, Stockport Pol.;
Light-Heavy, W. Twentymen, Bradford Pol.;
Heavy, G. Mitchell, Glasgow Pol.

British Empire Heavy-weight Champion.—Earl
McCready (New Zealand Contest, Oct., 1940).

NETBALL, 1939.

Championship Tournament (Final).—Middlesex
drew with Civil Service, 15-15.

LACROSSE, 1939-45.

Cambridge beat Oxford, 7-5.
British Championship (Iroquois).—Old Waco-
nians beat Hampstead, 13-5 (April).
County Championship (South).—Middx. beat
Kent, 9-5.

North beat South, 12-5.
Women's University: London, 9 goals; Cam-
bridge 9, at Cambridge, 1945.
England beat Wales, 21-5.
England beat Scotland, 12-2.
England beat Ireland, 7-3.
Ireland beat Scotland, 9-8.
Scotland drew with Wales, 6-6.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1939-45.

The Lawn Tennis Association.—President, Viscount Templewood, G.C.S.I., G.A.E.; *Chairman of Council*, C. R.
Glanville; *Secretary*, H. A. Sabell, 28 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2; Junior Club, 7 Park Lane, W.1.

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS.

1903 British Isles beat America... 4-1
1904 British Isles beat Belgium... 5-0
1905 British Isles beat America... 5-0
1906 British Isles beat America... 5-0
1907 Australasia beat British Isles 3-2
1908 Australasia beat America... 3-2
1909 Australasia beat America... 5-0
1912 Australasia beat America... 5-0
1913 British Isles beat Australasia... 5-0
1914 America beat British Isles... 3-2
1914 Australasia beat America... 3-2

1920 Australasia beat British Isles 4-1
1920 America beat Australasia... 5-0
1921 America beat Japan... 5-0
1922 America beat Australasia... 4-1
1923 America beat Australasia... 4-1
1924 America beat Australasia... 5-0
1925 America beat France... 4-1
1926 America beat France... 3-2
1927 France beat America... 4-1
1928 France beat America... 3-2
1929 France beat America... 3-2

Ireland beat Wales, 9-2.
Six-a-Side Tournament.—Hampstead.

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1945.

440 yards—R. H. Harris... 0 0 31.4
1,000 metres—R. H. Harris... 0 2 18.4
Last 220 yards in... 0 0 13.8
5 miles—R. H. Harris... 0 12 31.2
5 miles Grass Track—T. C. Godwin... 0 13 45.4
25 miles—T. C. Godwin... 0 59 24.8
G. P. de la Bastille, Battersea (32 m.),
E. Jones (Wreckin)... 1 17 57.5
50 miles Women's Record, Susie Rim-
mington, July, 1944... 2 22 5
Year's: O. Nicholson, 62,856.6 miles in
Australia, 1937; T. Godwin, 75,065 in 1939, and
then 100,000 miles in 499 riding days in Gt. Britain

WORLD'S CYCLING TRACK RECORDS.
(Standing start, motor paced. Not recognised
by U.C.I.)

MI. YDS. M. S.
5... 3 188... 3 1... L. Vanderstuyft.
10... 6 375... 5 23... L. Vanderstuyft.
20... 12 750... 10 24... L. Vanderstuyft.
50... 31 1250... 24 33... L. Vanderstuyft.
100... 62 2400... 49 0... L. Vanderstuyft.
1 Hour—38 m. 0 yds.; 1 Hour—76 m. 504
yds., L. Vanderstuyft, 1928. 1 mile—4 m. 1.45,
Albert Marquet, 1937 (Flying start, motor paced).
1 mile—2 m. 1.25, E. W. Mills, 1937 (Amateur,
standing start, unpaced). New Rules: 10 miles—
13 m. 56.1, 1937; 1 hr.—56 m. 929 yds., H. Grant,
1932 (Pro. motor paced).

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

(1939).

Men's Singles.—Final.—R. L. Riggs (U.S.A.) beat
E. T. Cooke (U.S.A.) 3-2.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss A. Marble (U.S.A.) beat
Miss K. E. Stammers (G.B.) 2-0.

Men's Doubles.—E. T. Cooke and R. L. Riggs
(U.S.A.) beat C. E. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde
(G.B.) 3-1.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan and Miss A.
Marble (U.S.A.) beat Miss H. H. Jacobs (U.S.A.)
and Miss A. M. Yorke (G.B.) 2-0.

Mixed Doubles.—R. L. Riggs and Miss A. Marble
(U.S.A.) beat F. H. D. Wilde and Miss N. B.
Brown (G.B.) 2-0.

All England Plate.—D. McNeill (U.S.A.).

All England Ladies' Plate.—Miss R. D. McKelvie
(G.B.).

Juniors (Singles) Boys L.T.C. (1945).—G. B.
Schwartz.—Girls (1945).—Miss J. Quarter.

Juniors (Doubles) Boys (1945).—F. O. E. W. R.
Felan and J. Mehaffy. Girls (1942).—Misses A.
Neal and M. Tetley.

World Professional (Chicago).—F. Perry beat R.
Skeen, 4-0.

Doubles.—R. Perry and D. Budge (1942).

Servics L.T. Championships.—R. N. and R. M., Lt.
W. D. Muspratt, R.N. Army, Sec.-Lt. D. R.
Bocquet (E. Surrey). R.A.F., Sq.-Ldr. B. K.
Burnett.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge won
singles 4-2 doubles 9-0 at Oxford (1945).

1930 France beat America... 4-2
1931 France beat Great Britain... 3-2
1932 France beat America... 3-2
1933 Great Britain beat France... 3-2
1934 Great Britain beat America... 4-2
1935 Great Britain beat America... 5-0
1936 Great Britain beat Australasia... 4-1
1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain... 4-1
1938 U.S.A. beat Australia... 3-2
1939 Australia beat U.S.A. ... 3-2
1940-5 Australia unchallenged... 3-2

DAVIS CUP. Philadelphia (1939).—Singles.—
F. A. Parker (U.S.A.) beat A. K. Quist (Aust.)
3-2; J. Bromwich (Aust.) beat F. A. Parker
(U.S.A.) 3-0; R. L. Riggs (U.S.A.) beat
J. Bromwich (Aust.) 3-0; A. K. Quist (Aust.)
beat R. L. Riggs (U.S.A.) 3-1. Doubles.—
A. K. Quist and J. Bromwich (Aust.) beat
J. Kraemer and J. Hux (U.S.A.) 3-1.

Qualifying Round.—Germany beat Great Britain
5 matches to nil at Berlin.

SCOTLAND.—Champions: D. MacPhail; E. G.
Macpherson-Grant.

IRELAND.—M. D. Deloford; Miss A. Marble
(U.S.A.).

WALIS.—C. Tanasescu (Hun.); Mme. R.
Mathieu.

AUSTRALIA.—A. Quist; Miss N. Wynne.
NEW ZEALAND.—W. Edwards; Miss M. Hard-
castle.

S. AFRICA.—E. Sturges; Miss O. Craze.
U.S.A.—Singles. Sgt. F. Parker, U.S.A. (44*5);
Doubles, D. McNeill and B. Falkenberg (44*);
Women's Singles, Mrs. S. Palfrey Cooke (45);
Women's Doubles, Misses L. Brough and M.
Osborne (42, 3, 4). Junior, Budge Patty (1942).
Ranking: F. Kovacs, 1.

INDIA.—H. Surface (U.S.A.) 1944.

HARD COURTS (BOURNEMOUTH) 1939.
Singles.—Kho Sin Kie (China) beat W. C. Choy
3-0.

Doubles.—H. Billington and J. S. Oliff.

Women's Singles.—Miss K. S. Stammers.
Juniors (1943).—F. Carlson; Miss J. Quarter.
Under 16 (1943).—G. L. Ward; Miss N. E. Packman.

COVERED COURTS (QUEEN'S CLUB) 1938.
Singles.—J. Borotra beat D. W. Butler 3-1.
Women's Singles.—Miss M. C. Scriven beat Mrs. R. D. McKelvie, 2-1.
Doubles.—H. B. Johnston and J. S. Oliff beat C. E. Maltray and F. H. Wilde 3-1.
Women's Doubles.—Miss E. M. Dearman and Miss J. Ingram beat Miss J. Saunders and Miss V. E. Scott 7-5.
Mixed Doubles.—C. M. Jones and Miss E. H. Harvey beat D. W. Butler and Miss V. E. Scott 7-5.
Servie Matches (1945).—R.A.A.F. beat R.N.Z.A.F. 6-0; S. Africa beat R.N.Z.A.F. 53-51 games; R.A.A.F. beat Canada, 6-0; Canada beat S. Africa, 5-1; R.A.A.F. beat S. Africa, 5-1; Allied beat British, 4-1. (All except 3rd at Wimbledon).
U.S.A. v. Brit. (Wimbledon, June, 1945).—O. V. Sidwell (B.E.) beat A. Henderson (U.S.A.) 2-0; R. Harmon (U.S.A.) beat D. Maskell (B.E.), 2-1; F. Guernsey, R. Bobbitt (U.S.A.) beat P. J. Pearson, G. Raper (B.E.), 2-1; C. E. Hare, G. M. Lott (U.S.A.) beat E. W. R. Felan, E. W. Sturges (B.E.), 2-0; E. Moyland, T. Falkenberg (U.S.A.) beat E. D. Andrews, C. E. Jones (B.E.), 2-1.

THE WIGHTMAN CUP.

(Forest Hills (U.S.A.), Aug. 26, 27, 1939).
 U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 5 matches to 2.
Double Champions (G.B. and U.S.A.).—H. E. Vines, W. T. Tilden, F. J. Perry, J. D. Budge.

CROQUET, 1939

The Secretary of the Croquet Association is Col. P. G. Davies, C.M.G., C.B.E., 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Open Championship.—H. O. Hicks.
Champions (Open).—Gentlemen, R. Tingley; Ladies, Miss D. D. Steel. *Doubles*, R. Tingley and Capt. K. H. Cox. *Mixed*. E. L. W. Petley and Miss D. D. Steel.

Ladies' Field Cup.—Mrs. N. Oddie and Miss D. A. Lintern (jointly).

Du Pré Cup.—C. F. Coleman.
Rehman Challenge Cup.—W. Longman.
Gilbey Cup.—Mrs. S. J. Forbes.

Test Matches (1937).—England beat Australia in all five.

County Championship.—Middlesex (10 matches), 1; Bedford (9 matches), 2; Surrey (8 matches), 3; Cheshire and Gloucester (7 matches), tie 4.

BADMINTON, 1938-9.

Badminton Association of England: Hon. Sec. and Treas.: H. A. E. Schelle, 13 Sandford Road, Bromley, Kent.

Men's Singles, T. Madsen (Den.) beat R. C. F. Nichols.

Men's Doubles, T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin (Ire.) beat R. C. F. Nichols and L. Nichols.

Ladies' Singles, Mrs. W. R. Walton (Can.) beat Miss D. Doveton.

Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. R. Dalsgard and Miss T. Olsen (Den.) beat Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss D. Doveton.

Mixed Doubles, R. C. F. Nichols and Miss B. Staples beat J. L. Rankin and Mrs. M. MacNaughton (Ire.).

Wales, F. Madsen (Den.), Mrs. H. S. Ober.
International, England beat Wales, 9-0 matches.
County, Middlesex beat Cheshire, 20-18 matches.
 Cambridge beat Oxford, at Alexandra Palace, 20-5 matches.

MOTORIZING.

PRINCIPAL RACES, 1939-41.

24 Hours (approx.) Grand Prix d'Endurance, Le Mans (France).—J. P. Wimille and P. Veyron (Bugatti) 2,064.6 miles (86 m.p.h.).

24 Hours, Belgian, Francorchamps.—Pintacuda and L. Severi (It.) 2,762.4 (77.4 m.p.h.) (1938).

International Trophy, Brooklands.—Prince Birabongse (B. Bira) 312.7 miles (77.25 m.p.h.).

International Tourist Trophy, Donington Park.—G. Gerhardt (Darracq) 68.7 m.p.h. (1938).

German Grand Prix, Nuremberg.—R. Caracciola (Mercedes Benz) (75.9 m.p.h.) (1938).

Brush Racing Drivers' Club (Brooklands). 500 kilos.—Prince Birabongse (B. Bira) 83.41 m.p.h. (1938).

International Grand Prix (Donington Park), 250 miles.—Tazio Nuvolari (Auto-Union), 3 hr. 6 min. 22 sec. (80.49 m.p.h.) (1938).

Tourist Trophy (Donington Park), 312.7 miles.—Louis Gerard (Delage) (67.61 m.p.h.) (1938).

Indianapolis, U.S.A., 500 miles.—Lloyd Davis and Mauri Rose (joint award) 115.117 m.p.h. (1941).

MOTOR CYCLING, 1939-41.

Grand Prix, Ulster Circuit.—Serafini (It.), 2 hr. 30 min. 51 sec. (Glera) (97.85 m.p.h.).

Senior Tourist Trophy, Isle of Man.—G. Meier (B.M.W.), (record), 2 hr. 57 min. 19 sec. (89.38 m.p.h.).

Junior Tourist Trophy.—S. Woods (Velocette), 3 hr. 10 min. 30 sec. (83.19 m.p.h.).

Senior Manx Grand Prix (Amateurs).—K. Bills, 2 hr. 40 min. 11 sec. (84.81 m.p.h.) (1938).

Junior Manx Grand Prix.—K. Bills, 2 hr. 52 min. 30 sec. (average 78.76 m.p.h.) (1938).

U.S.A. M.C. Assn. (200 mile road).—W. Matthews (Ontario) 78.09. Local record, April, 1941.

DISTANCE RECORDS.

A. Jenkins, 500 miles, 177.3 m.p.h.; 500 k., 177.1; 1,000 m., 170.7; 2,000 k., 172.3; 2,000 m., 168.9; 2,000 k., 169.4; 4,000 k., 165.7; 6 hrs., 170.8; 12 hrs., 168.9; Utah, Aug. 1939, 24 hours (3,774.45 miles) 157.27 m.p.h., Utah, Sept., 1937, 48 hours (7,155 miles) 148.86 m.p.h.; Utah, Sept., 1936.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Fastest Trip on Land.—Bonneville Flats, Utah, U.S.A., John Cobb (Raltion Red Lion) 368.85 (370.75 and 366.92) m.p.h., Aug. 23, 1939.

Fastest Trips on Water.—Sir Malcolm Campbell on Coniston Water, record 141.74 (142.85 and 140.62) m.p.h., Aug. 19, 1939. G. Wood (U.S.A.), at Michigan Lake, record 128.98 m.p.h. H. Scott Paine (Gt. Brit.), at Genoa, averaged 175.560 kilo. per hr. (110 m.p.h.; salt water) Sept. 18, 1934.

Hydroplane.—Col. Gorini, on Lake Braciano, 90.8 m.p.h., Aug. 7, 1939.

Outboard Speed Racing.—G. Coleman, Junr., Miami, Ok., U.S.A., 1 mile at 70.196 m.p.h., 2 miles at 69.189 m.p.h. Oct. 1, 1935.

Motor Cycling Speed Record on the Track.—Piero Taruffi: Flying kilo., 13 min. 13 sec. (274.28 k.p.h.), 170.42 m.p.h.; Standing mile, 33.8 sec. (171.30 k.p.h., 106.44 m.p.h.).

Motor Cycling (International Official Record).—116.8 miles, C. W. S. Lacey, Monthiery, Sept. 29, 1931.

AIR SPEED RECORDS.

April 27, 1939.—Fritz Wendel, at Augsburg, Germany, 469.11 m.p.h. (755 kilometres). Feb. 10 1938, Sq-Leader J. W. Gillan, 327 miles in 78 mins. (408.75 m.p.h.) at night, Hawker Hurricane Fighter over land. Feb., 1939, 504 m.p.h., attained by R.A.F. training aeroplane. April 26, 1939, F. Wendel, Augsburg, 755 kilometres (469.11 m.p.h.). Nov., 1942, Lts. H. Comstock (Can.) and R. Dyer (U.S.A.) 725 m.p.h. in dive. July, 1943, Lt.-Col. C. S. Hough (U.S.A.) 780 m.p.h. in dive. R.A.F. Transport Command Liberator. First non-stop London-Washington 19 hr. 44 min. Return New York-London, 3,460 miles 27 hr. 37 min. Aug. 1944.

Seaplanes.—Oct. 22, 1934, W.O. Agello, Italian A.F., 440.9 m.p.h. *Height*.—June 30, 1937, Flt.-Lt. M. J. Adam, 53,937 ft.; Oct. 10, 1938, Lt.-Col. Mario Pezzi (It.) 56,027 ft.

Gliding.—F. Wills, 14,200 ft., Dunstable, July 21, 1939.

BRITISH MOTOR SPEEDWAYS, 1938.

Champion.—Belle Vue, National League and National Cup, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, Belle Vue (1944).—F. Varley, 12 pts., 1; J. Parker, 11 pts., 2; N. Parker 10 pts., 3. London Ch. (1945).—R. Johnson.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1939-41.

SPEED SKATING.

World's Championship—500 metres, H. Engnestangen (Nor.), 44.88.; 1500 metres, B. Wasenius (Fin.), 2m. 3.75.; 5000 metres, C. Mathisen (Nor.), 9m. 31s.

FIGURE SKATING.

Men's—H. G. Shiao (G.B.); *Women's*—Miss Megan Taylor (G.B.).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's—H. G. Sharp (G.B.); *Women's*—Cecilia Colledge (G.B.); *Pairs*—Herr Baier and Frau. Maxie Herber.

SKATING AND CHIEF OTHER EVENTS, 1939-1945.

England Figure Championship (English Style, 1939).—J. Wilson; *Hand-and-Hand*, Mr. K. O. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie; *International Style (Men's)*—H. G. Sharp; (*Ladies*)—Miss C. Colledge; (*Pairs*)—L. H. T. Cliff and Mrs. Cliff, Juniors—D. Silverthorne, Miss E. M. Whittington; *Brit. A. Ice Dance*—R. J. Wilkie and Miss D. Wallis. *Cresta Run (Heaton Gold Cup)*—W. A. R. Keddie, 280 yds.

World's Skiing Championship (Indoors)—S. Koltetua. Also record jump 7.2 metres.

Parsenn Derby (Sw.), 63m. 22.5sds.—Peter Mathis (Davos), 12m. 26s. (Record).

N.S.A.—Dundleton Cup (Lingay Field) 1m.—H. Tipper, 3m. 1.4s., also best record am. 58.8s.

Marley Cup, 1m.—L. B. Carter, 3m. 14.2s.

One Mile Record—A. Hurd (Canada) at Oslo, 2m. 36.7s. Feb., 1934.

One Mile Record (Indoors)—F. Tomlin, Streatham, 2m. 51.2s. May, 1937.

Curling—Scot. Champ., Feb. 1945, Mr. Scobie's rink beat Mr. Wardlaw's, 17-15 shots.

Ice Hockey Cham.—Canada, 1945, Toronto Maple-leaf beat Detroit Red Wings, 4-3.

YACHTING, 1939-45.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The first America yacht won on August 22, 1851, and every contest has been won since by the U.S.A. Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1891; Shamrock III lost to Reliance, 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1904; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937.

British-American Cup—Gt. Britain won 1921, 3, 4 and 8. U.S.A.: 1922, 30, 2, 4, 6 and 8, by 4 to 1.

Seawanhaka Cup—Mr. J. H. Thom's Circe (Scotland), won three; Noreg III (Nor.), two.

Cowes—Christchurch, return (40m.), Sept. 1945.—Mr. C. E. Donne's Content, 3hrs. 42 min. 57 sec.

1st Nat. Dinghy Championship.—Westwind (R. B. Banks), 1; Hop Turtle (B. Moore), 2.

Channel Race (221 sea miles, R.O.R.C. Cup: Class I, Mystic (M. D. McCowen), 1; Class II, Mary Bower (Mai. Bryson), 1.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Principal Events and Winners, 1939-45.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4, 1827, on Lord's Ground; the result was "unfinished." Annual contest started in 1838.

In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Hambleton Lock to Henley

Bridge, 2½ miles), and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won in 36 min.; but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match. The first regularly annual race on the tidalway was in 1856. Debat was in 1877.

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1854, and the first meeting was on C. 1st Church Cricket Ground. Since 1868, London has been the centre.

Event.	S.E. MAR. '45			
	Oxford	Cam.	Result	Notes
Cricket (1827)	33	51	2	(1) 118C
Boat Race (1829)	45	49	1	B low
Rackets 1855	23	20	20	Cam.
Tennis 1859	10	42	25	Cam.
Billiards (1860)	37	25	20	Cam.
Shooting				
Chancellor's (1862) ..	25	47	—	Cam.
Huntley (1869)	30	45	—	(1) 118C
Athletics (1864)	27	39	0	C 118C
(Hess 1873)	27	39	9	C 1
Football				
Association (1873-4) ..	27	32	20	(1) 118C
Rugby (1874-5)	20	27	22	(1) 118C
Golf (1876)	24	27	3	C 118C
Polo (1878)	27	28	—	Ox.p.p.
Cross Country (1880-1) ..	20	24	—	(1) 118C
Lawn Tennis (1881) ...	18	33	20	(1) 118C
Hockey (1890)	18	22	22	(1) 118C
Swimming (1891)	11	20	4	Oxford
Water Polo (1892)	13	24	8	Cam.
Boxing (1897)	24	22	6	Oxford
Fencing (1897)	16	20	3	Cam.
Fencing Epee (1913) ...	12	12	1	(1) 118C
Lacrosse (1903)	19	11	2	Cam.

Winners of Other Events.

Athletic Relays—Oxford 5 races to 2. Badminton—Cambridge, 10-5 (1938).

Brighton Relay (1939) 5 stages. Cam., 8 hr. 33 min. 47 s.

Eton Fives—Cambridge, 2-1. C. 2-1. C. 1-1.

Ice Hockey—Oxford, 4-2.

Jul-fives—Cambridge, 3 bouts to 0.

Revolver—Cambridge, 25; points to 219.

Rugby Fives—Cambridge, 286-246.

Shooting (Small-bore)—Cambridge, 783 points to 781.

Ski-ing and Winter Sports—Cambridge, 1,314-1,150 pts.

Ski-ing (Indoors) (1938)—Cambridge, 134.8 sec.-143.4 sec.

Snooker (1939)—Cambridge, 5-0.

Squash Rackets (1926)—Oxford, 3-2. Cambridge 3-2.1 Cambridge 3-2.1, 3-2, 4-1.

Women's Hockey—Oxford, 12-0. Draw, 3-3.1.

Lacrosse—Oxford, Draw 9-9 (45); Lawn Tennis—Cambridge, 10-5; Rowing—Cambridge; Swimming—Oxford; Squash Rackets—Cambridge 5-0; Oxford (45).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m. s	Won by
1939	Cambridge ...	19 31	5 lengths.
1933	Cambridge ...	20 57	2½ lengths.
1934	Cambridge ...	21 3	4½ (Rec. time).
1935	Cambridge ...	19 48	4½ lengths.
1936	Cambridge ...	21 6	5 lengths.
1937	Oxford ...	22 39	3 lengths.
1938	Oxford ...	20 30	2 lengths.
1939	Cambridge ...	19 3	4 lengths.
1940	Cambridge ...	2 28	51 (Henley, 1940).
1943	Oxford ...	2 49	1.1 (Radley, 1943).
1944	Oxford ...	2 6	1.1 (21y, 1944).
1945	Cambridge ...	2 17	2.1 (Henley, 1945).

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1939-45.

Wingfield Sculls.—P. H. Jackson (London R.C.) (1938). No contest 1939.

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715).—D. E. Thomas (Dagenham), 28m. 39s. (1939).

Head of the River (Thames).—Isis B.C. (Ox.), 1; Imperial Coll. B.C., Gladstone R.C. dead heat for 2; 21 m. 34s. Nonlake-Putney, 4½ m. Mar. 24, 1945.

Oxford Summer Lights.—Magdalen.
Oxford U.—Senior Sculls: W. G. C. Horwood.
Cambridge May 5.—Clare I. (1945).
Women's Sturle Scull.—Miss A. Brown, 3m. 35s.
N.A.R.A. Championship.—Thames A.R.A., 4m. 39s.

Hospitals Cup.—Middlesex beat St. Bart's. Sculls, R. Lower (Guv.).

Varsity.—Magdalen C. (Ox.) beat Imperial C. (Lond.), 1 len. 4½ m. 4 m. 23 sec. at Oxford, May 26, 1945.

Barnes Gd. Victory.—Barnes R.C., 1, R.A.A.F., 2, Can. Army, 3.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1939-45.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Harvard University beat Argonaut R.C. by 3 lengths, 7m. 40s.

Ladies Challenge Cup.—Clare Coll. beat Corpus Christi Coll. (Cam.) by 4 lengths, 8m. 13s.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Tabor Academy (U.S.A.) beat Kent School (U.S.A.) by 1½ lengths, 7m. 53s.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Trinity Hall (Cam.) beat New Coll. (Ox.) by 2 lengths, 8m. 9s.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Zurich R. C. (Sw.) beat Oriel Coll. (Ox.) by 4 lengths, 8m. 9s.

Wyfold Cup.—Maidenhead R.C. beat Tigre B.C. (Argentine) by 1 length, 9m. 10s.

Open Eight (July 1945).—Imperial College "A," 4 m. 41s.

School Eight, July 1945.—Radley, 4 m. 44s.

Sculls, July 1945.—W. E. B. Horwood (Quinton B.C.), 5 m. 56s.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

(For 1920-26, see 1927 Edition).

Year	Winner and Country.
1927	M. Goodsell beat H. A. Barry (Vancouver).
1928	H. A. Barry " M. Goodsell (Vancouver).
1930 May	E. A. Phelps " H. A. Barry (Thames).
1930 Oct	E. A. Phelps " H. A. Barry (Thames).
1932 Sept	E. A. Phelps " M. Goodsell (Los Angeles).
1933 Sept.	R. H. Pearce " E. A. Phelps (Toronto).
1934	R. H. Pearce " W. C. Miller (Toronto).
1937	E. Paddon " A. Burns (Australia).
1938	R. H. Pearce " E. Paddon (Toronto).

English Sculling Championship.

1935. E. A. Phelps beat H. A. Barry, 24 min. 21 sec.

1936 L. B. Barry beat E. A. Phelps, 24m. 52s.

1936 E. L. Phelps beat L. B. Barry, 21m. 19s.

1937, E. L. Phelps beat L. B. Barry, 24m. 50s. (Put-Mort).

SQUASH RACQUETS, 1939-45.

Open Championships.—J. Dear beat A. E. Biddle.

Amateur Championship.—K. C. Gandar-Dower.

Women's Open Championship.—Miss M. E. Lumb.

Oxford and Cambridge, 1945.—Cambridge won by 4 matches to 1. J. S. Dickens (O.) beat J. A. McDougal (C.), E. H. Williams (C.) beat G. A. R. Swannell (O.), M. Corfield (C.) beat G. Evans (O.), P. Baetz (C.) beat G. H. Wagner (O.), V. Trapnell (C.) beat E. F. MacDonald (O.). Feb. 27, 1945, at Oxford.

Cambridge also won 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945.

Public Schools, 1945.—Seniors: G. W. T. Atkins (Rugby) beat K. W. Mayne (Malvern), 3-1.

Juniors: J. S. V. Davy (Malvern) beat I. R. Partridge (Shrewsbury House), 3-1.

Doubles: Bradfield (J. P. Hall, A. C. Bainbridge) beat K. C. S., Wimbledon (M. Hime, P. R. Butt), 3-1.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

International Table, 1944-45.

Country.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals		Points
(Position in 1943-44.)					For.	Agst.	
England (1)	5	4	0	1	20	9	9
Wales (2)	2	0	1	1	4	5	1
Scotland (3)	3	0	3	0	5	15	0
Ireland (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Football Association (founded in 1863), Sec., S. R. Rous, C.B.E., 22, Lancaster Gate, W. 2, controls the Association game in England, and similar Associations control in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

LAND. S. S.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

1938 Scotland 1-1 to 0 Preston N.E. b Huddersfield 1-0

1939 England 2-1 to 1 Portsmouth b W. Hampton W 4-1

1940 Drawn 1-1 to 1 West Ham b. B. Burn Rovers 1-0

1941 England 3-1 to 1 Preston N.E. b. Arsenal 1-0

1942 England 2-1 to 1 W. Hampton W b. Sunderland 4-1

INTERNATIONALS, 1944-5.

1944. Sept. 16, Liverpool, England drew with Wales, 2-2.

1945.

Feb. 3, Birmingham, England beat Scotland, 3-2.

Apr. 14, Glasgow, England beat Scotland, 6-2.

May 5, Cardiff, England beat Wales, 3-2.

Sept. 15, Belfast, England beat Ireland 1-0.

Oct. 20, West Bromwich, Wales beat England, 1-0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES (1944-45).

(For National or Services Charities.)

1944.

Sept. 2. Wales drew with R.A.F., 1-1.

Sept. 11. Combined Services beat Irish League, 4-0.

Sept. 30. F.A. beat France in Paris, 5-0.

Oct. 1. F.A. beat Belgium in Brussels, 3-0.

1945.

Jan. 2. Western Command beat Scottish Command, 2-0.

Jan. 6, Brussels. Scotland beat Belgium, 3-2.

Jan. 7, Bruges. Flanders beat Scottish Services, 6-4.

Jan. 20. R.A.F. beat F.A. XI, 6-4.

Feb. 10. Northern Command drew with A.A. Command, 2-2.

Feb. 17, Ipswich. Army beat R.N., 2-0.

Mar. 1. Universities A.U. beat Oxford and Cambridge Univs., 3-1.

Mar. 10. Army drew with R.A.F., 0-0.

Mar. 24. English Univ. beat Scottish Univ., 4-1.

Mar. 24, Bruges. English F.A. beat Red Devils, 6-1.

Mar. 24. Univ. of Wales beat Southern Univs., 8-1.

Mar. 25. F.A. Services Touring beat Belgium, 3-2.

April 1. London District beat Eastern Command, 3-2.

April 22. F.A. Services Touring beat Cen. Med. Forces, 10-2.

May 26. England drew with France, 2-2.

July 24, Zurich. F.A. Services beat Switzerland, 2-0.

Sept. 27, Belfast. Irish League beat Combined Services, 1-0.

LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1944-45.

F.I. TOURNAMENT.—Contests to Dec. 25, 1944.—

North (ended Dec. 25, 1944): Huddersfield Town, 31 pts., Derby County, 29 pts., Sunderland, 28 pts.

(54 Clubs, 18 games each.) West: Cardiff City, 27 pts., Bristol City, 27 pts., Lovell's Athletic 23 pts.

(6 Clubs, 18 games each.) South (whole season):

Tottenham Hotspur, 52 pts., West Ham United, 47 pts., Brentford, 38 pts. (18 Clubs, 30 games each.)

North (Second Championship, Dec. 27, 1944.—May 26, 1945): Derby County, 42 pts., Everton, 37 pts.

Liverpool, 35 pts.

SCOTTISH SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—Rangers, 49 pts.; Celtic, 42 pts.; Motherwell, 41 pts.

UNIVERSITIES.—Oxford beat Cambridge 2-1 at Cambridge (Dec. 1944); Drawn, 3-3 at Oxford (Feb. 3, 1945). War Table: Cambridge won 7, Oxford won 2, drawn 3.

CUP FINALS, 1944-45.

F.L. NORTH.—Bolton Wanderers 3 (1, 2) beat Manchester United 2 (0, 2). Bolton and Manchester.

SOUTH.—Chelsea beat Millwall 2-0 (April 6, 1945). At 90,000.

WEST.—Bath 5 (1, 4) beat Bristol City 3 (3, 0). CUP WINNER'S MATCH. Bolton Wanderers beat Chelsea, 2-1. June 22, 1945. 38,840 paid.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR AMATEUR.—Southall 3; Golders Green, 1.

EAST ANGLIAN.—Gray's Athletic 3; Cambridge Town 1.

LONDON SENIOR.—Erith and Belvedere 5; Tooting and Mitcham, 3.

F.A. COUNTY YOUTHS' C.—Staffordshire 3 (1, 2) beat Wiltshire 2 (1, 1).

GLASGOW CHARITY.—Glasgow Rangers 3; Celtic 2 (Hampden Park).

LANCASHIRE.—Blackburn Rovers 6 (2-4); Accrington South 3 (0, 3).

SCOTTISH S.L.—G. R. 2: Motherwell, 1, at Hampden Park.

ROSEBERY CHARITY.—Hibernians, 2 (7 corners); Heart of Midlothian 2 (6 corners).

SCOTTISH SUMMER.—S.F.: Hibernian 2, Celtic, 0; Patrick Thistle 1, Morton 0. Final: Patrick Thistle 2, Hibernians 0, at Hampden Park.

SCOTTISH N.E. (Mitchell): Aberdeen 4 (1, 3); East Fife 4 (2, 2), Aberdeen won by a corner.

IRISH CUP.—Linfield, 4; Glentoran, 2.

IRISH INTER CITY.—Bohemians, 3 (1, 2) Belfast Celtic 2 (2, 0).

(Home and away games were played in many Finals; aggregate goals decided.)

HOCKEY, 1943-45.

Hockey Association, 24 John Street, Peckford Row, London, W.C.1. Pres., H. J. Canning. Hon. Sec., D. O. Light.

International Secretary: M. G. Copleshaw, Hillside Cottage, Longcross, nr. Croydon, Surrey.

RESULTS.

Oct. 23. Imber Court—Civil Defence beat Army, 1-0.

Nov. 6. Cambridge—Hockey Assn. beat Cambridge U., 4-2.

Nov. 13. R.A.F. and R.M. beat R.A.F., 4-2.

Dec. 11. R.A.F. beat Army, 1-0.

Feb. 12. R.A.F. beat R.N. (Portsmouth), 7-2.

Mar. 3. Oxford—Oxford U. beat Cambridge U., 4-0.

Mar. 11. Hockey Assn. beat Army, 2-1.

Mar. 18. Hockey Assn. beat Civil Defence, 8-2.

Apr. 1. R.A.F. beat East, 2-1.

Apr. 15. Hockey Assn. b. Com. Forces, 3-2.

Oct. 14. Met. Police drew with R.A.F., 2-2.

Oct. 28. R.A.F. beat R.N., 3-2.

Nov. 18. Hockey Assn. beat R.A.F., 3-0.

Feb. 22. Cambridge—Oxford Univ. drew with Cambridge Univ., 3-3.

Mar. 3. Hockey Assn. beat Army, 4-0.

Mar. 10. Hockey Assn. beat Oxford Univ., 3-0.

Mar. 17. Hockey Assn. beat Oxford and Camb. Univ., 2-1.

Mar. 24. R.A.F. beat Army, 4-1.

Mar. 24. Met. Police beat L.M.S.R., 4-0.

Mar. 31. Ireland drew with Army and R.A.F. 1-1.

Mar. 31. Kent beat Middlesex, 4-1.

SVS ASIDE—

Apr. 1. Mitcham—Guy's Hospital beat London Hospital, (3 long corner) in final. 15 teams.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

International Union Table, 1938-39.

Country.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points Scored.		Points.
(Position in 1937 8 in pars.)					For.	Agst.	
England (3)	3	2	1	0	12	11	4
Ireland (4)	3	2	1	0	17	6	4
Wales (2)	3	2	1	0	18	6	4
Scotland (1)	3	0	3	0	12	32	0

THE RUGBY UNION: Pres., John Daniell (Somerset); Sec., Eng.—Commander S. F. Cooper, R.N. Officers, Twickenham. Army R.U.: Chairman—

Maj.-Gen. R. F. E. Whittaker.

CALCUTTA CUP. COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP. (Eng. v. Scot.) g. t. g. t. CHAMPIONSHIP.

1935 Scotland... 2-0-1 (d) x Lancashire.

1936 England... 0-3-1 (x) o Hampshire.

1937 England... 0-2-1 (p) o Gloucestershire.

1938 Scotland... 2 (p) 5-3 (p.) x Lancashire.

1939 England 3 (3p.) 0-0-2 Somerset.

SERVICES INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1945.

Nov. 25 (1944). Swansea.—Wales beat England by 28 pts. to 11.

Feb. 24. Leicester.—Scotland beat England by 18 pts. to 11.

Mar. 17. Edinburgh.—England beat Scotland by 16 pts. to 5.

April 7. Gloucester.—Wales beat England by 24 pts to 9.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1939-40.

Warwickshire beat Somerset by 8 pts. to 3 pts.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1945.

Cambridge (3 try) drew with Oxford (1 tr), 3-3 pts. (Feb.) at Oxford.

Cambridge (2 goals, 2 tries) beat Oxford (1 drop goal) by 16-4 pts. (Mar.) at Cambridge.

War Table: Cambridge 9 wins; Oxford 1 win; Draws 2.

OTHER MATCHES, 1945.

Jan. 1. Paris.—France beat Army, 21 pts. to 9.

Feb. 10. Belfast.—Army beat Ireland, 9 pts. to 5.

Feb. 17. Coventry.—Midlands drew with R.A.F., 10 pts. each.

Mar. 3. Swansea.—R.A.F. beat Army, 8 pts. to 6.

Mar. 10. Edinburgh.—Scottish Universities beat English Universities 21 pts. to 6.

Mar. 24.—Richmond. N.Z. Services beat R. Australian A.F. 20 pts. to 13.

Mar. 27. Leicester.—Gt. Britain beat Dominions, 36 pts. to 13.

April 28. Richmond.—British Empire beat France, 27 pts. to 6.

SEVEN-ASIDE FINALS (1945).

Middlesex R.F.U.: Notts R. F. C. beat St. Mary's H. by 6 pts. to 3.

Public Schools: Rugby beat Oundle 13 pts. to 0.

Hospitals.—St. Mary's beat Middlesex by 24 pts. to 10.

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE (Est. 1895), 1945.

Club Championship.—S.F. Bradford Northern beat Wigan, 18-15; Halifax beat Wakefield Trinity, 17-11. Final: Bradford Northern beat Halifax 26 (2, 24)—20 (9, 11).

Challenge Cup.—F.S. Huddersfield beat Halifax 10 (10, 0)—9 (6, 3); Bradford Northern beat Keighley 25 (25, 0)—8 (5, 3). Final: Huddersfield beat Bradford Northern 13 (7, 6)—9 (5, 4).

Yorkshire Cup.—S.F. Hunslet beat Dewsbury 11 (9, 2)—0 (0, 0); Halifax beat Wigan 15 (9, 6)—12 (5, 7). Final: Halifax beat Hunslet 14 (2, 12)—3 (3, 0).

League Table.—Bradford Northern (337-69), 34 pts. 1; Wakefield Trinity (380-203), 34 pts. 2; Wigan (302-138), 35 pts. 3; Barrow (129-167), 31 pts. 4. No. of games played: 20, 23, 24, 23.

11. 1946 P17-off.—S.F.: Bradford Northern beat Wigan, 18-15 Halifax beat Wakefield Trinity, 17-11. *Final*: Bradford Northern beat Halifax, 26 (2, 24) -29 (9, 11). *League Cup*: Australia v. England, Sydney, June 6, 1932: 70,204-£6,508. Wembley Cup Final, May 7, 1938: 53,000-£7,274; May 6, 1939: 55,453-£7,812. *v Australia*—Total Tests (1908-37), R.L. won 24, Australia 12, drawn 3.

CHESS, 1939-45.

World's Championship (Oct.-Dec., 1935, Netherlands).—Dr. Max Euwe beat Dr. Alex. Alekhine, 15½-14½ pts. (Oct.-Dec., 1937, Netherlands).—Alekhine, 17½ pts. beat Euwe, 12½ pts.

World Championship (Women) (Sept., 1939, Buenos Aires), Mrs. R. H. Stevenson (G.B.), 18 pts., 1; Frau Sonia Graff, 16 pts., 2. (R. H. S. killed by bombs, June, 1944.)

British Championships (Brighton, Aug., 1938).—C. H. O'D Alexander, 8 pts., 1; H. Golombek and E. G. Sargeant, 7½ pts. *F.O.E. Brown*, 7 pts.; *R.A.F. Championship* (1944).—F.O.E. Brown, 7 pts.; *R.L.T. F. E. Kito*, 5½ pts. *L.A.C.I. Hoobs*, 4½ pts. *Counties*—Surrey beat Middlesex, 1945. *Pan-U.S.A. Championship*—Reshevsky, 10½; R. Fine, 9 (1945). *Women's*: Mrs. Gisela Dresser (1944).

Netherlands.—Dr. M. Euwe. *N.S.W.*—L. Steiner, 6½; M. E. Goldstein, 5½. *Russia*.—M. Botvinnik (6th year) 16, Boleslavsky 12, Bronstein 10.

Boys' Championship.—A. R. Duff. *Girls' (under 18)* Mary Dennington (1939).

Congress Games (Bournemouth, Aug.).—Dr. M. Euwe, 9 pts., 1; S. Lohr and E. Klein, 8½ pts., 2; S. Landau and I. Koms, 6½ pts., 4 (1939). *Masters' Tournament* (Margate, Easter).—P. Keres, 7½ pts.; J. R. Capablanca and S. Flores, 6½ pts.; S. G. Thomas, 5 pts.; P. S. Milner-Barry, 4½ pts.; M. Najdorf, 4 pts. (1939). *Radio International*.—Russia beat U.S.A., 15½-4½ (Sept. 1945).

WOMEN'S HOCKEY, 1939-45.

All-England Women's Hockey Assn. (Fd. 1895), 50, Palace Road, London, S.W.2. *Pres.*: H. M. Light. *Hon. Sec.*: Miss H. G. Armfield.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1939.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals.
England	3	3	0	0	15	6	
Scotland	3	2	1	0	9	5	
Ireland	3	1	1	1	5	4	
Wales	3	0	0	3	1	15	

1945: Mar. 4, W.A.A.F. beat A.T.S. 2-1; Mar. 24, University of Wales beat Northern Universities, 5-3; April 7, A.T.S. beat W.R.N.S., 5-3.

WEIGHT LIFTING, 1940.

British Amateur Championships (Jan. 20, 1940).—Bert. Bantam, J. E. Martin (W. Ham), 10., 435½ lb.; *Feathers*, S. Kemble (Bradford), 556½ lb.; *Light-weight*, N. Holroyd (Eiland), 10., 622½ lb.; *Middle-weight*, J. Rowlston (Sutton-in-Ashfield), and Goodman (St. Pancras), 11., 663½ lb.; *Light Heavy-weight*, F. Truelove (Edmonton), 766½ lb.; *Heavy-weight* (void), D. Marsden (Eiland), 760½ lb. (in 1939). *Weight*=aggregate of three lifts.

New Records.—F. Truelove (Edmonton), 237½ lb., two hands snatch; 328½ lb., two hands continental jerk.

International (1939). *Bantam*, J. Creus (G.B.), 513 lb.; *Feathers*, N. Holroyd (G.B.), 650 lb.; *Light-weight*, Bugnicourt (Fr.), 699½ lb.; *Middle-weight*, Lepreux (Fr.), 732½ lb.; *Light Heavy-weight*, L. Hostin (Fr.), 851½ lb.

GOLF, 1939-45.

Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews: Capt. (1939-40), R. H. Wethered. *English Golf Union*: Eccleston Sq., Victoria; *Chairman*, Miss D. I. Clark (Formby).

WALKER CUP (Amateur), 1938.

England beat U.S.A. by 7 matches to 4 (one match drawn). *St. Andrews*.

Foursome.—G. B. Peters and H. Thomson (G.B.) beat J. Goodman and H. M. Ward (U.S.A.) 4 and 2; C. Yates and R. Billows (U.S.A.) beat A. T. Kyle and C. Stowe (G.B.) 3 and 2; L. G. Crawley and J. I. F. Pennink (G.B.) beat R. G. Smith and I. Haas (U.S.A.) 2 and 1; W. Fischer and C. Kocsis (U.S.A.) halved with H. G. Bentley and J. Bruen (G.B.).

Singles.—C. Yates (U.S.A.) beat J. Bruen (G.B.) 2 and 1; J. W. Fischer (U.S.A.) beat L. G. Crawley (G.B.) 3 and 2; M. H. Ward (U.S.A.) beat J. I. F. Pennink (G.B.) 12 and 11; H. Thomson (G.B.) beat J. Goodman (U.S.A.) 5 and 4; C. Stowe (G.B.) beat C. Kocsis (U.S.A.) 2 and 1; C. Ewing (G.B.) beat R. Billows (U.S.A.) 1 hole; G. B. Peters (G.B.) beat R. G. Smith (U.S.A.) 9 and 8; A. T. Kyle (G.B.) beat F. Haas (U.S.A.) 5 and 4.

Ryder Cup, 1937-9.

U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 7 matches to 3 (2 halved) at Southport, 1937. That arranged for Nov. 1939, at Florida, U.S.A., was cancelled.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN (Instituted 1873)	AMATEUR (1883)
1929 W. Hagen (U.S.A.)	1929 C. J. H. Tolley
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.)	1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.)
1931 D. A. Armour (U.S.A.)	1931 J. B. M. M. M. M. M.
1932 J. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1932 J. de Forest
1933 D. Shute (U.S.A.)	1933 H. M. Michael Scott
1934 T. H. Cotton (G.B.)	1934 W. L. Little (U.S.A.)
1935 A. Perry (G.B.)	1935 W. L. Little (U.S.A.)
1936 H. Padgham (G.B.)	1936 H. Thomson
1937 T. H. Cotton (G.B.)	1937 R. Sweeney (G.B.)
1938 R. A. Whitcombe (G.B.)	1938 C. R. Yates (U.S.A.)
1939 R. Burton (G.B.)	1939 Alex. Kyle (Scott)

LADIES.

(1893)	PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT (News of the World)
1929 Miss J. Wethered	1929 A. Mitchell
1930 Miss D. Fishwick	1930 C. A. Whitcombe
1931 Miss Lind Wilson	1931 A. H. Padgham
1932 Miss Lind Wilson	1932 H. Cotton
1933 Miss Lind Wilson	1933 P. Alliss
1934 Miss A. Holm (G.B.)	1934 J. Dussan
1935 Miss P. Barton (G.B.)	1935 A. H. Padgham
1936 Miss J. Anderson (G.B.)	1936 J. J. Rees
1937 Miss A. M. Holm (G.B.)	1937 P. Alliss
1938 Miss P. Barton (G.B.)	1938 J. J. Rees
1939 Miss W. Morgan (unoff.)	1939 T. H. Cotton
1940 Mrs. A. C. Critchley (unoff.)	1940 R. W. Horne
1941 Miss M. Ruttle (unoff.)	

CHIEF OTHER GOLF EVENTS, 1938-45.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR TOURNAMENT (Portcawl), 1938.

Scotland beat Wales, 8-6; beat Ireland, 9-5; England beat Ireland, 10-5; beat Wales, 10-4; beat Scotland, 8-6; Ireland beat Wales, 8-5. *Ladies* (1939).—Portrush (Ire.) Scotland won 3 (20-7); Ireland, 2 (17-10); England, 1 (13-14); Wales, 4 (2-23).

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 1944. Cambridge won by 8 matches to 1. *Singles* (5 to 1). *Foursome* (3 to 0). First full "Blues" since 1939.

CHAMPIONSHIPS, ETC.

World.—T. H. Cotton. *World*.—(U.S.A., Unofficial) Craig Wood.† *Star*.—£1,500.—John Shoemist. *News Chronicle*.—£1,500.—T. H. Cotton. *Daily Sketch*.—R. Whitcombe, W. Anderson. *Daily Mail*.—C. H. Ward. *English Close Amateur*.—Arnold Bentley. *English Ladies*.—Miss Elsie Corlett (1938). *English County*.—Worcestershire, 503 pts. *English Women's County*.—Lancashire 1; Surrey, 2 (1938). *British Boys*.—S. B. Williamson. *British Girls*.—Miss S. Stroyan (1938). *Harry Vardon Trophy*.—R. A. Whitcombe. *Irish Open*.—A. Lee. *Irish Open Amateur*.—J. Bruen, Jun. (1938).

Irish Native Amateur.—J. Burke.*
Irish Professional.—P. J. Mahony.
Irish Women.—Miss C. McLaughlin.
Scottish Amateur.—H. McNeill.
Scottish University.—St. Andrews.
Swedish Individual.—A. S. Mälar, Glacou L.
Welsh Amateur.—A. A. Duncan 1934.
Welsh Women.—Mrs. B. Burr. 1.
 R.N. & R.M.—Lt. E. Tomkinson.
 Army.—Lt. T. F. B. Law R.A.S.C.).
 Army Regimental.—Scaforth Highlanders.
 R.A.F.—P. O. G. Grant-Govan.
Australian Amateur and Open.—J. Ferris.*
Australian Professional.—E. Naismith.
Queensland Open.—N. von Nida (N.S.W.).*
Canada P.G.A.—S. Leonard.*
Canadian Amateur.—K. Black.
Canadian Women.—Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen.
Indian Amateur.—T. S. Probst.
New Zealand Open.—A. D. Locke (S. Af.).
South African Amateur.—D. Hart.
South African Open.—A. D. Locke.
American Open.—Byron Nelson.
American P.G.A.—Byron Nelson.
American Amateur.—M. Ward, R. Chapman.*
American Iron Lung.—Byron Nelson (263 for 72 holes).
American Women.—Miss Betty Hicks (1 and 1944).
American Women (Western).—Miss "Babe" Didrickson (1944).
Belgian Open.—F. van Donck.
Belgian Amateur.—J. M. Bailieu (Aust.).
Belgian Ladies.—Miss K. Garbham (G.B.).
Chinese Amateur.—A. R. Backett.*
French Amateur.—R. D. Chapman (U.S.A.).
French Open.—M. Dallemagne.
French Open Ladies.—Mme. R. Lacoste.
Dutch Open.—A. D. Locke.
Dutch Ladies.—Miss S. Stroyan (G.B.).
Low Scoring Marathon.—Jack Woodman at Walsall, 8 rds. in 601 strokes (1944).
 * 1940. † 1941. ‡ 1942.

SWIMMING.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Pending appointment of successor to Dr. Leo Donath, dead, Mr. H. E. Fern, J.P., Hon. Sec. of A.S.A. is acting for the A.S. International Assn.

M.F.N.—FREE STYLE.	M. S. DATE.
100 yards—Alan Ford, U.S.A.	0 49.4..1945
100 yards—J. Weissmüller, U.S.A.	0 49.8..1927
100 metres—P. Fick, U.S.A.	0 56.4..1936
150 yards—W. Laufer, U.S.A.	1 25 ..1929
200 metres—J. Medica, U.S.A.	2 7.2..1935
220 yards—J. Medica, U.S.A.	2 7.9..1935
300 yards—J. Medica, U.S.A.	3 4.4..1935
300 metres—J. Medica, U.S.A.	3 21.6..1935
400 metres—J. Medica, U.S.A.	4 38.7..1935
440 yards—W. Smith, Honolulu	4 38.5..1941
500 yards—R. Flannagan, U.S.A.	5 24.9..1938
500 metres—R. Flannagan, U.S.A.	5 56.2..1938
800 metres—R. Makino, Japan	9 55.9..1935
880 yards—W. Smith, Honolulu	9 54.6..1942
1,000 yards—J. Medica, U.S.A.	11 37.4..1935
1,000 metres—T. Amano, Japan	12 31.8..1938
1,500 yards—T. Amano, Japan	18 58.8..1938
1,500 metres—J. Medica, U.S.A.	18 59.3..1935
1 mile—R. Flannagan, U.S.A.	20 4.2..1937
400 yards relay—Yale Univ., U.S.A.	3 27.7..1941
800 metres relay—Yale Univ., U.S.A.	8 24.3..1936

MEN—BACK STROKE.

100 metres—A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	1 4.8..1936
150 yards—A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	1 32.7..1936
200 metres—A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	2 24 ..1930
220 yards—C. A. Wyatt, U.S.A.	2 45.8..1926
400 metres—A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	5 13.4..1936

MEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 metres—J. Balke, Germany	1 9.4..1938
200 yards—K. Kasley, U.S.A.	2 22.5..1936
200 metres—K. Kasley, U.S.A.	2 37.2..1936
400 metres—A. Helma, Germany	5 43.8..1938
500 metres—J. Balke, Germany	7 23.3..1938

WOMEN—FREE STYLE.	M. S. DATE.
100 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Hol.	0 59.8..1934
100 metres—Miss W. den Ouden, Hol.	1 44.6..1936
220 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Hol.	2 27.6..1934
200 metres—Miss R. van Veen, Hol.	2 24.6..1938
300 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	3 25.3..1938
300 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	3 46.9..1938
400 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	5 6.7..1938
410 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	5 12.8..1938
500 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	5 57.9..1938
550 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	6 14.8..1936
500 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	6 45.7..1936
880 yards—Mrs. K. R. Thompson, U.S.A.	11 33.2..1938
800 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	11 17.7..1936
1,000 yards—Miss T. Peteren, Den.	15.9..1938
1,000 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	15.3..1936
1,500 metres—Fro. G. Frødrichsen, Denmark	22 36.7..1936
1 mile—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	24 44.6..1931
1 mile—Miss Phyllis Dewar, Canada	32.4..1935

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 metres—Frau H. Hoelzler, Ger.	1 20.2..1936
200 yards—Miss J. Waalberg, Hol.	2 41.4..1937
200 metres—Miss J. Waalberg, Hol.	2 56.9..1937
400 metres—Miss H. Mayehata, Japan	6 24.4..1933
500 metres—Miss J. Waalberg, Hol.	7 49.9..1940

WOMEN—BACK STROKE.

100 yards—Miss J. van Eggelen, Hol.	1 7 ..1939
100 metres—Miss Cor. Kint, Holland	1 13.5..1938
150 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.	1 49.8..1937
200 metres—Miss Cor. Kint, Hol.	2 38.2..1939
400 metres—Miss J. van Eggelen, Holland	5 41.4..1938

ENGLISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Swimming Association is H. E. Fern, J.P., Springhaven, Barnet, Herts. Pres.: H. P. Leverton.

MEN.	M. S.
100 yards—M. H. Taylor	0 53
150 yards—N. Wainwright	1 27
220 yards—N. Wainwright	2 14.4
300 yards—N. Wainwright	3 19.4
400 yards—N. Wainwright	4 32.8
440 yards—N. Wainwright	4 52.6
500 yards—J. I. Hale	5 44.8
880 yards—N. Wainwright	10 26.4
1,000 yards—N. Wainwright	11 54.6
1 mile—N. Wainwright	21 38.8
150 yards, Breast Stroke—J. H. Tirrell	1 41.2
100 yards, Breast Stroke—J. G. Davies	1 10.8
200 yards, Breast Stroke—J. G. Davies	2 31.2
Plunging—F. W. Farrington, 86 ft. 8 in.	

WOMEN.

100 yards—Miss Nancy Riach, Scotland	1 1.6
100 yards (under 16 years)—Miss Vera P. Ellery	1 4.8
150 yards—Miss Nancy Riach	1 39.0
220 yards—Miss Nancy Riach	2 34.2
300 yards—Miss Nancy Riach	3 42
440 yards—Miss R. Hveger	5 23
500 yards—Miss Nancy Riach	6 38
880 yards—Miss Nancy Riach	12 20
1,000 yards—Miss E. Mayne	14.7
1 mile—Miss E. Mayne	25.40
100 yards (jun.), Back Stroke—Miss L. Frampton	1 12.8
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss R. Hveger	1 49.8
150 yards, Back Stroke (Native)—Miss O. V. Bassett-Lowke	1 50.8
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss D. Storey	2 43.4
Plunging—Miss Edna Todd, 71 ft. 3½ in.	

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1939.		M. S.
100 yards—Vl. H. Taylor	0	54.2
150 yards Back—L. H. Tirrell	1	42
200 yards Breast—J. G. Davies	2	37.8
220 yards—N. Wainwright	3	14.4
440 yards—N. Wainwright	4	52.6
Half-mile—N. Wainwright	10	51.4
Mile—N. Wainwright	21	38.8
County Championship—Middlesex, 1; Yorkshire, 2.		
Diving (High)—G. D. Tomalin		
Diving (Springboard)—F. G. Hodges		
Diving (One Metre, Springboard)—R. Fitzjohn		
Diving (Plain)—G. Redfern		
Plunging—F. W. Parrington, 76 ft. 2½ in.		
Club Teams (Men's)—Middlesex County.		
Club Teams (Ladies)—Armley Ladies A.S.C.		

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1939.		M. S.
100 yards—Miss J. Harrowby	1	2.8
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss O. V. Bassett		
Lowke	1	54.4
200 yards Breast—Miss D. Storey	2	43.4
220 yards—Miss H. M. Yate	2	41.6
440 yards—Miss D. Hutton	5	49.8
Medley Team—Armley, Leeds	4	54.1
Diving, High—Miss B. J. Slade		
Diving, Springboard—Miss B. J. Slade		

ENGLISH LONG DISTANCE.		M. S.
Kew to Putney, 5 miles 60 yds.—Men: J. I. Hale (T.C.O.B., Hull), 1 h. 3m. 59.4s. Women: Miss Ruth Langer (Macabbi S.C.), 1 h. 41m. 4s. Solent (Ryde to Southsea)—C. T. Deane, (Penguin 1 h. 48m. 57s.		

SERPENTINE, 1944-5.		M. S.
Christmas Morning.		
100 yards—F. Smith (allow. 22 sec.), 1; G. Shepherd (17 sec.), 2.		
1,000 yds. (bridge to bridge).—E. A. Meech (1945).		
MISCELLANEOUS, 1945.		M. S.
1,500 metres (free), Rome, July, 1945, Corporal Morse (8th Army).....	25	2
London U. b. Oxford U., 40-20 pts.		
County Championship: Middlesex, 44, 1; Essex, 49, 2; Surrey, 62, 3; Kent, 65, 4.		

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS, 1939.		M. S.
MEN.		
100 metres Free—F. Dove	W.	1
100 metres Back—L. P. James	W.	15.6
200 metres Breast—J. G. Davies	W.	2 51.4
400 metres Free—P. Peterson (Den.)	W.	5 14.4
1,500 metres Free—J. Wulfe (Den.)	W.	21 5.4
4 x 100 metres Relay—England	W.	4 13.4
Diving (High)—T. Christiansen (Den.)		
Diving (Springboard)—C. Johnson	W.	111.38 pts.

WOMEN.		M. S.
100 metres Back—R. Hveger (Den.)	W.	1 17.4
100 metres Free—R. Hveger (Den.)	W.	1 6.8
200 metres Breast—D. Storey	W.	3 3.4
400 metres Free—R. Hveger (Den.)	W.	5 12.6
400 metres Free—D. Hutton	B.	5
3 x 100 metres Relay—England	B.	3 51.8
Diving (Springboard)—B. Slade (Eng.)	W.	116 pts.
NOTE—B.=v. Germany in Berlin; W.=v. Denmark at Wembley. Both August.		

LONDON SERVICES, 1943.		M. S.
100 yards Back—Lt. T. Drysdale (U.S.A.)	1	3.8
100 yards Back—Lt. T. Drysdale (U.S.A.)	1	3
100 yards Breast—J. Davies (Home Gd.)	1	9
100 yards Free—Furcht (Czech Army)	0	58.2
100 yards Free (Women)—Miss Vera Valery (Wilkesden)	1	5.8
Medley—U.S. Army	0	54.1
Relay—U.S. Army	1	4
Teams: U.S. Army, 28 pts.; Czech Army and Home Guard, 22 pts.; Yugoslavia, 17 pts.		
1944 (Aug. 28).—100 yards Free—Sergt. A. Beard (Australian Ch.) beat Capt. M. H. Taylor (Brit. Ch.) 12 sec. in 57.6 secs.		

WATER POLO, 1939.	
Club Championship (S. C.) Final—Plaistow United. (Nat.) (1938)—P.U. beat Otters, 5-1.	
County Championship (1938)—Essex b. Gloucester 9-1.	
England beat Denmark 5-2; English Universities beat Scottish 5-0. T.A. beat Army 5-3.	

UNDER WATER RECORD.
The record for staying under water is claimed by M. Fouliques, of Paris, who, on Nov. 3, 1912, at Paris, remained under water 6 mins. 29½ secs.

CHANNEL SWIMMING.	
1939.—Sally Bauer, of Sweden, swam from Cap Grisnez (5.50 a.m.) to the Warren, Folkestone (9.13 p.m.) in 15h. 23m. on Aug. 27.	
1938.—F. Wheatcroft, of London, swam from Grisnez (9.10 a.m.) to Abbots' Cliff, Folkestone (10.45 p.m.) in 12h. 35m. on Aug. 28.	
Frau Wendell, of Germany, swam from Grisnez to West of Dover on Aug. 25. Time presumed to be about 15h. 30m.	
1937.—Tom Blower, of Nottingham, swam from Cap Grisnez (5.5 a.m.) to west of Shakespeare Cliff, Dover (6.34 p.m.) in 13h. 29m. on Aug. 4.	

In order of time occupied:—		H. M.
(a) Georges Michel, France, Sept. 10, 1926	11	5
(a) Hans Vierkotter, Cologne, Aug. 30, 1926	12	40
(a) Tom Blower, England, Aug. 4, 1937	13	29
(a) Fernley Wheatcroft, England, Aug. 28, 1938	13	35
(a) Norman L. Derham, England, Sept. 17, 1926	13	55
(a) E. H. Temme, England, Aug. 5, 1927	14	29
(a) Gertrude Ederle, U.S.A., Aug. 6, 1926	14	34
(a) Emma Faber, Austria, Aug. 19, 1934	14	49
(a) Haydn Taylor, England, Aug. 22, 1935	14	48
(a) Hilda Sharp, England, Aug. 24, 1928	14	58
(a) Ivy Gill, England, Oct. 13, 1927	15	9
(a) Mercedes Gleitz, England, Oct. 7, 1927	15	15
(a) Sally Bauer, Sweden, Aug. 27, 1939	15	23
(a) Mrs. Corson, U.S.A., Aug. 28, 1926	15	28
(a) Frau Wendell, Germany, Aug. 25, 1938	15	30
(a) Sunny Lowry, England, Aug. 28-29, 1933	15	45

(h) E. H. Temme, England, Aug. 19, 1934	15	54
(h) Peggy Duncan, S. Africa, Sept. 10, 1930	16	15
(e) S. Hraboschi, Argentine, Aug. 12, 1923	16	33
(a) C. Tooth, Boston U.S.A., Sept. 9, 1923	16	54
(a) Ivy Hawke, England, Aug. 19, 1928	19	16
(f) Capt. Webb, England, Aug. 25, 1875	21	45
(f) T. W. Burgess, England, Sept. 6, 1911	21	45
(g) J. Helmy, Egypt, Sept. 1, 1928	23	49
(f) H. Sullivan, England, Aug. 6, 1923	27	25
(a) Grisnez to Dover; (b) Grisnez to Deal; (d) Grisnez to S. Foreland; (e) Calais to Dover; (f) Dover to Calais; (g) Grisnez to Folkestone; (h) South Foreland to Blancnez. E. H. Temme is only swimmer to complete journey each way, 1927 and 1934.		

Cross-Channel Rowing.—Rev. Sidney Swann, 3 hrs. 50 mins.

GYMNASTICS, 1939.	
Amateur Gymnastic Association (Est. 1888). H. D. Mackenzie (Hon. Sec.), 38 St. James Ave., Beckenham.	
Scotland: W. C. Young (Hon. Sec.), 16 East Norton Place, Edinburgh. 7. Wales: A. T. Looker (Hon. Sec.), 22 Lon. Pen-y-Coed, Sketty, Swansea, Glam. Ulster: W. L. Fry (Hon. Sec.), 3, 1st West Park, Belfast.	
Men's Championship.—A. I. Whitford, Swansea Y.M.C.A.	
Men's Team Championship.—Northampton Poly., London.	
Women's Championship.—Mrs. O. M. Bell, Saltaire.	
Women's Team Championship.—Salts (Saltaire) G.C., Bradford.	
P. T. Championships.—Men's: Isle of Wight Sch., P.T.; Women's: Romford Road Congregational G.C., London.	

BOXING, 1944.

A.B.A.

Amateur Boxing Association, 222, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.—Dr. J. M. Wyatt, Pres., Frank Attwood, C. F. Gosling, Hon. Secs., A.B.A. (July, 1945). Albert Hall, London.

Fly 11 lb.—J. Grice (Anderson A.A.C.). *Bantam*—P. Brander (Slough). *Feather*—J. Carter (R.A.F.). *Light*—J. Williamson (A.T.C.). *W.C.* 11 lb.—R. Turpin (Leamington). *Middle*—Sergt. Instr. R. J. Parker (Shrewsbury). *Light-Heavy*—A. Watson (Luth). *Heavy*—Sergt. Instr. D. G. Scott (A.P.T.C.).

Imperial Services Boxing, 1939.

R.A.F., 34 pts., and T.A., 34 pts., tie, 2; Army 32 pts., 3; R.N. and R.M., 25 pts., 4.

OFFICERS.

Feathers—Fl.—Lieut. Thomas (R.A.F.). *Light*—Sub-Lieut. A. S. Walker (R.N.). *Welter*—Sec.—Lieut. B. Murdoch (Army). *Middle*—and-Lieut. F. H. Murdoch, Army (4th R. Tanks). *Light-Heavy*—P. O. McKidd (R.A.F.). *Heavy*—Lt. A. R. V. Luke (T.A.).

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MANCHESTER, March, 1945.

(Amateur given first.)

Fly—Sgt. A. E. Preston; no entry. *Bantam*—Lt. C. H. Traynor; no entry. *Feather*—Sgt. Instr. W. H. Butler; G. Albrow. *Light Weight*—Cpl. Masters; Sgt. Instr. T. Smith. *Welter*—Sgt. Instr. J. Ryan, W.O.; Sgt. R. Jones. *Middle*—Gnr. F. Smith; J. Cpl. H. Jones. *Light-Heavy*—Lt. Sgt. Dolan; Sgt. Instr. G. Moody. *Heavy*—Sgt. Instr. D. G. Scott; Cpl. R. Scally.

Oxford and Cambridge, 1945.

A draw, 24 pts. each.

A.B.A. Imperial Services, Feb., 1945.

Fly 11 lb.—J. Preston. *Bantam*—R. Bissell. *Feather* 11 lb.—D. C. Pigott. *Light* 11 lb.—W. Thompson. *Light Heavy* 11 lb.—G. H. Page. *Light* 11 lb.—S. Hibbert. *Welter* 11 lb.—J. Ryan. *Middle* 11 lb.—A. Finch.

British Professional Champions, 1944-45.

British Boxing Board of Control, 61, Dean St., Soho, W.1. Pres.: Col. R. E. Middleton.

Fly 11 lb.—J. Paterson. *Bantam* 11 lb.—J. King. *Feather* 11 lb.—Nel Tarleton. *Light* 11 lb.—Ronnie James. *Welter* 11 lb.—Ern. Roderick. *Middle* 11 lb.—Ernie Roderick. *Light-Heavy* 11 lb.—Fred Mills. *Cruiser*—Fred Mills. *Heavy* 11 lb.—Len Harvey (Retired Nov. 1942). Bruce Woodcock.

World's Professional Champions, 1944-45.

Fly 11 lb. (8 st.)—J. Paterson (British). *Bantam* 11 lb. (8 st. 6 lb.)—Manuel Ortiz (Mex.). *Feather* 11 lb. (9 st.)—Sal. Bartolo (U.S.A.); W. Pep (U.S.A.). *Light* 11 lb. (9 st. 7 lb.)—Low Jenkins (U.S.A.); Bob Montgomery (U.S.A.); Beau Jack (Signey Walker) (U.S.A.). *Welter* 11 lb. (10 st. 7 lb.)—F. Cochrane (U.S.A.). *Middle* 11 lb. (11 st. 6 lb.)—K. Overlin (U.S.A.); Tony Zale (U.S.A.). *Cruiser* 11 lb.—Fred Mills (G.B.); Lloyd Marshall (U.S.A.). *Light-Heavy* 11 lb. (12 st. 7 lb.)—Fred Mills (G.B.); A. Christorides (Gr., U.S.A.). *Heavy* 11 lb. (any weight)—Joe Louis (U.S.A.).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS.

Fly 11 lb.—J. Paterson. *Bantam* 11 lb.—J. Paterson. *Feather* 11 lb.—Nel Tarleton. *Light* 11 lb.—L. Stevens (S.A.). *Cruiser* 11 lb.—Fred Mills. *Light-Heavy* 11 lb.—Fred Mills. *Heavy* 11 lb.—Bruce Woodcock.

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EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS.

Fly 11 lb.—B. Lynch. *Bantam*—Al. Brown. *Welter*—Felix Wonters. *Middle*—Ed. Tenet. *Light* 11 lb.—Adolf Heuser. *Heavy*—Max Schmeling (Pre-war title holders).

FENCING, 1939-45

A.F.A., 7, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Hon. Sec., Lt.-Col. C.-L. de Beaumont. *Championships*: *Foil*—H. Cooke. *Epee*—T. E. Beddard. *Sabre*—Dr. R. F. Trudgill. *Junior*: Cancelled owing to war. *Light*—K. C. Winton, S.W.1. A. G. Lehmann.

Minor-Hallitt Cup Competition (International Epee Individual): Cancelled owing to war. 1938: C.-L. de Beaumont.

England-Scotland-Ire Match, Dublin: England beat Scotland 24-12 pts. England beat Ire. Scotland beat Ire 23-12 pts.

I.-L. Cup: Cambridge 28 wins, Oxford 20 wins. *Foil*—Cambridge 12-4; *Epee*—Oxford 9-7; *Sabre*—Cambridge 9-7. (Feb., 1940).

United Hospitals Championships: London Hospital 15 points. St. Thomas's Hospital 12 points.

Public Schools Championships: *Senior Foils*—D. Hawkins (Mer. Tay.). *Jun. Foils*—A. MacEwan (Well.). *Epee*—L. W. Prescott (Eton). *Sabre*—A. H. King (Dul.). Cheltenham, 21 pts. 1st; Dulwich and Eton, 10 pts. dead-heat, 2nd; Merchant Taylors, 7 pts.; 203 competitors from 22 schools took part.

Ladies' Foil Championship—Miss E. Carnegie. *Ambitot. Junior Foil Championship*—Miss M. Anderson. *Universities' Foil*—Miss M. Evans (London Univ.). *Ladies' Professional Championship*—Mme. J. de Tuscan.

SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIPS (Royal Tournament, Olympia).

Foil: *Inter-Services, Champion*. C.S.M.I. Moore (Army). Winners, R.N., P.O. J. W. Toft, R.M. Sgt. J. F. Field. Army, C.S.M.I. Moore. R.A.F., P.O. F. W. Waddington.

Epee: *Inter-Services, Champion*. Cpl. J. Fitzmaurice (R.A.F.). Winners, R.N., P.O. J. W. Toft. R.M., Sgt. J. F. Field. Army, C.S.M.I. Moore. R.A.F., Cpl. J. Fitzmaurice.

Sabre: *Inter-Services, Champion*. Cpl. J. Fitzmaurice. Winners, R.N., Com. R. C. Harry. R.M., Sgt. J. F. Field. Army, C.S.M.I. G. Moore. R.A.F., Cpl. J. Fitzmaurice.

Bayonet: R.N. C.P.O. Knowles. *Champion Man-at-Arms* (mounted): Sgt. T. G. Shimmell, 1st R.D.G.

RACQUETS, 1939-45.

World Championship (1939).—D. S. Mifford (G.B.) beat N. Setzler (U.S.A.) 7-4.

Singles.—P. Kershaw beat R. A. A. Holt. *Doubles*.—C. S. Crawley and J. H. Pawle beat Lord Aberdeen and M. G. L. Bruce.

Singles.—Lt. P. M. Nelson (R. Berks. Regt.). *Army*.—Lt. J. B. De Free (Scaforth H.).

R.N. and R.M.—Lt. A. P. Fellow. R.N. *Oxford and Cambridge*.—Singles and Doubles, Cambridge (D. D. Manners and R. A. A. Holt).

Public Schools.—Winchester (H. E. Webb and G. H. J. Myrtle) beat Eton (J. A. R. Clench and W. H. R. Brooks) 4-2 (1945).

Professional Handicap.—H. Whetton.

TENNIS, 1939-45.

World Champion.—Pierre Etchebaster. *Amateur Championship*.—Wing-Com. W. D. Macpherson.

Bailey Cup.—Lord Aberdeen and R. C. Riseley. *Open Championship*.—James Dear.

University Matches.—Singles, Cambridge; Doubles, Cambridge. Cambridge won second strings.

M.C.C. Prizes—(Gold) W. D. Macpherson; (Silver) W. D. Macpherson; Maj. R. Aird.

Balhurst Cup.—Great Britain (Lord Aberdare and R. C. Riseley) beat France.
Henry Lea Cup.—Old Harrovians beat Old Etonians, 2-1.
Lords.—Lt.-Com. J. H. Van Alen (U.S. Cham.) beat Wing-Com. W. D. Macpherson, 2-1; Maj. R. Aird beat Lt.-Com. R. Grant (U.S. Doubles Cham.) 2-1 (April 22, 1944).
Professional Championship.—James Dear.

ANGLING.

All-England Championship of the Nat. Fed. of Anglers, Sept. 1934. Harold Smith (Sheffield). Winning team—Sheffield Amal. Assn. Witham, Sept. 1935. Team—Lincoln Angling Assn. Sept. 1936. A. E. Bryant (Bucks). Team—Lincoln A.A. Sept. 1937. H. Jones (Manchester). Team—Groves and Wintall Assn., Salford. Sept. 1938. E. Bright (Bristol). Team—Hull and District Assn. Sept., 1939. Abandoned.

BASEBALL, 1939-45.

U.S.A. Championships.—National League, Cincinnati Reds (1940); N.Y. Yankees (1936-9, 41, 3); St. Louis Cardinals (1942, 4); Chicago Cubs (1945).
American League.—Detroit Tigers (1940, 5); Brooklyn Dodgers (1941); N.Y. Yankees (1942, 3); St. Louis Browns (1944).
World Series.—N.Y. Yankees (1936, 7, 8, 9, 41, 3); Cincinnati Reds (1940); St. Louis Cardinals (1942, 4); Detroit Tigers (1945).
Invaders N.L. beat A.L. 7-2 (1944).
Wembley.—Aug., 1942. Canadian Army 6 U.S.A. Army 5-3. Aug., 1943. U.S. Air Force beat U.S. Ground Forces 7-0; U.S.A. Army beat Canada 6-3.

FIVES, 1938-45.

ETON.

Kinnaird Cup (Amateur Champ.)—A. H. Fabian and J. K. G. Webb beat G. R. McConnell and W. M. Welch, 3-1.
Public Schools.—Shrewsbury (R. D. R. Walker and L. M. Minford) beat Eton (J. A. Ponsonby and B. D. Barton).
Club Championship.—Old Carthusians beat Old Westminsters, 2-1.
Varsityes.—Cambridge beat Oxford, 3-0 at Cambridge, Mar., 1945.

RUGBY (1938).

Championship.—J. Armitage beat R. E. Fisher 2-1.
Doubles.—V. E. and H. A. Oundjian beat E. L. Bailey and C. L. E. Mitchell.
Public Schools.—Singles, Oundle (E. Conradi); Doubles, Oundle (Conradi and Hague).

Record Football Attendance.

The record attendance for a football match is 149,547, at the Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on April 17, 1937. The largest "gate" receipts were £29,116 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April, 1939, between Portsmouth and Wolverhampton Wanderers. Total (£27,776) would have been greater in 1923, if all spectators who rushed the gates had paid. War-time records: April 22, 1944, 133,000 at Hampden Park, Glasgow, England beating Scotland, 3-2. Oct. 24, 1944, 90,000 Wembley, Eng. v. Scot. £23,000 for war charities. 1937 F.A. Cup Final—93,495. £24,831; 1938, 93,357, £25,723; 1939, 99,370, £29,116; 1945, Southern Cup, 90,000.

Theatre Records.

Theatre Records.—The longest run at a London theatre is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1926, reached its 2,476th performance on Oct. 17, 1929, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in £700,000) on July 22, 1921. The "record run" at a London

theatre, in pre-1924 days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (2,466 consecutive performances). Other long runs are *Beggars' Opera*, Revival (1,463), *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046), *Me and My Girl* (Inc. *Lambeth Walk*) at Victoria Palace to Sept. 7, 1940 (1,648). Ivor Novello's *Dancing Years* started at Drury Lane 1939, toured and continued 1941-44 at Adelphi, with 5th birthday (1790th perf.), Mar. 23, 1944, touring again after flying bombs. Noel Coward's *Blythe Spirit* was in its 5th year at Duxchess, Nov. 5, 1945, and approaching 2,000th performance.

AMATEUR PUNTING, 1939.

Singles.—M. Priestley (finished alone).
Doubles.—G. H. G. and L. R. Booker (1937).
Mixed Doubles.—Miss A. Brown and A. V. Murray ('38).
Women.—Miss A. Brown, 1; Miss R. Chart, 2.
Canadian Canoe (Ager Cup).—Mrs. H. M. Powell and R. C. Bending.
PROFESSIONAL PUNTING, 1936.—L. H. Hearn (Oxford).

COMPARATIVE SPEEDS

This table gives a rough impression of various speeds over a mile. Most are averaged on the basis of more than a mile and so would be slower than the best period of the lengthy test.

One Mile in Min. Sec.	
AIR—Sq.-Ld. J. W. Gillan, 6 8 miles per min.	0 8 7
Flight test, Feb. 1939	0 7 1
Lt.-Col. C. S. Hough (U.S.A.) (vertical dive)	0 4 6
ATHLETICS—Running (men), Gunder Haegg (Sweden)	4 1 4
Walking (men), A. Stubbs	6 18 2
Relay Running (four men), U.S.A. Team	
Running (women), E. Forster	3 09 4
Walking (women), J. Probeck	5 25 3
CYCLING—A. Marquet (motor paced)	7 4 2
E. W. Mills (unpaced)	2 1 2
Tandem (F. W. Tickler and R. Meller)	2 52 6
MOTORING—(Donington Track), H. Lang	0 41 9
(Utah Salt Flats), John Cobb, Aug. 1939	0 9 7 1
Cycling (330 c.c. machine), N. Pagani	0 32
ROWING—Oxford v. Cambridge Boat Race, 1st mile, 1939	3 54
Wingfield Sculls, P. H. Jackson, 1st mile, 1938	4 52
SPEEDBOAT—Sir M. Campbell, Aug. 1939	0 25 20
SWIMMING—R. Flannagan (U.S.A.)	20 4 2
Miss P. Dewar (Canada)	23 32 4
TRAIN—L.N.E.R. steam train, July 3, 1938, over 305 yards	0 28 8
TURF—Brighton Course (Fastest in G.B.)	1 32 8
Epsom Derby	1 42 3
Over hurdles (8 obstacles in 2 miles), Hurst Park	1 52 8
Grand National (30 obstacles in 4 m. 856 yds.)	2 7

MISCELLANEOUS, 1945.

A.A.A. decided the receipt of War Savings Certificates as prizes would be irregular (Dec. 12, 1941).

Marathons.—Poly. (26m. 385yds.), June 16; T. Richards (Mitcham A.C.), 2hr. 48-45s., 1 S. Jones, Poly. A.C., 2. T. Richards won 5th consecutive year. 20 m. open at Mitcham, 1 hr. 58 m. 29 sec.

E. A. Staker held H. H. 7 m. Walking Championship for 12 years until 1945.

Boxing.—L. Flynn beat T. Davies (Welsh M.-W. Ch.), Jan. 1; J. Williams beat B. Price (Welsh W.-W. Ch.), Jan. 15; V. Hawkins beat L. Flynn, Jan. 22; J. Paterson beat J. Grimes, Jan. 29; E. Roderick beat G. Odwell, Feb. 8; J. Flynn beat G.

Williams, Feb. 12; V. Hawkins beat B. Gilroy, Feb. 19; V. Hawkins beat J. Laverack, Mar. 15; D. Webb beat B. Duffy, Mar. 26; V. Hawkins beat I. Lewis, Apr. 9; V. H. beat G. Moody, April 16; E. Roderick beat V. Hawkins on points in 15 rounds at Royal Albert Hall, M.-W. Championship, May 29; Bruce Woodcock beat Jack London in 6th round at Tottenham for British and B.E. H. W. Champ.; J. Paterson b. I. Brady for Bantam Wt. Title, Glas. 20, Sept. 1.

Cricket.—Batting for South of England on June 30, G. O. Allen picked up ball he had played and returned it to bowler. It was not theoretically "dead" and he was given out, Law 29, as "handed ball." Considerable controversy followed.

Cremated Ashes of Cecil Parkin were spread on Old Trafford C. ground on July 23 at end of North of England (224 for 3 wks.) and R.A.A.F. (220 for 5 wks. dec.) match.

Football.—Many grievances have been aired in Soccer circles. Leagues have been revised according to status and geographical positions for 1945-6.

A meeting of professional players decided not to strike for better wages conditions on Aug. 20, prior to season starting on Aug. 25.

Two Cup Ties on April 14 made records in game lengths. Cardiff C. scored deciding goal after 3 hr. 22 m. play. Wolverhampton W. beat Birmingham after 2 hr. 33 m. play.

A proposal is to have a new Cup Competition between 8 cup-winning teams in U.K. and to play in close season in evening.

Pools.—Soccer Pools had to be suspended owing to newspaper coupons being of questionable legality. Pools were restarted with new season by coupons being posted to competitors. Question arose in October of a profit percentage to Soccer clubs. United Pools then offered £100,000 p.a. for at least three seasons.

Turf.—Irish 2,000 Guineas won by Stalino (Star-dust—Inking); 1,000 Guineas—Panastrid Panorama—Astrid; Derby—Locadilly (Fairway—Ojala); Oaks—Admirable (Nearco—Silvia); St. Leger, Spam (Coup de Lyon—Spiorn).

British racing was curtailed. Country divided into Newmarket, Northern, Southern groups with centralised racing at Pontefract, Stockton, Ascot, Salisbury, Windsor, apart from important Newmarket events open to all. District restrictions were ended with August. More courses were reopened.

Dante, the popular favourite, Guineas second and Derby winner could not be made fit enough to run in St. Leger.

Breeding of 1945 Classic Winners: 2,000 G., Court Martial (Fair Trial—Instantaneous) 1,000 G. and Oaks, Sun Stream (Hyperion—Drift); Derby, Dante (Nearco—Rosy Legend); St. Leger, Chamos-saire (Precipitation—Snowberry). First three were homebred; fourth at National Stud.

Jockey Club is still investigating photographic finishes. Need is shown by number of close finishes.

N.H. racing, limited in 1941-2 winter to 30 Saturday fixtures, was prohibited for 1942-3, 1943-4 winters and early 1944. Re-opened December 26 to March 31, 1945. On Oct. 20, 1945, new season began with 27 fixtures to Dec. 31. Prices (1945) were record high for yearlings.

Six yearlings from Swyford Paddocks Stud made an average of 6,185 gns. At September Doncaster-substitute, 318 yearlings were sold for 537,030 gns., an average of 1,688 gns. Dante's brother (Nearco—Rosy Legend Colt) sold for 28,000 gns., bred by Sir Erik Ohlson, to the Gackwa of Baroda.

Irish September Yearling Sales produced 353 lots for 126,647 gns., an average of 330 gns.

R.C.B.C. Record: Coole, Haydock, Nov. 1929, 341 s. 6d. for 25. At Windsor, Oct. 21, 1942, Tote Double (105.) stage paid £2,601 18s., one winning ticket in pool of £2,891.

A.A.A. and W.A.A.A.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, Crown Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2—President, Lord Burghley; Hon. Sec., E. J. Holt.

WOMEN'S AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—Hon. Sec., Mrs. Cornell, 93 Langdale Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey.

ARCHERY, 1939.

World Championships.—Long and short distances—Beday (Fr.), Mme. Kurlowska (Poland); Shortd.—Beday (Fr.), Mme. Szczyzinska (Pol.); 90 metres—Beday (Fr.); 70 metres—Questman (Fr.), Mme. Kurlowska (Pol.); 50 metres (long)—A. H. Mole (Eng.), Mrs. C. W. Nettleton (Fr.); 90 metres (short)—Questman (Fr.), Mme. Heilborn (Swd.); 35 metres—Beday (Fr.), Mme. Heilborn (Swd.); 25 metres—Beday (Fr.), Mme. Szczyzinska (Pol.).
National Championships.—A. H. Mole; Mrs. C. W. Nettleton.

PLACE TO PLACE CYCLING RECORDS.

London—Brighton and back (106 miles), 4h. 38m. 27s., F. W. Southall, August, 1935.

London Bath and back (212 miles), 10h. 7m. 36s., R. Kemps, May, 1939. 10h. 50m. 53s., Miss M. Wilson, 1939.

London—York (196 miles), 8h. 23m., H. Earnshaw, 1939. 10h. 42m. 25s., Women's Tandem, Misses A. Caley and M. Gallacher, Sept., 1937.

London—Edinburgh (392 miles), 18h. 57m., C. Heppleston, 1938.

London—Land's End (300 miles), 17h. 28m., C. F. Davey, 1923. Reverse, 13h. 44m., C. Holland; Miss M. Wilson, 17h. 9m., 1939.

Land's End—John o'Groats (900 miles), 2 days 6h. 33m., S. H. Ferris, July, 1937. 2d. 22h. 52m., Miss M. Wilson, 1939.

50 miles Road, H. Earnshaw, 1h. 30m. 42s., 1939; Miss M. Wilson, 1h. 56m. 35s., Oct. 1941.

100 m. Road, H. James, 3h. 45m. 51s., 1939.

12 hours, H. Earnshaw, 275 miles, 1939.

24 hours, 467 miles, C. Heppleston. 366 miles, Miss M. Wilson, 1939. In Australia, H. Opperman, 489 miles, 595 yards, 1940.

24 hours Road Championship (Aug., 1945), 241 m. x fur. D. Heppleston. (Lost mileage on wrong direction).

24 hours North Road. E. R. Wilkinson, 390; Tricycle, J. S. Spackman, 394 miles (1945). Newcastle—Glasgow. Robert Batot, 25h. 22m. 75s. (1945).

1,000 miles (Britain), S. H. Ferris, 2 days 23h. 40m., 1937; Miss M. Wilson, 3d. 11h. 44m., 1939. (Australia), H. Opperman 2d. 15h. 37m., 1938.

Tandem (25-mile road), Misses Joyce Dean and Ellen Jordan (Croydon) made new women's record of 59 m. 27 s., June, 1942.

Tandem-Tricycle.—L. E. Copping and J. M. Sloper (North Rd. C.C.)—50 m.; 1 h. 52 m. 41 s.; 100 m., 4 h. 13 m. 57 sec., Aug. 1943.

SPORTS FIXTURES, 1946.

Dec. 28, 1945-Jan. 9, 1946. Hastings Chess International.

1946

Jan. 5. F. A. Cup, 3rd round.

Jan. 26. F. A. Cup, 4th round.

Feb. 2. Rugby Union International, England v. Scotland, Belfast.

Feb. 5. F. A. Cup, 5th round.

Feb. 23. Ox. v. Camb. Hockey, Beckenham.

Mar. 2. F. A. Cup, Semi Finals.

Mar. 9. Cross-Country Ch., rom., Leamington.

April 7. F. A. Cup Final, Wembley.

April 13. R. U. Scotland v. England, Hampden Park.

May 4. Rugby League Cup Final, Wembley.

May 11. R. L. League Final.

May —. British Am. Golf Ch.

July 3-6. Henley Royal Regatta.

July —. Swimming Ch. New Brighton.

July —. British Open Golf Ch.

STRATOSPHERE AND ROCKET FLIGHT.

Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War many a passenger-carrying Rocket had taken off from the Earth—powered by mathematics and carrying a pay-load of mathematical symbols.

Yet, in actual fact, as was fully detailed on page 693 of "Whitaker" for 1940, not even an empty rocket had ever been shot skywards for more than a paltry mile or two. And to the insistent and perfectly reasonable enquiry flung at the heads of Rocket experimenters by those who had taken an intelligent interest in this alleged epoch-making form of passenger transport as to why it was that, if the Rocket was really a possible practical means of annihilating distance yet more than twenty years of development had failed to produce even the most elementary form of a passenger-carrying rocket-propelled vehicle, an endeavour was made to explain beyond all doubt that the cause of the failure could be summed up in one word—*money*.

To-day, backed by the unlimited resources of what, at one time, promised to be the greatest Nation on Earth (Germany), we find the state of affairs completely revolutionized within the short space of five years.

On the one hand we have a one-seater fighter plane, driven solely by Rockets—the German plane Me 163—which under the worst possible conditions for its operation (a relatively dense atmospheric medium) can nevertheless hurtle its pilot through the air at a velocity comparable with the speeds attained by our best fighter planes, say anything in excess of 400 m.p.h.; and, on the other hand, we have the actual development of the "pure" rocket, in the shape of the Rocket Bomb, which according to Press reports, attains an altitude of 60 miles and a velocity of 3,000 m.p.h., with a range of well over 150 miles.

Regarding the Rocket Bomb, generally known as "V₂," Lord Brabazon, a pioneer of British flying and former Minister of Aircraft Production, said at the annual meeting of the Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Company on July 12th, 1945:

"On the day the first V₂ Rocket was launched against Britain, every other form of war weapon was rendered obsolescent."

This epitomises responsible opinion as to the lethal potentialities of the Rocket to-day, and in "Whitaker" for 1945, the actual lethal forms which the Rocket as a means of destruction and devastation had actually taken, during the War, were fully described. The other side of the picture, that is of the Rocket harnessed to the service of man in the shape of peaceful aerial vehicles, offers to futurity a revolution in passenger transit as great in comparison with present-day air travel as the locomotive and the motor-car were to the old-fashioned stage coaches.

There is a wide-spread and common but quite erroneous notion among the public that Rocket Flight of the future will necessarily take the form of a V₂ Rocket, and not that of present-day aircraft. This misunderstanding is reasonable because of recent years experimentation in Rocket Flight has almost invariably taken the form of a "pure" Rocket itself, and not that of an ordinary aeroplane.

But experimentation with "pure" Rockets, instead of by vehicles like an ordinary aeroplane, was adopted solely because this was the most convenient and most efficient method of conducting experiments with a view to obtaining the data required for successful Rocket Flight. It is true that in the early days of Rocketry, experimentation was by means of "rocket-propelled motor cars," and to 100 yards and upwards. But it was not until the Rocket was used for such all such

vehicles were destroyed in testing, it would be a far more economical plan to confine the tests not only to Rockets of minimum size, which actually left the earth, but to equivalent rockets which were, in simple language, fastened to a "test bench," so that they never flew.

The first Fly Bomb attack on England was made on June 15th, 1944, and in "Whitaker" for 1945 full details were given of its construction.

The first Rocket Bomb attack was made on September 8th of the same year, but for several months afterwards, a strict Press censorship forbade publication of this date or of details of the construction of the "V₂," as the Rocket Bomb was then popularly described. It is now known that a total of 1,048 V₂ Rocket Bombs were fired across the North Sea at England between September 8th, 1944, and March 27th, 1945. The first landed harmlessly in a wooded area at Epping Upland, and the last hit Orpington, Kent. Total casualties by V₂ alone, over this period were: 2,754 killed and 6,523 injured.

So far as the V₂ Rocket Bomb is concerned our information regarding it is to-day absolutely complete because on April 3rd, 1945, thirteen truck-loads of V₂'s were caught by American tanks at Bromskirchen, Germany, after a brief but vicious battle. Nine and a half V₂'s were salvaged, of which three were not only in almost perfect condition, but with each V₂ was an illustrated brochure of instructions and a diagram explaining the robot's construction and use. Only the warheads were missing.

Painted green the V₂'s were protected by zippered camouflage suits. This weapon, which Hitler promised would win the war, is made of light metal, probably aluminium, and is about 6 ft. to 7 ft. in diameter in the thickest mid-section and 45 ft. long (minus warhead). Total weight, including warhead, about 13½ tons. The fuselage is insulated with glass wool, which also protects the control compartment, containing a master radio set, situated immediately behind the warhead. Next follow two fuel tanks; one containing about 7,500 lb. of alcohol, and the other, to the rear, about 11,000 lb. of liquid oxygen.

Behind the fuel tanks is situated the pump assembly to drive the fuels into the combustion chamber. This pump assembly consists of a turbine, driven by super-heated steam, produced by mixing concentrated hydrogen peroxide with a calcium permanganate solution. The mixture of fuels, forced into the combustion chamber by the pump assembly, burns violently when lit by electrical means from a safe distance and by the reactive effect of the ejected gases the rocket sets off, attains a reputed velocity of 3,000 m.p.h. and rises to an altitude of about 60 miles.

At the start, the rocket-bomb climbs vertically, but a gyroscope control, working on the flight vanes (there are four external control vanes), causes it to curve towards the target. About one minute after the start, depending on the desired range, the maximum departure from the vertical to 45 degrees is attained. This angle, on ballistic principles, provides also the maximum range for any given power, and when it is reached—that is to say, when the rocket is pointing to an angle of 45 degrees of elevation instead of being vertical as at the start—the fuel is cut off or appreciably reduced by remote radio control and the rocket comes down in an arc just like an ordinary artillery shell. It does not, however, strike its target with its peak velocity of 3,000 m.p.h., because on its journey down it is slowed up by air friction to the roughly

reduced velocity of perhaps 1,000 m.p.h. Even so, the friction of the atmosphere sometimes makes it glow a dull red (presumably from the heat so generated), and for this reason the earliest observed V2's were described as "shooting stars."

As an engineering proposition there is no reasonable doubt that the V2 is a scientific marvel. The control unit calls for special attention. It is about the size of a small orange and inside it contains two tiny electric motors, a gyro, and a set of controls. Each of these electric motors is about the size of an ordinary thimble. The armature—a tiny thing—is balanced on two minute bearings. Engineers who have examined it have described this control unit as "the most outstanding engineering feat of the century."

Reports were received early in 1942 about a Rocket Bomb with a warhead of ten tons, as compared with the one ton warhead of the V2. Confirmation of the production of these "super" Rocket Bombs was obtained in June, 1945, when American experts, who had spent a month in a survey of a huge rocket assembly plant, 800 ft. under the Kohnstein Mountains, near Nordhausen, Germany, found 100 ordinary V2 Rocket Bombs adapted for a flight of 3,000 miles to the United States. But for the dislocation caused by the bombing of the German Rocket Headquarters at Peenemünde, which severely damaged the installations, killing 800 of their best rocket experts, the American experts believe that the actual attack by rocket bombs on the U.S.A. would have taken place within six months of VE-day. They also state that the German scientists believed that, in two years time, they could have developed a rocket that could be fired from Britain to Japan! But the American experts admitted that this belief was only theoretical.

Summing up the growth and development of the Rocket, as a projectile, the position is this: Thanks to the capture of large numbers of V2's and V2's in full working order, together with brochures describing them, and added to the information given by captured German Rocket experts—who to "save their skins" have, in many cases, given fully reliable information of German Rocketry, present and proposed—we have to-day all the German secrets which 20 years of intense experimentation have revealed. In short, all that the Germans knew of the nature and control of fuels for Rocketry purposes; of the design and building of Rocket Bombs and Rocket planes; and of the training of pilots and navigators for these latter machines is now known to the British Government.

In view of the tremendous potentialities of the Rocket as a lethal projectile, it may be taken for granted that private enterprise will not be encouraged by the Government to build bigger and better V2's, and it seems very unlikely that the aforesaid information will be made public to enable them to do so. Hence the prospect of the Rocket, as a projectile, being used for post-war civil purposes—even for the carriage of mails alone, and not passengers—seems very remote.

But this need cause no discouragement to the advocates of Rocket Flight, because, as has previously been pointed out, the Rocket, as a projectile is not suited for providing the epoch-making revolution in passenger transport—terrestrial or inter-planetary—which has so long been the goal of reaction propulsion, as defined in the new science of Astronautics.

It is true that the earlier exponents of Astronautics, in order to get over the seeming inability of any known kind of fuel to get a Rocket beyond the limits of the earth's gravitational attraction, sought to evade the issue by their fantastic con-

ception of the *step-rocket* projectile (a "pure" Rocket), and the pre-war Press, rightly enough, held the project up to ridicule, in which the public (since they relied almost solely on the Press for their information on Rocketry) fully shared. By the step-rocket principle, it would have required a rocket projectile of 40,000 tons—as big as the "Mauretania"—to have conveyed a 10 ton payload to the moon and back, at a cost of £20,000,000 (including preliminary experiments and tests). And each and every subsequent repetition of the journey would have entailed a similar expenditure.

It was suggestions of this kind seriously advocated by the highest authorities on Rocketry, in days long before the outbreak of the Second World War, that made Rocket Flight a subject for derision and contempt in Great Britain, and caused her to lag behind other nations in the development of reaction propulsion as the only known means for developing a propulsive effect in a vacuum, and hence of a *space-ship* capable of flying high up in the stratosphere for terrestrial journeys and of traversing the vacuum of outer space for inter-planetary expeditions.

It was only the tremendously destructive potentialities of the Rocket as a weapon of warfare that induced the British Government to wake from its lethargy.

Thus, writing in 1934, for publication in 1935, a writer who produced the first book on Rocket Flight ever published in this country, and the second book on the subject in English, in the world, said:

"There is no possible doubt that militarists all over the world, with the possible exception of England, are fully alive to the tremendous possibilities of the rocket in modern warfare, and in the next war it will inevitably follow that rocket-propulsion will be developed to the fullest extent of its destructive powers just as happened in the Great War with the aeroplane."

And, as detailed in "Whitaker" for 1945, we now know that it was one year later, in 1936, that the Government of the day, "first asked Dr. Alwyn Douglas Crowe to get together a team of chemists, physicists, ballistic experts and engineers, to explore its possibilities."

Yet the definite fact remains that however successful in other directions this team may have been, it failed to produce a single fly-bomb, Rocket-bomb, or Rocket-propelled aeroplane throughout its entire period of activities. And the reason for this failure appears to have been due to Cabinet policy, based in turn upon the peculiar circumstances attendant upon Britain's island position. In short, the Cabinet did not *want* fly-bombs, or rocket bombs, to be developed. And the various Government Departments concerned, in obedience to this policy, did their best to fob off capable inventors who offered designs for consideration, as in the case of Major W. G. Wilson—the inventor of the tank in the last War—whose design for a fly-bomb embodied a simplicity, an ease of control and a method of launching far superior to the corresponding German invention, who was refused facilities for obtaining essential materials to enable him to give an actual demonstration of his invention.

In the brave new era of Peace which lies before us we need the services of all the good brains we can command. Yet it seems a foregone conclusion that, "on grounds of national security" the commercialization of either "pure" Rockets, such as the V2 or of the Rocket Plane such as the German Me x63, will be saddled with such irksome Governmental restrictions as will render subsequent development by private enterprise quite impossible.

Yet in America, the Ford Motor Co., by placing

together the fragments of fly-bombs dropped on this country, duplicated the German fly-bomb in 60 days. And the production of a fly-bomb—with a rocket-propelled, launching under-carriage, which is dropped off as soon as the fly-bomb takes to the air—was achieved within one year and was far superior in every way to the German product.

Similarly as regards the *jet plane*, hitherto regarded as a typically British invention. On August 2nd, 1945, an American jet plane, known as the P.80 *Shooting Star*, covered the distance of 589 miles between Daytona and La Guardia Air Field in 62 minutes—an average speed of 570 m.p.h. That is to say, in less than 3 years, the Americans have added 170 m.p.h. to the British models of jet planes.

Such then was the general position of British apathy towards the development of "pure" rockets, and of rocket planes, when, on August 7th, 1945, all the world was electrified by the announcement of the discovery of *atomic energy*, as manifested by the Americans dropping an *atomic bomb* on Hiroshima, Japan, at 20 minutes past midnight (London time), and scientists now tell us that one ounce of atomic explosive probably liberates more energy in a fraction of a second than can be drawn from Niagara Falls in a week.

It would be foolish at the present stage of scientific knowledge to say with certainty that such colossal releases of energy will ever be tamed sufficiently to be harnessed in the service of man, but Rocketeers have long regarded the discovery of an entirely new kind of fuel for their rockets as a reasonable possibility of the future, and atomic energy would surpass their wildest dreams.

For many years they have been fully aware that to lift a one-pound weight beyond the earth's gravitational attraction would require the expenditure of about 21,000,000 foot-pounds energy, whereas the most powerful fuels that could be *practically* used, yielded only some 5,500,000 foot-pounds of energy. Nevertheless they persisted in their experiments in the fond and certain hope that by the time they had overcome the manifold technical difficulties in Space Flight—that is, inter-planetary flight—a suitable fuel would, as a

matter of course, be found, consequent to the normal progress in the development of scientific knowledge. Pending such discovery they devised the ingenious, but ridiculously impracticable, step-rocket (which we have already described) as a means to that end.

To-day, by the tremendous potentialities of atomic power, instead of the step-rocket consuming some 40,000 tons of fuel to convey a payload of 10 tons to the moon and back, the vast forces inherent in the atom are such that if they could be utilized under the ideal conditions of free space, *one pound* (not 40,000 tons) of fuel, would, with ease, convey a spaceship of 500,000 tons the same journey.

In "Whitaker" for 1940, it was predicted that inter-planetary flight would one day be achieved.

To-day the Press throughout the world is quite seriously considering the same project, or in the words of Dr. Sylvan Arend (famous Brussels astronomer) "A search for habitable planets is no longer simply a game for the imagination."

It would, however, seem that the harnessing in the service of man of the titanic sub-atomic forces locked up in the atomic bomb will never be achieved. In any case, and long before this would happen, man must first learn to unleash and to harness molecular and atomic energy—forces with potentialities far greater than those evidenced by (say) the explosion of dynamite or T.N.T.

For even this form of energy will alone be ample to meet all the requirements of inter-planetary travel. And the day when such is successfully achieved may not be so far distant as many now suppose.

It is at any rate clear that the atomic bomb must inevitably enhance the importance of the rocket-bomb, and that purely for military purposes it is bound to be the subject of continual and progressive development, for the cataclysmic explosion of Va's of the future, fitted with atomic bombs as warheads, of a size many times larger than any used against Japan and with a range of 7,000 miles is so far beyond all human experience as to be as incompletely incomprehensible as the idea of personal death. It would be feared, but not understood.

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

On Sept. 13, 1931, Great Britain won the Schneider Trophy for the third time in succession and thus retained the Trophy. The late Wing Commander G. H. Stainforth, R.A.F., broke all previous records by covering the course at an average speed of 386 1/2 m.p.h., his own record for one flight, down wind, exceeding 400 m.p.h. Flight-Lieut. J. N. Boothman, the ultimate winner, set up a new record for 100 kilometres.

The winners of the Trophy are given below :—

Year	Place	m.p.h.	Winner.	Representing
1913.....	Monaco	45.75	M. Prevost	France
1914.....	Monaco	88.8	H. Pixton	Great Britain
1920.....	Venice	107.0	L. Bolagna	Italy
1921.....	Venice	111.0	G. Briganti	Italy
1922.....	Naples	145.7	H. C. Baird	Great Britain
1923.....	Cowes	177.88	Lieut. T. Rittenhouse	U.S.A.
1925.....	Baltimore	235.57	Lieut. Doolittle	U.S.A.
1926.....	Hampton Roads	246.496	Major de Bernardi	Italy
1927.....	Venice	281.656	Flight-Lieut. Webster	Great Britain
1929.....	Southampton	328.63	Flying-Officer Waghorn	Great Britain
1931.....	Solent	340.0	Flight-Lieut. Boothman	Great Britain

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR, SEPT. 1, 1939—OCT. 24, 1945.

On March 13, 1938, after the occupation and annexation of Austria, Adolf Hitler gave an assurance to the European Powers that he had no designs against Czechoslovakia; within six months, however, Hitler sent an ultimatum to President Benes and British and French representations induced the Czechoslovak government to make concessions to avoid armed conflict. Tension throughout Europe was relieved for the moment and a Conference at Munich (Sept. 29-30, 1939) between Neville Chamberlain, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, resulting in further concessions at the expense of Czechoslovakia, appeared to dispel the war clouds and to mark the limit of Hitler's territorial ambitions. On March 14, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and seized the capital. Two days later Hitler announced in Prague that Czechoslovakia had ceased to exist, in direct violation of the spirit of the Munich Conference. Hitler's efforts were then directed against Danzig and the Polish Corridor, and after incorporating Danzig with the Reich Hitler declared that his patience was almost exhausted by Poland. On October 31, 1939, Hitler announced his proposals for settlement with Poland and declared that they had been rejected because no delegate had come to Berlin to discuss them. They had been given to the Polish Ambassador in Berlin two hours before their "rejection," and no Polish delegate had seen them.

INVASION OF POLAND

(1939) Sept. 1. At dawn German troops invade Poland without ultimatum and planes raid Warsaw. Anglo-Polish Treaty invoked, and German government warned that failing withdrawal Britain and France would aid Poland. Mr. Chamberlain outlines Britain's peace efforts and House votes £500,000,000 for war. State control railways. France mobilises. Over million children, mothers and disabled evacuated from British danger zones.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARE WAR.

Sept. 3. Chamberlain broadcasts that Britain is at war with Germany from 11.15 a.m. Shortly after, first air-raid warning given. France enters struggle at 5 p.m. General Gort appointed C-in-C British Field Forces, Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside Chief of Imperial General Staff and Gen. Sir Walter Kirke, C-in-C Home Forces. War Cabinet consisting of Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax, Lord Chatfield, Churchill, Hore-Belisha, Sir Kingsley Wood, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Hankey held first meeting. King broadcast to nation urging calmness and unity. Australia, New Zealand and Canada declare war. R.A.F. drop 6,000,000 leaflets over Germany. Polish troops enter E. Prussia but German invaders progress. 4. British liner *Athenia* with 1,418 passengers and crew torpedoed without warning 200 miles west of Hebrides. R.A.F. hit German warships at Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbüttel. French land, sea and air operations began. Chamberlain broadcasting to Germans denounces Hitler. Dr. Benes says Czechs and Slovaks will march with Britain. Evacuation of London children completed. Japs announce neutrality. Second air raid warning. 5. Germans claim 7th Polish Division destroyed. French troops on Western Front in contact with enemy between Rhine and Moselle. Three potential German armed raiders destroyed in Atlantic. British merchant ships sunk by U-boats. 6. French forces beyond German frontier towards Saarbrücken. Warsaw again raided. Polish Ministry leave. S. Africa at war. Britain suspends obligations under London Naval Treaty and Agreements with Russia. 7. Germans reinforce Western Front. French troops advance further in Saar. Germans occupy Upper Silesian region of Poland. Enemy merchant ships take refuge in neutral ports. British freighter torpedoed off N.W. Spain. U-boat sinks British steamer *Mannar* in Atlantic, shelled crew abandon ship. 8. Warsaw population prepare last stand. Contraband control bases

established. 9. Cabinet assumed war to last at least 3 years. Theatres and cinemas in safe districts open with 10 p.m. curfew. 10. Italy declares neutrality, not isolation. Germans withdrew near Warsaw. Canada at war. More British ships sunk by U-boats. 11. B.E.F. advanced troops in France. German Polish offensive slackened. 12. Chamberlain and Lord Chatfield hold first Supreme War Council with Daladier and Gen. Gamelin and confirmed Britain and France devote entire resources to war. R.A.F. raid Siegfried Line. Convoy system for British merchant ships begins. Indian rulers offer services to Britain. Recruiting in New Zealand. 13. Germans threaten bomb and shell Polish open towns. British free to retaliate. 14. Chamberlain said Britain never attack civilians for terrorism. Announcement no German intention to use gas or bacterial warfare. 15. Some U-boats reputed destroyed. In first week of war Britain seized 76,000 tons cargo consigned Germany. Warsaw reinforced but elsewhere Poles retreat. French entrenched within Germany on Rhine-Moselle front. 16. Berlin Air Ministry damaged. 17. Soviet troops invade Poland along whole frontier, President and Cabinet leave country. Germans attack French near Saarbrücken. Carrier *Courageous* sunk by U-boat, 515 lost. Rising in Bohemia and Moravia. 18. Soviet and German troops advance east and west across Poland and meet near Brest-Litovsk. 19. Russians take Vilna, reach Hungarian border. Hitler says no war aims against Britain and France. Japs say arming German ships in Jap ports not permitted. First British war casualty list issued (R.A.F. names). Rebellion in Bohemia, spread to Slovakia, ruthlessly countered. 20. Russians in Lvov, Polish refugees enter Roumania. Germans claim 105,000 prisoners. 21. Munitions Supply Council set up. French troops reach Zweibrücken. 22. Allied Supreme War Council met in Sussex.

PARTITION OF POLAND.

Sept. 22. Germany and Russia agree in partition of Poland, Soviet frontier including Polish-Roumanian border. 23. Worst bombardment yet at Warsaw. 24. Soviet-German Pact ratified. U-boat sinks neutral ships. Maximum butter price fixed. Gen. von Fritsch "killed in action" on East Front. Food ration cards in Germany. Explosions at Friedrichshafen Zep works. 25. Churchill claims U-boat menace being overcome. German divisions transferred Poland to Western Front. Warsaw bombed continuously. British capital ships attacked unsuccessfully by air in North Sea. 27. German liner *Bremen* reported in Soviet

port of Murmansk. Warsaw proposes armistice. Heavy War Budget taxation. 28. Soviet and Estonia pact signed. Germans claim denied that *Ark Royal* and other warships damaged. 29. Warsaw and Modlin surrender to Germans. R.A.F. attack warships at Heligoland. National Register in Great Britain. 30. M. Raczewicz became President of Poland and forms provisional govt. with H.Q. in Paris.

Oct. 1. Men between 20 and 22 (250,000) called up. Germans in Warsaw. R.A.F. drop leaflets on Berlin. 2. British S.S. *Clement* sunk by surface raider. 5. Hitler enters Warsaw. Soviet-Latvia pact signed. 8. Soviet claims on Finland. Dutch steamer sunk. Hitler says Baltic Germans must be repatriated. 9. Committee of Ministers co-ordinate work of Government departments. North Sea action between German bombers and British warships. 10. British and Dominion pilots to be trained in Canada. R.A.F. completely photographed Siegfried Line. 11. B.E.F. under French command. Russians approach Finnish frontier. Soviet-Lithuanian agreement, Vilna restored to Lithuania. 12. Prime Minister, replying to Hitler's "peace" offer, said Britain rejects proposals based on recognition of Germany's conquests. Soviet-Finn negotiations open. German liner *Cap Norte* captured in S. Atlantic. We deny German reports mustard gas supplied Poland. 13. 4 U-boats destroyed. French cruiser-mine-layer *La Tour d'Auvergne* blows up at Casablanca. French destroy 3 frontier bridges over Rhine. 14. *Royal Oak* sunk at Scapa Flow by U-boat; 424 saved, 820 lost. 15. R.A.F. over Germany. 16. German bombers attack Rosyth and Forth Bridge, cruisers *Southampton* and *Edinburgh* and destroyer *Mohawk* damaged. 4 of raiders destroyed. German attack east of Moselle stemmed. 17. *Iron Duke*, demilitarised battleship, bombed at Scapa. Second attack over Orkneys by 10 planes. French retire on 19 mile front east of Saar. Soviet say Finnish independence recognized. 18. German forces mass on Siegfried Line. 19. Britain, France and Turkey signed 15 years mutual assistance treaty for Mediterranean, but Turkey not compelled take action involving war with Soviet. Soviet-German pact in Poland ratified. Northern Powers decided not attempt mediation. 20. Enemy aircraft over Forth. Germany reported planning use of poison gas on Western Front. 21. British convoy attacked in North Sea, 7 German bombers down. 215,000 men between 20 and 22 register for military service. 22. German planes over coast. Soviet occupy part Estonia. 23. R.A.F. sink 2 U-boats. Soviet-Finland discussion resumed. 24. U.S. *City of Flint* arrives Murmansk after capture by pocket battleship *Deutschland* (released 2 days later). 25. R.A.F. reconnaissance over Berlin, Magdeburg and Hamburg. 4 British ships sunk by U-boats. Norwegian steamer sunk. 26. Snow on Western Front. Wrecked U-boat on Goodwins. British freighter sinks U-boat in N. Atlantic. Army reopened for voluntary enlistment. Soviet protest British blockade. Russian trade delegation in Berlin. German partly mobilises bank deposits and insurance funds. 27. Viscount Gort visits British lines. Enemy massing from German coast to Switzerland. King Leopold says Belgium will fight if attacked. R.A.F. reconnaissance over S. Germany. 28. Raider shot down near Forth. 29. Pact between Britain, France and Turkey signed. 30 bombers attack British defences south of Dogger. German planes turned back from coast. R.A.F. daylight reconnaissance over S. Germany. White Paper on German counter-attacks. 31. Molotov declares Germany and Britain now

aggressor. Russia wants a free hand and continue neutral. Bacon and butter to be rationed.

Nov. 3. *City of Flint* anchored Haugesund, released by Norwegians. 6. First big air battle on Western Front, French planes down 9 out of 27 German fighters. 7. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and King Leopold of Belgium offer mediate both sides. Raiders over Shetlands. 8. Shortly after Hitler left Munich beer cellar bomb killed eight. R.A.F. rout 3 planes over North Sea. British sub. *Oxley* accidentally lost. Munich explosion arrests. German-Dutch clash at Venlo; troops near Netherlands border. Dutch Army leave cancelled. 10. Netherlands Government reaffirms neutrality but took flooding precautions. Dornier flying-boat down off coast. 12. Finn-Soviet deadlock. 13. Navy intercepts liners *Mecklenburg* and *Parana* (believed supply ships for *Deutschland*), scuttled by crews. Shetlands bombed. Enemy planes over Paris. 14. British destroyer lost after striking mine. 16. British tanker sunk off Portuguese E. Africa by German raider. 17. Supreme War Council in London decide on complete common action. R.A.F. reconnaissances over N.W. Germany. Raiders driven from Shetlands. Executions and hundreds of arrests in Prague follow anti-German demonstrations. 18. Netherlands ship, *Simon Bolivar*, and other neutral ships sunk by mines. 19. Thousands of Czechs taken to Germany. 20. Raiders driven from Thames Estuary. German plane shot down over Holland. 21. German exports subject to seizure on high seas as reprisal for mine brutality. Raider shot down off Deal. French destroy 3 German planes over Western Front. Cruiser *Belfast* damaged in Forth. Destroyer *Gipsy* mined and beached, 30 killed. 22. Raid on Shetlands. Bomber dropping mines by parachute shot down in Thames Estuary. On Western Front 8 German planes down. 2 U-boats sunk by same French torpedo-boat in 3 days. France to stop German export trade. 23. R.A.F. shoot down 7 German planes in France. Finns reject Soviet proposals. *Rawalpindi* sunk in epic fight off Iceland by *Deutschland*. 25. German planes attacked British warships in North Sea. 26. Soviet allege Finn troop shelled Russians. 27. Finns ready withdraw from frontier if Russians withdraw. Dutch *Spaarndam* mined off Thames Estuary. 28 British planes attack mine-laying seaplanes at Borkum. 28. Russia denounces Soviet-Finn pact. General mobilization in Finland. 2 German cargo boats captured by French warships. 29. Soviet breaks with Finland. U.S. offer to mediate rejected. 2 enemy raiders down. 30. Without declaration of war, Soviet troops cross Finn frontier and take Petsamo; bomb Helsinki, killing 80. Finn Govt. resigns. Minefield 300 sq. miles from Thames Estuary to Netherlands laid.

Dec. 1. Soviet set up puppet Finn Govt. Helsinki bombed. Russian attacks on Karelian Isthmus repulsed. 2. Soviet parachutists disarmed near Viborg. 3. R.A.F. hit warships near Heligoland and destroy U-boat in North Sea. German *Watusi* scuttled after leaving Mozambique. 4. King visits Army and Air Force in France. German raider in S. Atlantic sinks *Doric Star*. 5. Finns shoot down 64 Soviet planes on Karelian Isthmus and bomb Murmansk. Two Polish subs. escape and join British. 6. R.A.F. over N. Germany. Mine-laying planes raid Thames Estuary. Air battles over North Sea. Britain building nearly million tons of warships. Germany tells neutrals to resist British blockade. 7. Raiders driven from Forth. Finns deny Karelian break-through and allege Soviet using gas shells. 8. King decorates 2 R.A.F. men. U-boat destroyed, another pro-

bably. U.S. request Britain not hamper American trade. 9. British in Maginot Line in contact with enemy. 10. King back in London. Attack against B.E.F. repulsed. 11. Soviet ignores League of Nation's mediation offer; further Karelian attacks. First German export seizures. 12. Liner *Bremen* reaches German port after sub. *Salmon* had refrained from torpedoing without warning. Britain and France agree stabilize exchange, and share war expenses. 13. Pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee*, engaged by *Exeter*, *Ajax* and *Achilles*, under Cmdr. Harwood, in S. Atlantic, hit and took refuge at Monte Video. *Salmon* sunk U-boat and hit cruiser *Lipzig* and another guarding *Bremen*. 2 German flying-boats damaged over North Sea. 14. British prisoners on *Graf Spee* released. In Heligoland Bight, 5 German and 3 British planes down. Destroyer *Duchess* sunk colliding with warship. Sub. *Ursula* sinks *Kohn* class cruiser. New Russian offensive in N. Finland, Red fleet bombards Koivisto. 15. *Dusseldorf* and *Adolf Leonhardt*, scuttled when intercepted by warships. Tankers and naval trawler mined in North Sea. R.A.F. bomb sea-planes at moorings. Chamberlain at Western Front G.H.Q. Russian destroyer sunk off Abo. Britain announced war material sent to Finland. 17. *Admiral Graf Spee* leaves harbour and scuttles herself. 18. *Graf Spee* crew arrive Buenos Aires. First contingent Canadian Force in Britain. Bombers (7 lost) reconnoitre Heligoland Bight and shoot down 12 Messerschmitts. Chamberlain visit Maginot Line. 19. Supreme War Council in Paris. German *Columbus*, scuttled off U.S. coast. French sink 2 more U-boats. Soviet bomb Helsinki and Viipuri troops advance from Petsamo. 20. Captain Langsdorff, of *Graf Spee*, suicide. German *Cap Norie* in British port as prize. 21. More raids on Finns. British recognize Czech National Committee and agree help organize army in France. 22. Soviet driven from Mannerheim Line, and retreat continued in North. 25. Christmas Day on Western Front, all quiet, severe frost. Soviet planes bomb more Finn towns. Minefields along 500 miles of eastern coasts. 26. First Australian air squadron in England. 27. R.A.F. fight planes and ships over North Sea. Indian units in France. 31. Finn success Central front. Second Canadian contingent in England.

1940: Jan. 1. Military service up to 27. Shetlands raided, 2 destroyed. Britain promises all help for Finland. Finns trap Russians near Lake Kianta. German *Tacoma* interned at Monte Video. 2. R.A.F. in North Sea fight. 4. Govt. to take over U.K. and Colonial deep-sea ships. 5. Oliver Stanley succeeds Horé Belisha as War Minister. Naval patrol trawler sunk with all hands. 8. Butter, sugar and bacon rationed. Finns report 44th Russian Division destroyed. 9. British and 2 Danish merchant ships sunk in North Sea. Trinity House vessel machine-gunned. *Dumbar Castle* sunk by mine. Air Marshal Barratt to command British Air Forces in France. 10. R.A.F. bomb Sykk. New Soviet attack against Finns on Salla front. 11. Raids over coast between Scotland and Thames. R.A.F. bomb Heligoland at night without loss. 12. First decorations for bravery awarded by Lord Gort. R.A.F. leaflets over Vienna and Prague. Soviet bomb Finn towns. 13. Heinzel down in Forth. Soviet bomb Helsinki. 14. More raids on Helsinki and heavy Salla front attacks. 15. U-boat sinks Dutch ship in Biscay. 16. *Seahorse*, *Undine* and *Starfish* lost on hazardous service (German say lost two destroyed in Heligoland Bight). 17. Dutch extend siege zones. 18. Russians withdraw 30 miles in Finn "waist." Britain and France

agree pool all resources for war. 20. R.A.F. hit patrol vessels in North Sea. Heavy air raids in S. Finland. 21. Destroyer *Grenville* lost. 22. New Soviet offensive round Lake Ladoga. 23. Destroyer *Exmouth* sunk with all hands. Paderewski elected President of Poland's Provisional Govt. 24. Shetlands bombed. Finns repulse Russians on two fronts. 27. Soviet Ladoga offensive slackens. Finn towns bombed. 29. Raiders attack 12 ships along Coast. Bacon ration doubled. 30. Coastal shipping raided. Hitler scoffs at Allied peace aims, claims Germany forced into war. 31. Admiralty to control shipbuilding. Govt.'s £1,000,000 a week to peg essential food prices.

Feb. 1. Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund passes £1,000,000. 2. Violent Soviet Karelian offensive. 3. R.A.F. shoot down 3 planes near E. Coast. 5. Minesweeper *Sphinx* and C.P.R. *Blaverburn* lost. Finns claim victory N.E. of Lake Ladoga. Engineering Union agreed to all assist new arms drive. 7. Irish S.S. *Munster* mined in Irish Sea. 8. Third Canadian contingent arrives. 9. Two U-boats sunk by destroyer *Antiope*. 12. First Australian and N. Zealand Forces reach Suz. New German-Soviet trade pact signed. 13. First Australians arrive camp in Palestine. *Wolfsburg* and *Wakama* scuttled S. Atlantic. Raiders chased from Thames. 14. Two U-boats destroyed in Atlantic. 15. Finns withdraw on Mannerheim Line. 16. Sweden not to permit passage foreign troops to help Finland. *Cossack* rescues 300 British prisoners in Norwegian fiord from German *Altmark* and Norway protests against "violation" of neutrality. 19. Destroyer *Daring* sunk, 157 lost. Finns Ladoga success. 20. R.A.F. attack warships at Heligoland. 21. Fierce Mannerheim Line fighting. 22. Two raiders down off Berwickshire. R.A.F. over Austria and Bohemia. 23. R.A.F. over N.W. Germany, Heligoland and Prague. 25. First Canadian airmen reach England. 26. Russians capture Koivisto, key Finn island fortress. Viipuri bombed to ruins. 27. Churchill reported by end 1939 Germany lost at least half U-boats, we on way to mastering magnetic mine and 5 new battleships soon ready. R.A.F. over Berlin. French destroyer sinks U-boat off Finisterre.

March 1. R.A.F. over Berlin and Baltic. 3. Italy protested against British decision to examine coal shipment from Germany. Russians in Viipuri. 4. R.A.F. sinks U-boat in Elbe. 5. £300,000,000 3 per cent. War Loan issued. First Italian collier brought in for search. D.C.L.I. prisoners taken in France. 6. Eight Italian coal cargoes detained. 7. Finland announce Soviet's far-reaching peace-terms. R.A.F. leaflets over Poland and attack shipping near Borkum and Sylt. 8. Soviet-Finn peace talks. German bomber down off Scotland. 9. Italy to import no German coal by sea. 10. R.A.F. leaflets on Prague and Vienna. 12. Finland and Soviet Peace Treaty. B.E.F. double October size. 13. £700,000,000 Vote of Credit; War expenditure £5,000,000 a day. 15. Finns ratify Peace Treaty. 17. Fleet bombed at Scapa, civilian killed and 7 injured at Orkney town. 18. Hitler met Mussolini at Brenner. 19. R.A.F. 5-hour attack on Hornum air base. 21. Reynaud, Premier of France, with Daladier as Defence Minister. 22. U-boats sank 7 neutral ships. 26. B.E.F. take over further Allied front sector. 28. Britain and France not to conclude separate peace. Dutch fighter shoots down R.A.F. bomber. 29. Molotov says Russia will stay neutral.

April 1. Areas near 8 British naval ports "protected areas." 2. German planes attacked in North Sea convoys. 3. Cabinet changes: Sir Samuel Hoare (Air) and Lord Woolton (Food). Coastal Defence lost first pilot off Yorkshire coast.

5. R.A.F. bomb warships at Wilhelmshaven. 7. An light over North Sea.

NAZI INVASION OF SCANDINAVIA.

April 8. Allies mine part of Norwegian coast. British subs. torpedo merchantmen in Skagerrak. Destroyer *Glowworm* lost. 9. German troops invade Norway, seize Oslo, and form Government under Quisling. Occupy Denmark without serious opposition. Allies' full aid to Norway promised. *Schurnhorst* hit by *Renown* but escapes. Destroyer *Gurkha* sunk. 10. Norwegian troops fight N. of Narvik, British destroyers *Hunter* sunk and *Harley* aground. One German destroyer sunk and 3 on fire. Navy sink German troopships in Skagerrak. German cruisers bombed in Bergen. Norwegian batteries sink battle-cruiser *Blucher*, and H.M.S. *Tribune* sank cruiser *Karlsruhe*. Nazis raid Scapa, 4 lost. 11. R.A.F. raid Stavanger. Sub. *Spearfish* successfully attacked pocket battleship *Admiral Scheer*. Germans advance in Norway. 11. R.A.F. attack warships in Kattegat and Skagerrak. Germans in Christiansund, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Narvik. Huge minefield laid in Baltic. 13. Second Battle of Narvik. H.M.S. *Warpite* and destroyers (3 damaged) sank 7 German destroyers. 15. British and French forces land in Norway. More German transports sunk. 16. British in Faeroes. 17. Navy bombards Stavanger aerodrome. Sub. *Thistle* lost. 18. More R.A.F. raids on Stavanger. 19. Siege extended to whole Netherlands. 21. Allies land at Namsos 22 German planes down on Western Front. 22. British success in Norway. 24. British forces withdraw in Norway. 25. At least 26 German transports and supply ships sunk by Allies or scuttling during Norwegian invasion. R.A.F. bases set up. 29. British troops in S. Norway reinforced. 30. Germans claim link between Oslo and Trondheim. R.A.F. raid Oslo airport. Subs. *Tarpon* and *Sterlet* lost. British shipping diverted from Mediterranean.

May 1. British withdraw in Norway. R.A.F. lose 7 in raids on German bases. 2. Allies withdrawn from Southern Norway without loss. Sloop *Bittern* sunk. French sub. torpedoes U-boat. 3. R.A.F. raid Danish airport. Troops withdrawn from Namsos. Norwegian Commander embarked on British warships. 6. French, Polish and British destroyer (*Afridi*) sunk off Norway. 7. Leave stopped in Netherlands. 9. Subs. damage 3 convoys in German Kattegat. Men up to 46 liable for military service.

NAZI INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

May 10. Germans invade Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Parachute troops land near Rotterdam and capture aerodrome. French and British cross Belgian frontier. French towns bombed. Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as Prime Minister and formed new War Cabinet. Reynaud forms all-Party Ministry. British land Iceland. 12. Germans advance in Netherlands, in Belgium cross Albert Canal. German's terrific bombardment on Western Front. Allies land in Netherlands' W. Indies. Sub. *Seal* lost. 13. Dutch withdraw to second line. Royal Family and Govt. reach England. Germans break Belgian line and lose 400 planes in 3 days. 14. Enemy reach Meuse. Sedan evacuated. Germans capture Rotterdam. Commander orders "cease fire", most Dutch naval units reach Britain. Local Defence Volunteers (afterwards Home Guard) formed. 15. Enemy cross Meuse and occupy

The Hague and Amsterdam. 16. Male Germans and Austrians between 16 and 60 in Britain to be interned. 17. Gen. Gamelin tells Allied troops "Conquer or Die." B.E.F. withdraw to west of Brussels. Germans claim entry into Brussels, Louvain and Malines, and contingent of Austrians arrive Egypt. 19. Gen. Weygand appointed Chief of French General Staff and C.-in-C. all war theatres. Churchill broadcasts gravity of hour. Reynaud National Defence, Daladier Foreign Minister, and Marshal Petain Minister of State and Vice-Premier. U.S. and Central and S. American States protest to Germany against Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg invasions. 21. Germans occupy Arras and Amiens, drive wedge between Allies. R.A.F. attack Channel ports and Rotterdam targets. British cruiser *Ejmgaham* lost. 23. Germans take Abbeville and fight heavily round Boulogne. Captain Ramsay, M.P., imprisoned. Sir Oswald Mosley and other Fascist leaders arrested. 24. Germans take Boulogne. Over 1,500 German planes claimed destroyed since invasion of Low Countries. First civilian casualties in N.E. town air raid. 26. Heavy attack against Belgians; intense R.A.F. activity on enemy troops, etc. General Sir John Dill appointed Chief of Imperial General Staff and Sir Edmund Ironside C.-in-C. Home Defences. Destroyer *Wessex* lost. 27. Germans cross R. Lys. Civilian refugees flock roads, bombed by Germans.

BELGIUM OUT OF THE WAR.

May 28. Belgian resistance ends after King Leopold asked Germans for suspension of hostilities; Govt. flee to Paris and condemn King Leopold's action. Allies capture Narvik.

DUNKIRK AND ST. VALÉRY.

May 29. Germans capture Ostend, Lille and Ypres. R.A.F. support Allied Armies withdrawing to coast, 77 enemy planes down. 30. Announced thousands reached England from Dunkirk with help of Navy and R.A.F.; destroyers *Grafton*, *Grenade* and *Wakeful* and transport *Aboukir* lost. 31. More troops reach England, brilliant rearguard action round Dunkirk.

June 1. Germans furious attack on Dunkirk; R.A.F. shoot down 78 planes. Germans bomb Lyons and Marseilles. 2. R.A.F. destroy 35 planes. 3. Stated 222 British naval vessels and 665 others, mostly small boats, were in Dunkirk evacuation. 6 destroyers and 24 minor war vessels lost. 300 German planes' 1,000 bombs on Paris, 900 casualties. 2 British hospital ships bombed in Channel, one abandoned.

CHURCHILL'S "NEVER SURRENDER."

June 4. Allies leave Dunkirk. Churchill stated 335,000 British and French troops evacuated, British losses 30,000 killed, wounded and missing, 1,000 guns, all transport and vehicles. He added: "We shall fight on the beaches, in the fields, in the streets and in the hills. We shall never surrender." French bomb Munich and Frankfurt. 6. Tanks through French line at two points along 150-mile front. Air raids on E. Coast. 7. Allies back on Bresle front. First 77 of war posthumously to Capt. Warburton-Lee, of destroyer *Hardy*, flotilla leader in first Battle of Narvik. 8. Enemy tanks reach Rouen. Armed merchant cruiser *Carinthia* sunk by sub. 77 of two airmen missing in blowing up Albert Canal bridge.

ITALY ENTERS THE WAR.

June 10. Italy declares war on Great Britain and France. Germans advance on Paris and cross lower Somme. Aircraft carrier *Glorious*, 2 destroyers and transport lost. British and French troops leave Norway. King Haakon and Govt. in Britain to continue fight. 11. R.A.F. bomb planes and supplies in E. Libya and Italian E. Africa. Malta bombed. Italian ships seized or scuttled. 2 cruisers and transport hit at Trondheim. 12. Germans cross Marne. R.A.F. attack Turin, Genoa and Tobruk. Egypt breaks with Italy. 13. Enemy cross Seine. Reynaud's final appeal to Roosevelt for all help short of troops. R.A.F. bomb enemy in France and Italian E. Africa. 6,000 British troops prisoners near St. Valéry-en-Caux. Spain "non-belligerent." *Scharnhorst* hit in Trondheim Fjord. 14. Germans enter Paris.

COLLAPSE OF FRANCE.

June 14. French drop pamphlets on Rome. 15. Roosevelt assures France U.S. would redouble efforts send aid to Allies. Cruiser *Calypso* sunk in Mediterranean. 16. Reynaud resigned and Petain forms Government with Weygand as Vice-Premier. German advance continues S.E. of Paris. R.A.F. raid Italian dromes in Africa. 17. Petain asks Hitler for "honourable" terms of peace. Britain offer Franco-British Union by which nations would become one. Churchill declared Britain will fight on. 18. Hitler meets Mussolini at Munich. Germans hold all France north of Loire, and capture some Maginot Line forts. de Gaulle invites French soldiers join him maintaining resistance. R.A.F. raid Bremen. Thames and Eastern Counties raided. New B.E.F. brought back from France. 19. Germans in Strasbourg and Toul. Over 200 bombers raid Britain. 20. French Government quit Bordeaux after heavy bombing, and Nazi armistice terms received. Germans capture Brest. R.A.F. bomb Rouen and fly over Alps to attack Turin and Genoa aircraft works. Merchant cruiser *Andania* sunk by U-boat. Australian and N. Zealand contingent reach England. 21. In railway coach where Foch granted Germans armistice in 1918 and on same spot in Forest of Compiègne Hitler told French emissaries his terms, which included occupation of northern half and western coast of France. 22. Terms accepted and armistice signed in carriage. R.A.F. bomb Krupp works at Essen. Alexandria bombed by Italians. 23. Gen. de Gaulle announces Provisional French National Committee to continue war. 24. Armistice between France and Italy signed. Day and night attacks by R.A.F. on German and Dutch aerodromes. 25. "Cease Fire" in France at 12.35 a.m. Italy's terms include demilitarisation of French Mediterranean bases and large strips in Africa. London's first early morning raid warning. Landings on enemy coastline inflicted casualties and obtained information. R.A.F. attacks Ruhr. 26. Blockade extended to all occupied France. De Gaulle founds French Volunteer Legion. 27. Roumania accepts Soviet ultimatum for cession of Bessarabia and North Bukovina. French Govt. dismiss Governors-General of Indo-China and Madagascar. 28. Hostilities in Syria cease. Channel Islands demilitarized. Germans bomb Jersey. Marshal Balbo killed in Tobruk plane crash. 29. Germans occupy Franco-Spanish frontier. British raid across Eritrean frontier.

July 1. Roumania renounces Anglo-French guarantees. Germans occupy Channel Islands. *Scharnhorst* heavily bombed in Kiel Canal. Daylight raid on Scottish town, 22 killed. 2. Daylight

raid on north-east town, 22 killed. Four Italian subs. sunk. *Arandora Star* sunk by U-boat off Ireland, 613 aliens drowned. 3. R.A.F. brought down 100th raider to cross British coast. British warships sunk several units of French Fleet at Oran after alternatives of fighting on, sailing to Britain, or crossing Atlantic away from the war. Portland bombed. 5. Petain Government breaks with Britain. 6. French warships at Alexandria demobilised. R.A.F. hit shipbuilding yards at Bremen, Kiel and Italian warships at Tobruk. 7. Sub. *Snapper* torpedoes 5 vessels in German convoys. 8. Destroyer *Whirlwind* sunk. French battleship *Richelieu* crippled at Dakar. B.E.F. (evacuated from Dunkirk) reorganized and ready for action. 9. German prisoners in France released. Italian Mediterranean Fleet chased. 10. German dockyards and Sicily harbour bombed, 14 enemy down over Channel. 11. 23 enemy raiders down. Boulogne bombed by R.A.F. 12. 22 German planes destroyed. 13. Bruges-Ostend barge concentrations bombed. Destroyer *Escent* sunk in Mediterranean. 14. R.A.F. bomb Emden and Kiel naval bases. Gibraltar raided. 15. British garrison on Kenya-Abyssinia border withdrawn. 17. U-boat sunk by Australian flying-boat. 18. R.A.F. attack barges. Destroyer *Imogen* lost. 19. General Sir Alan Brooke appointed C-in-C. Home Forces. 20. R.A.F. attack Wilhelmshaven. 21. German planes down round coast. 21. Sub. *Salmon* lost. 22. Southern entrance to Irish Sea closed by mines. Destroyer *Brazen* sunk. 24. Transport *Lancastria* reported bombed and sunk during B.E.F.'s evacuation, 2,500 of 5,300 saved. 25. Germans attack Channel shipping, 23 planes down. R.A.F. bomb Eritrea and Libyan coast and Gotha factory. 27. British evacuees reach Canada. 29. Dover Harbour attacked, 27 planes down. Destroyer *Wren* lost. 3. African troops in East Africa. 30. Two Army T/Cs. Contraband control extended to all France and colonies. 31. R.A.F. bomb Italian H.Q. at Massawa (E. Africa). Destroyer *Delight* sunk. Aug. 1. Norwich bombed. Krupp works attacked. 2. Italian troops massing on Libyan-Egyptian border. German planes drop leaflets on England. 4. Kiel, Sardinia and Derna (Libya) bombed. Italian force invades British Somaliland. 8. Channel convoy attacked, 60 enemy, 16 our, planes down. Kiel and Bergen raided. Italian H.Q. in Somaliland bombed.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

Aug. 11. Battle of Britain opens, 400 enemy planes attack Portland, Dover, etc., 65 destroyed, 26 ours missing. 12. Raids on Portsmouth, L.W., Kent and Sussex coast, 62 enemy and 13 British down. Kent shelled from French coast. 13. 78 raiders down against 13 in all-day air fighting. We bomb from Luton to Biscay. British torpedo-boats in action. 14. Enemy lost 32 raiders against 7. R.A.F. damage Caproni and Fiat works, and attack Junkers factories at Dessau. Raiders sank lighthouse off S.E. England. 15. Day proclaimed by Nazis as day of Germany's triumph in London—180 enemy raiders down: 34 ours lost. R.A.F. attack Gironde. Greek cruiser torpedoed off Tinos. 16. London attacked, 75 raiders down against 17 British. R.A.F. attack Fiat and Caproni works and Bomba (Libya). King congratulates Fighter Squadrons on victories. 17. R. Navy bombards Bardia and Fort Capuzzo. R.A.F. raid 26 enemy dromes and Boulogne harbour. 18. In heavy attacks on S.E. England and S. London Nazis lost 144 planes against 16 ours. British evacuate Somaliland. 19. R.A.F. raid Addis

Ababa and Kiel. 20. Smaller air battles off S.E. Co. St. Italy apologises for bombing Greek destroyers. 21. Roumania to cede large part Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. 22. R.A.F. bomb German heavy guns which shelled Channel convoy and Dover. Egyptian troops prepare repel invasion. 23. British planes destroy two subs., destroyer, etc., at Bomba. Navy bombard Bardia and Bomba. 24. First night raid on London, City bombed for first time. During day 52 enemy planes down. R.A.F. attack N. Italy and S.W. Germany. 25. 55 Nazi planes down including 24 off Dorset. R.A.F. raid Berlin. 26. 6-hour raid on London; 47 German planes lost against our 15. Ere protest to Berlin against German bombs on Co. Wexford. Destroyer *Hostile* sunk. 27. More raids over London, Midlands, S.W. England and Wales. Sub. *Spearfish* lost. R.A.F. bomb Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and N. Italy. 28. Raids on England, including London. 29. London and Berlin raided. French, Cameroons and Equatorial Africa join Allies. 30. Intense air battles over London 62 raiders down. 31. 88 Nazi planes lost in mass raids, we lost 37. Berlin, Cologne and Emden attacked. Merchant cruiser *Dunvegan Castle* sunk.

Sept. 1. Heavy air raids, 25 Germans down, against 15. 2. 50 raiders down. Britain agrees to lease bases in N. and S. Atlantic to U.S. who transfer 50 over-age destroyers to Royal Navy. 3. 23 German planes down in raids, against 15. Berlin power station attacked. 4. Heaviest London raid, 54 enemy down against 17. R.A.F. bomb Steuten oil plant and Berlin. 5. Destroyers *Ivanhoe* and *Edik* sunk. R.A.F. destroy 39 for loss of 20, and bomb Berlin and Turin. 6. 46 raiders down against 19. 7. About 400 raiders attack London, fired docks, and killed 300, losing 103 machines against 22. R.A.F. bomb Channel ports and German factories. Egypt reinforced. 8. Another big raid on London. 9. London, etc., raided (enemy lost 52 against 13). Dover shelled. R.A.F. bomb Berlin and Hamburg. 10. Fires near St. Paul's in day and night London raids. 11. Churchill warns nation of possible invasion. 89 London raiders down. Buckingham Palace revealed damage by bomb. Berlin and Bremen raided. Navy attacks ports. 12. Heavier A.A. defence of London. R.A.F. attack Berlin and invasion bases. Tobruk sea base bombed useless. 13. Royal Chapel wrecked by bombing but King and Queen unharmed. Northern Ireland bombed. 14. Italians cross Egyptian border at Sollum, etc.

GERMANY'S FIERCEST RAID.

Sept. 15. Germans mass-attacking London lost 185 planes against 25 British. Hospitals and Queen's Palace apartments damaged. R.A.F. hit invasion ports. 6 French warships reach Dakar. 16. Widespread air attacks here. Italians advance to Bugbug; we bomb Benghazi. 17. Channel gale scatters invasion ships. West End stores damaged in raids, 12 enemy down. Italians in Sidi Barrani. General Catroux, Gov.-General of French Indo-China, joins Free French in London. R.A.F. sink ships at Cherbourg. Navy bombards Solom road. 18. Since Aug. 8 Britain lost 162 planes against German 1,867. Day's toll of 100, 48 against 12 British. Heavy death-roll in night raids, County Hall hit. Sub. *Narwhal* lost. 19. Dodcanese bases, Channel ports, Dortmund Canal and German destroyer hit. Heavy night raids on London. 20. Sub. *Sturgeon* sunk with 4,000 troops off North Denmark. 21. Raids on London. Germans to reorganize Army. 22. Italians raid Haifa.

R.A.F. bomb Dunkirk and Calais. 22. City of *Benares* torpedoed in Atlantic, 260 lost included 79 child evacuees. 23. Free French force, led by Gen. de Gaulle, failed persuade Dakar authorities join them. R.A.F. hit Berlin. 24. 11 raiders, 11 British destroyed here. Navy bombards Italian troops at Sidi Barrani. Egypt declares martial law. 24. R.A.F. hits Berlin (for 2½ hours), Brest and Zeebrugge. Southampton, Brighton and London raided. Sub. *Thames* lost. 25. Enemy lost 26 planes against 4; 5-hour raid on Berlin. 26. Raiders lost 31 against 8; Dover shelled. Navy shells Italians at Sidi Barrani. 27. Heavy German raids, 133 machines lost against 34 British. Germany, Italy and Japan sign 10-year alliance. 28 and 29. 13 raiders lost in increased night barrage. 30. In heavy raids, Nazis lose 47 planes against 22 (September total, 1,071 German planes, 319 British).

Oct. 1. German night raids on Merseyside. Two awards of George Cross for St. Paul's bomb removal. R.A.F. raid Africa, Berlin and Channel ports. 2. 10 raiders down. Overseas evacuation of children stopped. 3. Chamberlain resigns and Bevin and Sir Kingsley Wood in War Cabinet. R.A.F. attacks convoy off Dunkirk and harbours. Navy land troops at Malta. 4. Hitler and Mussolini at Brenner Pass. Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, C-in-C. Bomber Command, appointed Chief of Air Staff. German and 2 Italian subs. recently sunk. 7. Germans enter Roumania. Trying to reach London, 28 planes down against 14 British. R.A.F. raid Berlin in 7 waves. Govt. requisitions coasting short-sea liners. 8. London, Berlin, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven raided. 10. St. Paul's bomb damage revealed. Gen. de Gaulle welcomed in Cameroons. Navy bombards Cherbourg. 11. Canterbury Cathedral windows broken by bomb. 12-13. R.A.F. bomb Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Krupp's, Ruhr and Benghazi. 14. Germans fiercest night raid so far. 15. *Ajax* sunk 2 Italian destroyers. Heavy night raid on London; many killed when tube roof hit. Navy bombard Dunkirk, and destroy convoy of 3 ships. R.A.F. bomb Kiel and Hamburg. 16. Kiel, Hamburg and Leuna bombed. 17. Rear-Admiral J. C. Tovey appointed C-in-C. Home Fleet. 18. September raid casualties 6,954 civilians killed, 10,615 seriously injured. Evidence showed Germany intended invasion Sept. 16, but foiled by R.A.F. 19. Objectives in Tromsø, Africa and Rhodes bombed. 20. Heavier night barrage defending London; 7 day raiders down, 2 night raids on Berlin; 1,600-mile flight across Alps to bomb Milan, Turin and Aosta. Cairo's first air raid. 21. Single raiders over England. Hamburg and Boulogne bombed. *Francesco Nullo*, after Red Sea fight with H.M.S. *Kimberley*, blown up by torpedo. 24. Hitler receives Marshal Pétain and Laval in France. Belgian Premier reaches London. 25. Italian airmen among daylight raiders. Big raid on Berlin. Big gun and plane fight off S.E. coast. Destroyer *Venetia* sunk. 26. *Empress of Britain* fired by German plane off Ireland. Vichy Cabinet announce collaboration agreement between France and Germany. Navy and R.A.F. attack Sidi Barrani. 27. Morning raids on Berlin; 8 planes down over Britain. De Gaulle appointed Council of Defence to act as Free French War Cabinet. Italian shock troops on Greek frontier. R.A.F. bomb Skoda works in Czechoslovakia. 28. Greece reject demand to allow to Italian troops occupy strategic points. Italian troops cross frontier. Greece appeals to, and promised help from, Britain. Italians bomb Athens from and Corinth. Hitler and Mussolini at Florence. Warships under construction at Hamburg, Bremen

and Kiel hit. 29. Italians raid Patras, Corinth Canal and Britain (22 enemy planes down). R.A.F. bomb Berlin, etc., through heavy snows. 30. Italian naval failure to torpedo ships in Gibraltar with "special device." 7 raiders down, R.A.F. hit Antwerp, Flushing, Ostend and Cherbourg docks. 31. Greek navy shell Italian troops on Greek-Albanian border. Italian advance in coast sector. R.A.F. first raid on Naples.

THE GREEK CAMPAIGN.

Nov. 3. British troops in Greece. R.A.F. raid Naples. 4. Merchant cruisers *Lauratic* and *Patriotus* sunk. 5. Greeks capture Albanian height. Another 2 U-boats sunk. British naval and air base set up in Greece. R.A.F. attack Emden, Bremerhaven and Bremen. 6. Britains advances £5,000,000 to Greece. British capture Gallabat near Abyssinian-Soudan frontier. R.A.F. bomb Brindisi and Bari. Home Guard commissions and ranks introduced. 7. Germans lose 7 London and Portsmouth raiders. Krupps and Valona (Albania) bombed. 8. Italians offensive in northern Albania. Tower of London reportedly bombed. German dive-bombers attack shipping; 20 lost against 6. R.A.F. attack Munich where Hitler speaking. German warship sunk by British sub. 9. De Gaulle's men land in French Gaboon. 10. Danzig, Dresden, Cagliari and Naples bombed. 11. Fleet Air Arm cripple 3 battleships and 2 cruisers at Taranto. Navy attacks Italian convoy off Valona, Italians lose 13 planes raiding shipping in Thames. 12. Gallant action *Jervis Bay*, saved 34 of 38 ships attacked by German surface raider in Atlantic, sunk after lone fight. Molotov's 2-hour talk with Hitler. 13. R.A.F. bomb Berlin and Taranto. Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham C.-in-C. Far East. British in Soudan pursued Italians. 14. Germans severely damaged Coventry in night attack, 200 dead, 19 planes lost in day battle near Dover. First fighter pilot 'E' of—Flt. Lt. Nicolson. 15. 18 German raiders down during fight. Heavy night raid on London. R.A.F. bomb Hamburg and Bari. Greeks attack near Koritza. Free French capture Port Gentil, Gaboon. Hamburg, Dortmund-Ems Canal, Cologne, Bremen and Brindisi raided. 17. Air Marshal Sir Arthur Barrett to new post, Army Co-operation Command, secure co-operation between Army and R.A.F. Navy bombard Mogadishir (Italian Somaliland). 'E' to Capt. Fogarty Fegen of *Jervis Bay*. King Boris of Bulgaria visits Hitler. R.A.F. destroy 13 enemy raiders and lose 5; bomb Gelsenkirchen, Ruhr and Lorient U-boat base. 19. German liner *Europa* at Bremen. Skoda works at Pilsen bombed. Germans raid Midlands and London. British shoot down 9 Italian plane in Greece. Australian airmen destroy 5 Italians planes over Western Desert. 20. Hungary joins Axis. R.A.F. attack Duisburg-Ruhrort, and French air bases. 25 British machines rout 60 Italian in N. Africa. 22. Greeks capture Koritza, advance whole front. Stavanger, Bari, Taranto and enemy in Albania bombed. 23. R.A.F. land in Greece. Roumania join Axis. Sharp air raid on Southampton. R.A.F. raid Berlin, Krupps, Channel ports and Turin. 24. Bristol, Christiansand, Hamburg, Durazzo and Libyan towns bombed. Slovakia joins Axis. Greeks advance and capture over 7,000. 25. R.A.F. attack Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg. Greeks advance. 26. Germans raid West of England town, lose 4. R.A.F. bomb Berlin, Cologne, Turin and invasion ports. 27. Mediterranean Fleet chase Italian vessels. Swordfish aircraft hit Littorio class battleship, 5 warships

damaged. Cologne bombed. 11 German raiders down. M. Chiappe, new French Commissioner in Syria, shot down, killed. 28. R.A.F. bomb Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Stettin and Politz. Big night raid on Liverpool. Fleet Air Arm attack Tripoli. 29. R.A.F. bomb Santi Quaranta, Durazzo and Elbasan, destroy 10 planes. R.A.F. attack Cologne and Bremen. 30. Greeks capture Pogradets. German 7-hour attack on Southampton, much damage. 221 enemy planes destroyed around Britain against 53 in November.

Dec. 1. Heavy attack on Southampton, serious damage; 370 killed in 2 raids. Bristol raided. Sub. *Triad* lost. 2. Destroyer *Sturdy* lost. Lorient U-boat base, targets in Norway and Denmark bombed. Bristol raided. Italian planes attack Corfu. R.A.F. bomb Naples, Catania and Valona. 3. R.A.F. bomb Essen, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Short sharp raid on Birmingham. 4. R.A.F. down 10 Italian planes in Albania. 5. 15 enemy raiders down. Auxiliary cruiser *Carmanov* Castle fights disguised German raider in S. Atlantic. 6. Greeks occupy Santi Quaranta. Badoglio, Chief of Italian General Staff, succeeded by General Cavallero. Bristol raided. 7. R.A.F. raid Valona, Castel Benito, Dusseldorf and U-boat bases. 8. Greeks capture Argirocastro and Delvino. British bombers raid Dusseldorf, Bordeaux, Brest and Lorient U-boat bases. Heavy London raid.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

Dec. 9. British dawn offensive in N. Africa. R.A.F. bomb Bremen, Lorient and Boulogne. 10. British reach sea between Sidi Barrani and Buq Buq. Prisoners total 4,000. 2 German spies hanged at Pentonville. 11. Nile Army capture Sidi Barrani, 20,000 prisoners. Italians in full retreat. Mannheim and invasion ports bombed. Birmingham raided. 12. Nile Army advances; Navy bombard coast. Italian retreat along Albanian coast. Sheffield raided. 13. R.A.F. attack retreating Italians; Corps Cmdr. and staff captured in N. Africa. Greeks take Porto Palermo. 14. Italians back to Libyan frontier. Navy bombards Bardia. Tripoli bombed, 26 Italian planes down. R.A.F. bomb Naples, warship hit. 15. British cross Libyan border. Sheffield raided. 16. Fort Capuzzo and Sollum taken, Bardia reached. Mannheim's 7-hour raid. 18. Mannheim, Milan, Genoa, Lorient and Benina aerodrome, near Benghazi, raided. 19. R.A.F. bomb Cologne, Ruhr and W. Germany. 20. Navy bombard Valona and sweep Adriatic and shell Bardia. Germans close boundary between occupied and unoccupied France. Liverpool and Berlin bombed. 21. R.A.F. fly 1,800 miles to bomb near Venice and attack Oslo-Bergen railway. Rotterdam and Gelsenkirchen. Merseyside raided. 22. Seb. Swordfish lost. Merseyside raided again, mainly Manchester. 25. Surface raider hit in attack on British convoy in N. Atlantic. 26. Destroyer *Acheron* lost. 27. London raided. German raider flying Jap flag shelled Nauru (Pacific) Island. 28. Lorient, Marignac and Norwegian ports bombed.

CITY OF LONDON FIRES.

Dec. 29. Germans incendiary attack on City of London; Guildhall damaged, 8 Wren churches and many commercial buildings destroyed. St. Paul's Cathedral saved by Civil Defence. R.A.F. raid Valona, Frankfurt and Naples. 31. Govt. order civilian fire-fighting. 4 Italian supply ships sunk. Hitler promises victory in 1947.

(1941) Jan. 1. Bardia bombarded. Our patrols near Tobruk. R.A.F. raid Italian harbours, 20,000 incendiaries on Bremen. 2. Bremen and Tripoli bombed. German airmen in Libya. Cardiff raided. 3. Australians penetrate at Bardia. Navy and R.A.F. Libyan attacks. French sub. and auxiliary explode on way to Dakar. 5. Bardia with 30,000 prisoners, 45 guns, captured. Britain to treat with de Gaulle and Council of Defence. 6. El Adem landing ground near Tobruk occupied. Broadcasting House reported twice hit in raids. New war executives for production and exports control set up. 7. Tobruk forts invested. 8. Sub. *Regulus* lost. R.A.F. bomb Emden, Wilhelmshaven and Libyan dromes and Benghazi severely. Britain and U.S. agree foodstuffs for French. 9. Messina and Naples bombed. London raided. 10. Greeks take Kilsura. R.A.F. attack Pas de Calais, Ruhr and Brest. Portsmouth blitzed. 11. Big fire raid on London. Dutch and Belgian coasts, Germany and N. Italy bombed. 12. R.A.F. widespread attacks. London raided. 13. Abyssinian revolt against Italy spreading. Catania (Sicily) and Lorient bombed. Plymouth raided. 14. Carrier *Illustrious* hit and cruiser *Southampton* sunk conveying to Greece. 12 enemy planes down. 15. Big raids on Wilhelmshaven, and Libyan dromes. Malta dive-bombed, 10 lost. 16. 2 Italian supply ships sunk. London, Wilhelmshaven, Emden, Boulogne and Calais bombed. 18. Malta bombed, 10 dive bombers down. Compulsory fire fighting registration for men 16-60. 19. Kassala (Sudan) re-captured. Malta (15 down) and Britain raided. 20. Hitler and Mussolini meet. British 15 miles into Eritrea. 21. British penetrate Tobruk defences. Registration of industrial workers planned. 22. Tobruk captured. R.A.F. raid Derna, Sicily and Ruhr. Destroyer *Hyperion* lost. 23. British take Mekkeil. 24. Sicily bases bombed. Haile Selassie re-enters Abyssinia to lead patriot army. Italians quit 2 Eritrean towns. 26. British capture Biscia (Eritrea). Willkie in London examines war conditions. 27. Heavy Italian losses in Albania. Naples bombed. 28. Sub. *Triton* lost. 29. Gen. Metaxas, Greek P.M. died, succeeded by M. Korizis. 30. Derna captured. Hitler threatens torpedo U.S. ships supplying Britain.

Feb. 1. Agordat (Eritrea) taken. R.A.F. bomb Tripoli and E. African bases. 2. R.A.F. sweep Channel, bomb invasion barges. German airmen raid Sollum and Bardia. Italians evacuate Tepelini (Albania). Main power supply Sardinia bombed. 3. In Eritrea, British advance on Keren. 8. Italy declared war zone. 4. British enter Cyrene. We recognize Haile Selassie's claim to Abyssinia. R.A.F. hit Dusseldorf, Brest, Cherbourg and Bordeaux. 5. Italians retreat to Benghazi. 6. Spending over £10,500,000 a day on war. 7. Swift advance takes Benghazi, Italian lines cut. French ports raided. 9. Churchill tells Roosevelt: Give us tools and we will finish job. Navy attack Genoa naval base. Air Arm bomb Leghorn and Pisa. El Agheila occupied, prisoners include Gen. Berganzoli. Flandin, French Foreign Minister, succeeded by Darlan. 10. Britain breaks with Rumania. Keren and Hanover raided. Warships shell Ostend. British parachutists on S. Italy captured before they could carry out planned damage. 11. Sicily, Germany, Holland, Norway and Denmark bombed. 13. R.A.F. continue night raids on Rhodes. 14. Greeks 7,000 Italian prisoners in Albania. Hitler's demands on Yugoslavs at Berchtesgaden. 15. Britain raided, 3 down. R.A.F. leaflets on Poland, bomb Brindisi and Ruhr. 16. Albania, Eritrea and Abyssinia bombed. Many killed in London raid. Turkey

and Bulgaria re-affirm non-aggression. 17. London raid, shelter casualties, 4 raiders down. 18. Australians arrive Singapore. 19. Severe raid on Swansea. London hospitals hit. 20. British in Italian Somaliland cross R. Juba. S. Africans take Mtga (Abyssinia). Swansea raided. R.A.F. attack Sicily dive-bomber bases. 12 Italian planes down over Albania. 21. More Juba crossings. Swansea raided. 23. Mussolini admits tenth of Italian Army and fifth of air force destroyed in Libya. Italian supply ship losses. Boulogne and Calais bombed. 26. W. African troops occupy Mogadishu, capital of Italian Somaliland. 6 raids on Malta (7 down). Night raid on London, south-west and S. Wales town. R.A.F. over Cologne. 28. Turko-British alliance reaffirmed. R.A.F. down 26 Italian planes over Albania. Destroyer *Exmoor* sunk.

NAZIS THREATEN GREECE.

March 1. Bulgaria-Axis Pact signed. R.A.F. bomb Cologne. 2. Nazis through Bulgaria towards Greece. Larissa (Greece) wrecked by quake, then bombed by Italians. 3. Soviet warns Bulgaria. Cologne and Channel ports bombed. Cardiff severely raided. 4. Lofoten Islands (Norway) glycerine factory destroyed in British raid, which sank 11 ships. Cardiff raided, 3 down. 5. Britain break with Bulgaria. Malta bombed, 16 down. R.A.F. attack Italian warships off Albania, destroy 9 planes. 7. British enter Abyssinia. Destroyer *Dainty* sunk. 8. Heavy raid on London, Café de Paris wrecked. R.A.F. attack Tripoli. N. Zealand cruiser *Leander* sinks Italian raider in Indian Ocean. 9. London and coast raided. 10. Italian cruiser torpedoed by British sub. Greek success in central Albania. Night raids on England, 8 down. 11. Italian troopship sunk. Night raid on Midlands. R.A.F. attack Rhodes. 12. Heavy night raid on Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg, 9 raiders down over Britain. 13. Heaviest attack on Hamburg. Clydeside and Merseyside bombed, 13 down. 14. Italy's 5-day offensive in Albania fails. 15. London raid, dance hall casualties. 16. Sub. *Snapper* lost. Heavy raid on Bristol. R.A.F. attack dromes in Tripolitania. 17. Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, and positions near Keren captured. Nazis admit serious fire on liner *Bremen*. British take Jijiga (Abyssinia). Big fires in R.A.F. raid on Kiel. 19. Wide damage in London raid. Cologne fiercely attacked. Italian cruiser or destroyer hit in Air attacks on Durazzo and Valona, 5 ships, including crowded transport, torpedoed. Vicious raid on Plymouth. 21. Yugoslavs agree Axis demands. Severe raid on Plymouth. 22. Neghelli (Abyssinia) falls. 23. Heavy R.A.F. raid on Berlin. 24. Soviet and Turkey understanding should either be at war. 25. Yugoslavs sign 3-Power Pact. Marshal Graziani quits Italian Army command. 27. New Yugo-slav Govt. after coup d'état. King Peter assumes power, Regent Prince Paul leaves. Yugoslavia promised aid from Britain. Agreement signed leasing Atlantic bases to U.S. Keren, key to Eritrea, and Harar (Abyssinia) captured.

VICTORY OF MATAPAN.

March 28. Naval battle of Matapan near Crete, great victory under Sir Andrew Cunningham. Italian cruisers, *Fiume*, *Pola*, and *Zara*, and two destroyers sunk, cruiser and destroyer possibly, flagship *Vittorio Veneto* severely damaged, British fleet untouched, 2 planes lost. French Algerian shore batteries fire on Navy intercepting French convoy. Diredawia (Abyssinia) occupied. Night raid on London and Bristol area. R.A.F. bomb

Scharnhorst and *Gneisenau* at Brest. 31. New type H.E. bomb on Emden and Bremen.

April 1. Asmara, capital of Eritrea, surrenders. 2. Italian destroyer sunk at Massawa. 3. We evacuate Benghazi. 2 more Italian destroyers sunk in Red Sea. Suicide of Count Teleki, Hungarian P.M., due to Axis demands. Raid on Bristol. R.A.F. hit German cruisers at Brest. 4. British again withdraw in Libya. 2 Italian destroyers scuttled off Massawa. 5. Cruisers again attacked at Brest. We occupy Addis Ababa. 6. Nazi troops invade Yugoslavia and Greece. Belgrade declared open town, relentlessly dive-bombed. British, Australian and N. Zealand troops sent to Greece. R.A.F. strongly reinforced. Yugoslav-Soviet pact signed. British bomb Germans in Sofia. Night raids on Britain, 5 down. 7. Britain breaks with Hungary. Germans advance towards Salonika. Heaviest one-night bomb load on Kiel. 8. Yugoslav army withdraws. Enemy recapture Derna. We occupy Massawa. Severe raid on Coventry, 10 down. Kiel bombed. 9. Germans take Salonika, Skopje (Serb capital), and push to Albanian frontier while R.A.F. attack day and night. Heavy night raid on Berlin, destroying State Opera House. Britain raided, 13 down. Our forces before Tobruk. R.A.F. destroy 8 at Derna.

SET BACK IN GREECE.

April 10. Germans reach Monastir. Birmingham and Coventry raid damaged; 10 down. R.A.F. attack cruisers at Brest. 11. Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson commands our troops in Greece. 3 Generals lost in Benghazi withdrawal. Iraqi coup d'etat, pro-German Rashid Ali forms Cabinet. Bristol bombed, 6 down. 12. R.A.F. day and night bombing. Imperial forces drive back Germans in Greece. 13. Nazis take Belgrade. We withdraw in Greece. Enemy occupy Bardia. Soviet-Jap neutrality pact signed. R.A.F. attack Merignac, Bordeaux and shipping. 14. Attack on Tobruk defeated. 15. 3 Italian destroyers and 5 supply ships sunk between Sicily and Tripoli. British destroyer *Mohawk* and cruiser *Bonaventure* sunk on convoy. Germans through Monastir Gap. Bad night raid on Northern Ireland. Kiel bombed. 16. Navy shell enemy west of Sollum. Believed 500 bombers in night raid on London, 6 down. Tripoli, Bremen, Heligoland and Brest bombed. 17. Yugoslav Army lay down arms. Portsmouth bombed, 3 down. Record raid on Berlin. 18. Allies fall back in Greece. We warn Axis that systematic bombing of Rome would follow raids on Athens or Cairo. 19. Imperial forces reach Basra to open communication through Iraq. Heavy raid on London. 20. Further withdrawal in Greece. German bombers machine-gun Athens, 22 down. 21. Yugoslav King and Cabinet arrive Jerusalem. Tripoli and Le Havre attacked. 22. Heavy fighting 60 miles from Athens. 23. Successive heavy night raid on Plymouth. 23. Greek King and Govt. go to Crete. Fierce fighting at Thermopylae. Greek Army of Epirus retreating from Albania signed armistice without Govt. knowledge. Merchant cruiser *Rajputana* sunk. Plymouth raided. Fresh attack on *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. 24. R.A.F. bomb Benghazi, Tripoli, Rhodes, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. 25. Further withdrawal in Greece. Germans occupy island of Lemnos. Tobruk attack repulsed. Merseyside raided. 26. Enemy cross Egyptian frontier at Sollum. R.A.F. raid Hamburg, Cuxhaven, etc. 27. German tanks enter Athens. Portsmouth raided, 3 hospitals hit. 28. R.A.F. and Australian troops leave Greece.

Enemy halted near Sollum. We take Dessia (Abyssinia). Plymouth raided, 4 down. *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* attacked. 29. Dover shelled for 5 hours. Plymouth bombed, 8 down. R.A.F.'s latest bombs on Mannheim. 30. Imperial casualties in Greece estimated about 3,000. Kiel and Berlin bombed.

May 1. Enemy penetrate Tobruk defences. 2. 43,000 men evacuated from Greece, 3,000 left behind. Iraqi troops fire on British; Premier Rashid Ali asks Hitler's aid. Tobruk rally. R.A.F. raid Dutch U-boat base. 3. Merseyside bombed, 16 down. 4. British troops occupy Basra airport and docks, and attack Bagdad 'drome', wrecking 22. Merseyside and N. Ireland raided, 8 down. R.A.F. hit cruisers at Brest. 5. Halle Salsie in Addis Ababa. Clydeside's night raid, 9 down. 6. Enemy occupy Aegean islands. R.A.F. attack Hamburg, etc. Clyde and Merseyside bombed, 9 down. 7. Iraqi insurgents at Habbaniyah ejected. Govt.'s 447 to 3 vote of confidence. Armour-piercing bombs hit German cruisers at Brest. 24 bombers destroyed over Britain. Darlan agrees limited co-operation with Nazis. 8. 14 raiders down over South England. R.A.F. attack Bagdad. 300 planes (10 lost) attack Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin. Enemy lost 13 raiding Britain. 9. Cruiser *Cornwall* sunk German raider in Indian Ocean. 10. Severe attack on London; Abbey, British Museum and Houses of Parliament damaged, record of 33 down. Usual German targets bombed. Hess, Deputy Fuhrer, lands in Scotland by parachute from Germany. 11. 9 raiders destroyed over Britain. 12. Hess found sane, imprisoned. Officially stated brought no peace terms. R.A.F. bomb Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Cologne and Coblenz. 13. Attack on Heligoland. 15. German planes land in Iraq. Revealed that of 437,000 troops sent to France in June, 384,000 brought back, 40,000 prisoners. Of 23,800 men sent to Norway, 22,600 back, 950 captured. 16. R.A.F. bomb German planes in Syria. Enemy driven from Sollum. Channel air battles, 7 enemy down. 17. 25 German planes down and troop carriers hit over Cyrenaica, Greece, Iraq, Suez, Crete and Abyssinia. R.A.F. continue German and invasion port bombing. 18. Amba Alagi surrounded by Empire troops. 19. Egyptian liner *Zamzari*, 200 Americans aboard, believed sunk by German raider. 20. Heavy German bombing of British, N. Zealand and Greek troops in Crete, attempted parachute invasion. In Iraq, British take bridgehead over Euphrates, open road to Bagdad. Duke of Aosta surrenders Amba Alagi with 18,000 prisoners. 21. Enemy's air control in Crete, paratroops at Suda Bay, Maleme and Candia. Sea landings foiled. R.A.F. bomb German 'dromes in Greece. Iraqi rebels rounded up. 22. R.A.F. leave Crete. 100 per cent. economic blockade of France. Heligoland bombed. 23. Germans pour troops on Maleme by air, fierce fighting. Italian troopship and destroyer torpedoed. Cologne attacked. 24. Navy damage German *Bismarck* off Greenland (battle-cruiser *Hood* blew up). German mass-bombing in Crete; Greek King goes to Cairo. 25. *Bismarck* chased. 26. Fleet Air Arm's torpedo hit on *Bismarck*. Allied positions near Cana (Crete) penetrated. R.A.F. destroy 24. 27. *Bismarck* sunk about 400 miles west of Brest by torpedo from cruiser *Dorsetshire*. British cruisers *Gloucester* and *Fiji*, and destroyers *Kelly*, *Kashmir*, *Juno* and *Greyhound* sunk off Crete. Many Nazi planes destroyed at Lannion (Britany). 28. Crete defenders withdraw behind Cana. Destroyer *Mashena* sunk. Axis troopship for Libya torpedoed. Heavy air raids on Britain. 29. Further withdrawals in

Crete. 30. More air-borne Nazis reach Crete, intensify air-bombing. British near Baghdad, Rashid Ali flies into Iran.

June 1. 25,000 troops withdrawn from Crete to Egypt, losses severe. Britain and Iraq hostilities cease. Clothing ration announced. 2. R.A.F. raid Berlin, Ruhr and Kiel canal. 3. R.A.F. and German bombing goes on. 4. R.A.F. attack Zebruggue. Midlands and London raided, 5 down. Raid on Alexandria, 200 killed. 6. Sub. *Undaunted* lost. 7. R.A.F. raid Brest and Bergen. 8. Allies enter Syria and Lebanon to stop Nazi infiltration. 9. Allies advance 40 miles in Syria. Enemy bomb Haifa. A.A. cruiser *Calcutta* and destroyers *Howard* and *Imperial* reported lost at Crete. 10. First Indian Army *T.C.* of War. *Prince Fugen*, *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* bombed. Night raids over England. 12. Aleppo and Beirut bombed. Allies resolve fight till victory. *Terror* and *Ladybird* lost off Libya. Enemy ports and Ruhr bombed. 13. Beauforts torpedo German pocket battleship off Norway. Sir Philip Joubert takes over Coastal Command. Russia denies war preparations against Germany. 15. Allies take Sidon. Destroyer *Jersey* lost. Enemy near Sollum attacked. 16. and 17. Rhine and invasion ports bombed. 18. Germany and Turkey sign pact. Italian ships sunk in Mediterranean. Invasion ports Bremen and Brest raided. 21. Allies enter Damascus. R.A.F. sweep N. France, shoot down 28, bomb Cologne, Dusseldorf, Dunkirk and Boulogne.

NAZIS INVADE U.S.S.R.

June 22. Germans aided by Finns and Rumanians, attack Russia on 1,500 mile front from Arctic to Black Sea. Churchill promises all aid to Russia. R.A.F. very active. 23. Germans take Brest-Litovsk. 24. Heavy Polish frontier fighting. British near Damascus-Beirut road. 25. Another R.A.F. sweep over France. Kiel and Bremen bombed. 26. Minsk battle. Soviet bomb Bucharest and Ploesti oil. 27. British Mission reaches Moscow. 30. Lwow (Poland) evacuated. R.A.F. destroy 442 enemy, lost 27, in June. Vichy breaks with Soviet.

July 1. Gen. Wavell C.-in-C., India, and Gen. Auchinleck G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East. We bomb Oldenburg, seaplane base at Borkum, German cruisers at Brest and Cherbourg. 2. R.A.F. bomb Merville 'drome near Lille, destroy 18 against 20, attack Bremen, Duisberg and Cologne. 3. Stalin calls on Russians defend Soviet ruthlessly, and "scorch earth" if retreat. Germans reach main Soviet lines. R.A.F.'s N. France offensive goes on. In Syria Palmyra surrendered. 4. Almost last Italian forces in Abyssinia surrender. 26-4 channel sweep victory. Indian and Australian *T.C.*'s. 6. Lille, Dortmund, Cologne, etc., and Brest warships bombed. Italian cruiser *Gorizia* sunk. Other Mediterranean sinkings continue. 7. U.S. units arrive Iceland. Soviet's Ukraine counter-attack. R.A.F. attack near Albert and Bethune; Cologne, Munchen, Osnabruck, Frankfurt and Munster heavily hit. Germans raid Southampton, substantial damage, lose 5. 8. Soviet hold Germans on Dvina, Dnieper and Dniester. R.A.F. 20-13 victory in Lens and Lille raids, night attack near Leipzig and Hamm. Germans lose 5 over Britain. 9. Soviet bomb Trieste and Constanza. R.A.F. attack near Bethune. Germans lose 4 over Britain. 10. Soviet claim stable 1,800 mile front. R.A.F. bomb ships at Cherbourg and Le Havre, destroy 20, sink 11, in July. 12. Britain-Soviet pact signed. 13. German-Soviet pact signed.

Syrian armistice signed, recognizing British right of military occupation. 14. Cherbourg, Le Havre, Hanover, Messina, aerodromes in Greece and Crete bombed. 8 enemy ships destroyed in Mediterranean. 15. Soviet drive Germans back 20 miles in centre. Allies enter Beirut. R.A.F. attack Ruhr. 16. Vichy Syria regime ended. 17. Mr. Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's representative, attended Cabinet Meeting in London. German planes hit Hull. 19. R.A.F. attack convoys, probably destroyed 8 ships. Stalin appointed Minister for Defence, Timoshenko commander Central Army. Naples and Cologne raided. Tobruk patrols attack enemy. 21. More bombing of enemy shipping off France. 200 planes raid Moscow, 22 down. Germans fail to raid Leningrad, 19 down. R.A.F. hit Frankfurt and Mannheim heavily. 22. Moscow raided, 15 down. Shipbuilding yards on Seine bombed. 3 of Axis convoys sunk by R.A.F. off Pantellaria. 23. Direct hit on *Scharnhorst* at Le Pallice. 24. *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* attacked by Flying Forts, 33 enemy planes down. 26. Malta defences destroy 17 craft trying break into Valletta harbour. 27. London raided, 4 down. 28. Germans' slight progress in South Russia. R.A.F. raid 4 'dromes in Sicily, destroying 24 without loss. 29. Prime Minister says German air superiority broken, Battle of Atlantic in our favour, Soviet counter-attack success near Smolensk. 30. Soviet-Polish pact ending war signed, creation of Polish Army in Russia. Hopkins sees Stalin. German ships at Kirkenes and Petsamo hit, Aachen, Cologne, Heligoland convoy and Elmas 'plane base (Sicily) bombed.

Aug. 1. Russians counter on whole front. Britain breaks with Finland. 3. Italian cruiser and floating dock torpedoed. Nazi main thrust against Kiev. 5. Navy bombs Sardinian bases. British and Indian reinforcements reach Singapore. Big fire raids at Frankfurt, Mannheim and Karlsruhe. 7. Mussolini's son Bruno killed flying near Pisa. Soviet bomb Berlin. Axis convoy off Lampedusa island bombed. Essen, Hamm and Dortmund raided. 9. R.A.F. 28-10 sweep over N. France. Nazi try raid Moscow, 8 down. 10. Britain and Russia pledge help to Turkey if attacked. Soviet bomb Berlin. Destroyer *Defender* lost. 11. Germans advance towards Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. R.A.F. bomb Krefeld, Rheidt, Rotterdam and Southern Italy. 12. Daylight fire attack on Cologne power stations, etc.; we lose 20. 24-hour night raid on Berlin.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

Aug. 14. Announced Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed "Atlantic Charter" for restoration of self-government, access to trade, abandonment of force, disarmament of aggressors, etc. Over 300 bombers raid Germany, 12 lost. Fighting near Smolensk. 15. Roosevelt and Churchill promise Stalin full aid. 3-Power conference accepted. Corinth Canal, Greece, and sub. base in Sicily bombed. 16. Britain and Soviet sign trade agreement. Big raid fires in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duisberg. 17. Sharp raid on Hull. Syracuse and Mediterranean convoys bombed. 18. Soviet withdraw to east of Dnieper, evacuate Nikolaiev and Krivoi Rog; their bombers raid Berlin. 19. German 3-fold attack on Leningrad. Malta raid routed. R.A.F. bomb N.W. Germany. 21. Blenheims bomb War plants in Holland and France, 14 lost. Soviet evacuate Gomel. 22. Leningrad barricade streets. 24. Tank battle halts advance on Leningrad. Soviet counter-attack at Smolensk. Churchill warns Japan that threats must stop, no

barrier must prevent aid for Russia. 25. British, Indian and Soviet forces enter Iran to expel Nazis. Russians lose Novgorod. R.A.F. convoy at Singapore. 26. Iran oilfields secured. Cologne bombed, 3 missing. 27. Laval and Deat wounded at Marseilles. Day sweeps over N. France, 10 enemy, 8 R.A.F. down. 28. Dnieper dam blown up, Dnepropetrovsk evacuated. New Iranian Govt. tells army cease resistance. R.A.F. bomb Rotterdam docks, lose 12. 29. 4-day Hitler-Mussolini meeting on Russian front announced. 31. Sub. attacks on Italian cruisers in Mediterranean, and 4 supply ships sunk. R.A.F. burn ships in Tripoli raid. "Forts" raid Bremen by day. Finns capture Vipuri. Russians counter in centre, and bomb Berlin. R.A.F. raid Essen, lose 7. Hull chief target in heavier raids.

Sept. 2. Bremen, Frankfurt, Berlin and Italian convoy hit. 4. Nazis held near Leningrad. Malta raided, 6 down. Cruiser *Harmonie* rammed U-boat in Mediterranean. R.A.F. sweeps over France. Soviet bomb Berlin. 5. Sub. hits big Italian cruiser and Fleet Air Arm torpedo destroyer and other ships. 6. German rubber factory bombed by R.A.F. 7. U-boat captured by Soviet in Barent's Sea. New sub. P.33 lost. Biggest R.A.F. raid on Berlin, Kiel and Boulogne, 20 bombers missing. 8. Canadian, British and Norwegian troops land Spitzbergen, destroy coal mines. U-boat surrendered after bombed in Atlantic. Kassel, Munster and Cherbourg raided. 9. Soviet recapture Yelnya. German destroyer, etc., sunk on Murmansk convoy. Large supplies on way to Russia. July-August allied sinkings about one-third of Axis tonnage sunk by us. Corinth Canal hit by R.A.F. 10. Martial law in Oslo. R.A.F.'s heaviest raid on N. Italy, Turin Arsenal fires. 11. R.A.F. raid Rostock (Baltic). 12. Russians lose Chernikov. 13. *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* bomb-straddled. Every ship in Axis Mediterranean convoy hit by air. 14. R.A.F. Wing defending Leningrad. Shipping in Bodo (Norway) bombed. 15. Russians abandon Kremenchug, east of Dnieper. Axis armoured columns go 35 miles into Egypt but driven back. Enemy convoy attacked from mast height off Frisians. 200 bombers (9 missing) raid Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven. 16. Shah of Iran abdicates in favour of son, as British and Soviet march on Tehran. Free French proclaim independence of Syria. Germans cross Dnieper. R.A.F. bomb Karlsruhe. 17. Anglo-Soviet halt outside Tehran. Egyptian protest to Axis on Cairo bombing. Karlsruhe, St. Nazaire, Sicily and Mazingarbe power plant hit. 18. Crimea bombed. Russian counter growing at Leningrad. Egyptian frontier fight. 19. Stettin battered. 20. Berlin, Frankfurt and Ostend bombed. Soviet attack at Poltava. 21. Kiev evacuated, Odessa fighting. Power station at Gosnau bombed; R.A.F. lose 12 against 19. 22. Subs. Italian convoy successes. 23. Soviet counter along whole front. 24. Nazis declare state of siege in Paris due anti-German incidents. Allied conference in London unanimous for Atlantic Charter. Russian acceptance. 26. German assault on Perekop Isthmus. 27. Emergency proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia by Heydrich, replacing von Neurath as "protector." Wavell and Auchinleck discussed anti-Axis front from Syria to Soviet left flank. 28. Italian garrison of Wolchegit surrendered. R.A.F. bomb Genoa, German targets and St. Nazaire. 29. Three-Power Conference opened at Moscow. Heydrich executed 26 Czechs. 5-hour raid on Stettin, etc., 8 missing. 30. 3 months' shipping losses show big fall. Stettin again pounded.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

Oct. 1. Moscow Conference ends, Anglo-U.S. agreeing utmost help to Russia. Britain spending £72,000,000 a day on war. 2. Eastern Army to garrison Palestine and Syria, and Western Army to fight Axis in Libya. Raiders attack coast, 3 down. Unrest throughout enemy-occupied Europe. R.A.F. bomb Denmark and Rotterdam 'dromes, and plant near Cotrone.

DEFENCE OF MOSCOW.

Oct. 6. Germans' big new offensive, especially towards Moscow. Proposed repatriation of injured prisoners abandoned. 7. Fierce fighting near Vjazima and Brjansk. Finland rejects British invasion of Russia warning. 8. Soviet evacuate Orel. 9. German tanks routed near Tobruk. U-boat surrendered to trawler *Lady Shirley*. We bomb German supply vessels for Russia. 10. British Lease-lend tanks reach Russia. Italian convoy loses 3. 11. We recapture lost Tobruk post. 12. Russians evacuate Brjansk. Germans using 14,000 tanks against Moscow. 300 bombers attack Nuremberg and Bremen. 13. 20 Nazi planes against 13 shot down over France. Soviet abandons Vjazima. 14. Mariopol, on Azov, evacuated. Moscow inhabitants prepare defence. Heydrich shouts more Czechs. More Italian shipping losses in Mediterranean. Increased allowances for dependants. 15. New Zealand F.C.'s (Crete). 16. Moscow and Donetz Basin fighting. 17. Soviet lose Odessa. Another New Zealand F.C. Mediterranean bombing continues. 19. Stalin orders Moscow defend to last. 20. Govt. moves from Moscow to Kuibishev. Merseyside attacked in wider raids. Germans advance curfew hour in France. 21. Nantes hostages to be shot if Nazi commander killers not arrested. Soviet counter near Kalinin, enemy advance at Mojaisk. Sweeps over France, 12 Nazis down against 9. Naples bombed. 22. Nazis' 100 hostages for Bordeaux shooting; 50 Nantes hostages shot. Petain and Darlan appeal to France "stop killing," and accuse foreign Power. Moscow attack halted. Merseyside raided, 3 down. Navy shell guns outside Tobruk. 23. Zhukov commands northern front, including Moscow, Timoshenko southern front. Heavy fighting near Crimea. De Gaulle appeals French not kill Nazis till attack from outside. 24. 50 Bordeaux hostages shot, town's 10,000,000 francs fine. Russians evacuate Stalin, Moscow attacks repulsed. Destroyer *Broadwater* sunk. Polish airmen's 7-0 victory. R.A.F. raid Naples for 4th night. 26. British and Soviet Trade Unions approve overthrow Hitler. Churchill says retribution for crimes a major purpose of war. R.A.F. bomb Nantes. 28. Russian counter at Mojaisk, Nazis advance towards Rostov. Australian F.C. (Syria). 29. Soviet evacuate Kharkov. R.A.F. hit 7 ships at Alesund (Norway). 30. R.A.F.'s 24-hour offensive against S. Italy and African bases. 31. Nazi troops force Perekop Isthmus.

Nov. 1. Nazis on Britain, 6 down. R.A.F. attack Naples, Palermo and Kiel, and sink ships off Frisians and Norway. 3. Fierce fighting on whole Russian front. Coastal Command fire Norwegian fish-oil factory. 4. Vichy convoy of 5 ships captured south of Durban. U.S. naval tanker torpedoed off Iceland, Ruhr and Rhine land bombed. 5. More sub. successes in Mediterranean. 6. Corvette *Gladious* lost. 7. Poles pierce enemy lines at Tobruk. R.A.F. lose 37 in Berlin raid. 8. Strong day attacks on North France. (15 lost), 8 lost in night raid on Essen, etc.

9. Taranto: cruisers *Aurora* and *Penelope*, destroyers *Line* and *Libby*, sank 9 of escorted convoy near Taranto, 3 Italian destroyers sunk. Hamburg, Cuxhaven and Emden bombed. 10. Destroyer *Cassack* lost. 11. 4 enemy ships sunk in Mediterranean. 12. July to October shipping losses averaged 180,000 tons month (compared 500,000). 13. Germans repulsed on Leningrad front and pushed from Tula. 14. *Ark Royal* sunk off Gibraltar in tow after torpedoed by U-boat (1 casualty). 15. R.A.F. bomb German ports, lose 4. 16. Canadian contingent arrive Hong Kong. Admiral Togo, Jap Foreign Minister said time for negotiations closing. Nazi raiders lose 4. 17. Kuruu, Jap envoy to Washington, sees President and Cordell Hull. 18. Gen. Sir Alan Brooke new Chief Imperial General Staff. Imperial forces advance 50 miles into Cyrenaica. 19. Rezegh, 10 miles from Tobruk, captured. 20. Germans withdraw further in Africa. Vichy remove Weygand, Delegate-General in North Africa, in favour of Secretariat-General under Darlan. U-boat which sank *Ark Royal* destroyed. 21. Heavy tank battle west of Fort Capuzzo. Tobruk garrison break out and progress. Enemy cruiser torpedoed in Mediterranean. 22. New Zealanders take Capuzzo and Bardia. Axis cruiser, destroyer and supply ships torpedoed. Germans enter Rostov. 23. N. Zealanders take Gambut. 24. Sidi Rezegh and Bir el Hamed captured. 25. Tobruk garrison meet N. Zealanders. Germans 30 miles from Moscow. Russian counter near Rostov. Gondar, last Italian stronghold Abyssinia, surrenders. 26. Tobruk corridor widened. R.A.F. very active. 27. Germans' Sidi Rezegh break falls. British reach coast towards Benghazi. Subs. *Tiger* and *Trident* sunk many ships in Arctic. Soviet recaptures Rostov. 30. In Libya, Italian tanks routed. Germans penetrate our defences. Strong Jap Fleet near British North Borneo. Hamburg, Emden, Kiel bombed, 20 planes lost.

Dec. 1. Enemy troops join at Sidi Rezegh, Tobruk again cut off. Emergency in Straits Settlements and Malaya. Cordell Hull resumes talks with Jap envoys. Retreating Germans in Russia swept past Taganrog. 2. Britain's Eastern Fleet at Singapore. Cruiser *Sydney* and sloop *Paramatta* sunk off Australia.

PEARL HARBOUR.

Dec. 7. Without warning, while envoys negotiating in Washington, Japs bomb Pearl Harbour, sinking Battleship *Arizona*, 3 destroyers, etc., battleship *Oklahoma* damaged. Japs lost three submarines and 42 aircraft. Japs later announce war with Britain and U.S. Hong Kong, Shanghai, Manila, Guam and Wake Islands also attacked. Roosevelt ordered mobilization. 8. U.S. and Britain declare war on Japan. Jap troops land Thailand and N.E. Malaya, bomb Singapore and blockade Hong Kong. Thai Cabinet yield. We capture Sidi Rezegh. 9. Jap landings in Philippines. Manila, Nauru and Ocean Islands bombed, Midway Island shelled. Russians recapture Tikhvin. Tobruk siege raised. 10. *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* without air support sunk off Malaya by air torpedoes; Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, new C.-in-C. lost; about 2,330 saved. Manila raided. U.S. damage Jap transports off Luzon. German spy Richter dropped in Flier 7 months earlier, executed. German targets bombed. 11. Hitler and Mussolini announce Germany and Italy join Japan in declaring war on U.S. Congress declares war on Germany and Italy. Jap battleship *Haruma*, cruiser and destroyer sunk. Japs trying land on Luzon, claim Guam.

12. To Lt.-Cdr. Wanklyn, of sub. *Upholder*. Rommel in Libya pressed to Gazala. 12. More Jap. attacks on Luzon and Manila, 11 planes down, battle cruiser *Kongo* crippled. N. York coastguards seize French liner *Normandie*. Torpedo hits on 3 Italian warships. German bid to capture Moscow defeated with heavy loss. N.W. Germany bombed by day. 13. Hong Kong rejects surrender demand. 2 Italian cruisers sunk by Navy. 14. Offensive against Hong Kong. Chinese troops attack Jap forces landing and fighting in Malaya. 15. British withdraw from Kowloon to Hong Kong. Japs pierce defence at Kedah, Malaya. Sub. *Tetrarch* lost. 16. Russians retake Kalinin. 17. Japs threats to Penang. Hong Kong again refuses surrender. British destroy oil before withdrawing from Sarawak. Cruiser *Dunedin* sunk. 18. Indian troops arrive Rangoon. Allies land in Portuguese Timor. Rommel goes back in Libya. *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* bombed at Brest. Rapid Soviet advance on Moscow front. 19. Penang garrison withdrawn. Japs land on Hong Kong. Philippines again bombed. 21. Soviet recapture Volokolamsk. Hitler assumes command of German Armies from Brauchitsch. British fall back 45 miles in Malaya.

CHURCHILL IN WASHINGTON.

Dec. 22. Churchill sees Roosevelt in Washington. Japs invade Philippines, fierce fighting, and advance in Malaya. 23. More Jap troops land in Philippines. More British sub. successes in Mediterranean. 24. Allies occupy Benghazi. 25. Hong Kong resistance ends. Free French took over St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland. 26. Churchill addresses Congress. Soviet capture Kaluga and Narofominsk. 27. Combined force raid occupied islands of Vaagso and Maaloy off Norway. 16,000 tons shipping and factories destroyed. Manila declared open city, savagely bombed by Japs. Western Germany bombed. 28. Japs raid Manila. 29. Allies evacuate Ipo (Malaya). More landings in Philippines. Germans raid N.E. coast, 3 down. 30. Soviet recapture Kerch and Theodosiya, Malaya under martial law, Japs advance. Singapore bombed. Brest naval base and La Pallice raided.

(1942) Jan. 1. Churchill and Roosevelt at War Council at White House. Soviet take Staritz. 2. Manila and Cavite naval base evacuated. U.S. and Filipinos retain island fortress of Corregidor. At Washington, U.S., Britain, Russia, China, Netherlands and 22 other States sign pact pledging all resources against Axis. Chinese move into Burma. S. Africans enter Bardia, capturing 7,000 prisoners, releasing over 1,000 British. 3. Cruiser *Neptune* sunk. British withdraw from Sarawak, and in Perak. Singapore and Rangoon raided. Japs land in British N. Borneo. Allies bomb Siam, Australians bomb Rabaul. 4. Russians occupy Borovsk. 5. Jap attack in Philippines defeated, but Malayan landings threaten Kuala Selangor. 6. Roosevelt promises Congress U.S. forces for Britain. U.S. bombers hit Jap battleship and sink destroyer off Mindanao. Brest and Germany bombed by R.A.F. 7. Navy raid Norwegian fjord. Russians take Meshchovsk. 8. Sevastopol defenders break German lines. In W. Malaya we fall back south of River Slim. Libya enemy abandon Jedabya; Dutch sub. sinks U-boat. R.A.F. Regiment formed. 9. Japs attack towards Kuala Lumpur. Cruiser *Galatea* sunk. 10. Jap assault of Netherlands Indies. Wilhelmshaven raided, Merseyside bombed. 11. Japs land on Celebes; two enemy troopships and battleship hit. Kuala Lumpur evacuated. 13. 9 Allied

Govts. in exile declare individuals responsible for war atrocities. We take Sollum. Dutch garrison on Tarakan surrender. Singapore bombed. More landings on Celebes. 14. In 24 hours Malta beat off 17 raids. R.A.F. fires Hamburg docks, etc. Refugees from Malaya pour into Singapore. Japs enter Johore. 16. British clash with Japs in S. Burma; R.A.F. bomb Siam. 17. Halfaya, last Axis Egyptian pocket surrenders. 18. Sub. *Perseus* lost. 19. Soviet occupy Mojaik. Japs across Burma, reach Indian Ocean at Tavoy; further landings in Malaya. Destroyer *Lumera* sunk. 20. Japs raid Singapore and lose cruiser in Philippines. 21. In Burma, Japs advance on Moulmein, Bataan Peninsula fighting. R.A.F. bomb German targets. 22. Japs raid Rabaul. R.A.F. bomb Munster. 23. Jap landings in New Guinea and Solomons, and raid Rangoon. Soviet advance 65 miles, 10 days, 70-mile front. Rommel retakes Jedabya. 24. Japs land at Kavieng, New Ireland. We bomb Bangkok and warships at Rabaul. Big convoy for Rommel bombed. 25. Malaya Japs occupy Batu Pahat. 26. U.S. troops land in Northern Ireland. Rapid Axis advance in Cyrenaica. 27. Veteran battleship *Barham* sunk. Allies in Netherlands East Indies. Jap battleship sunk by Dutch planes in Macassar Straits, cruiser and transports hit in Malaya landing. 28. Civilians to evacuate Singapore. Attack on Macassar convoy and R.A.F. bombing of Germany continues. 29. Axis take Benghazi. 46 ships sunk at Balikpapan. 30. Allies leave mainland and breach causeway at Singapore. Heavy fighting near Moulmein. 31. Jap troops opposite Singapore.

Feb. 1. Jap-occupied bases on Pacific Islands raided, ships sunk. Singapore bombed. Manila Bay guns destroy Jap force at Corregidor. Enemy Libya progress to east of Barce. Soviet's Ukraine advance. 2. Soviet withdrawn from Feodosia, Crimea. MacArthur's forces in Bataan repulse landings. Britain and U.S. to lend China £175,000,000. 3. Singapore, Surabaya and Martaban on Salween River (Burma) bombed. More Macassar sinkings. 4. Derna occupied by Axis. 5. R.A.F. bomb enemy on Salween River. Sub. *Triumph* lost. 6. Japs lose planes raiding Rangoon. 8. Japs footing on Singapore Island. Todt, Nazis' chief engineer, killed. Destroyer *Matabele* sunk. 9. Batavia raided. 10. Pacific War Council's first meeting in London. New Singapore landings. Chiang Kai-shek and Viceroy of India discuss. R.A.F. bomb Bremen and Brest. 11. Japs Singapore surrender demand ignored. Dutch Navy sank 3 Jap cruisers, destroyer and sub. round Amboina. 12. Singapore resists fiercely. *Schanhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prince Eugen* through Dover Straits despite air and sea attack, we lost 42 planes. 14. Jap paratroops on Sumatra. New Axis move and landings in Libya; R.A.F. smash air support. Mannheim bombed.

FALL OF SINGAPORE.

Feb. 15. Singapore surrenders, Japs claim 60,000 prisoners. Enemy captures Palembang in Sumatra. Sub. shells Dutch oil refinery off Venezuela. 17. Australia orders total mobilization. 2 Italian cruisers and destroyer hit. 18. Japs bomb Surabaya, losing 5. British Burma withdrawal across Bilin. Brazilian ship torpedoed by Axis. 19. Air-Marshal Harris, Chief of Bomber Command. Rangoon abandoned. Destroyer *Gurkha* and Canadian corvette lost. "War guilt" trial of French leaders opened at Riom. Japs twice attack Darwin (Australia). Allies arrive Java. 20. Japs control Bali and bomb Java 'dromes, lose 2

destroyers, land Timor and raid Mandalay. Allies leave Sumatra. Soviet's Smolensk and Leningrad progress. E-boats and aircraft destroyed in North Sea. 22. Japs approach River Sittang. Forts bomb Japs on Bali. 23. Roosevelt revealed only 3 Pearl Harbour warships out of commission by Jap attack. Californian coast refinery shelled by Jap sub.; enemy aliens arrested. 24. Burma withdrawal across Sittang River. Soviet victory south of Lake Ilmen. 25. Rangoon evacuated. Over 30 Jap planes down in S. Burma. Surabaya bombed again. 26. MacArthur takes advanced positions on Batavia. 27. T.C. for Lt.-Cdr. Esmonde, Swordfish leader against *Schanhorst* and *Gneisenau*. 28. Japs heavy losses in Java invasion. Small combined operation, Brunel, near Haver, to destroy Radar centre. Soviet attack Nazis in Crimea.

March 1. Japs consolidate in Java. Heavy raid on Malta. 2. British troops in Java. 3. Japs land on Mindanao, Philippines; bomb N.W. Australia and Pacific Fleet (16 down). R.A.F. bomb Renault works near Paris. 4. Japs cross Sittang and bomb Darwin. MacArthur's Bataan planes sink 30,000 tons shipping, Subic Bay. 5. Soviet recapture Yuhnov. National Service extended to men of 45, women of 30. 6. Japs enter Batavia. Regional Commissioners in Britain empowered declare civil defence regions and conscript non-combatants. 7. Communications with Java cease. 8. Japs enter Rangoon, land Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea. 9. U.S. subs. sank Jap destroyer, damage 3 cruisers and aircraft carrier, 19 Jap planes down. Tokyo claim Allied surrender in Java. R.A.F. bomb convoy for Rommel, two warships in flames. Naval aircraft attack *Tirpitz* off Norway. 10. Jap atrocities in Hong Kong revealed; more landings in New Guinea. 11. Jap transports sunk off New Guinea. 12. Burma withdrawal to centre. 13. Cruiser *Perth* lost. Jap fleet off Solomons. Big R.A.F. attack on N. France. 15. U.S. Air H.Q. in India. Reported Java Sea 2 Allied warships, Jap cruisers and 4 destroyers sunk or damaged in battle. 17. MacArthur reaches Australia, appointed commander United Nations forces in S.W. Pacific. 5 E-boats and British destroyer lost in North Sea. 18. Jap invasion force off New Guinea loses 8 warships and other ships sunk or damaged for loss of one plane. U.S. sub. *Shark* lost. U.S. troops in Australia. Russians' Smolensk advance. 19. Japs bomb Darwin, Port Moresby and Solomons. 21. Australians raid Lae and Timor. 23. 2 U-boats and 9 ships sunk in Mediterranean. Japs occupy Andaman Islands. 24. Convoy (one ship lost) reaches Malta after 2-day fight; Italian battleship torpedoed, 2 cruisers hit. Malta heavily bombed. 25. R.A.F. bomb Seine shipyards and Ruhr. 26. R.A.F. defenders hit 12 Axis planes. Country-wide Home Guard compulsion. Ruhr attacked. 27. Raids on Malta, 13 down. Bomb thrown at Deat, French pro-Nazi. Part Australian Force returned Australia from Middle East. 28. *Campbelltown* rams and destroys St. Nazaire dry dock gates, landing parties demolish gear. Night raid fires Baltic port of Lubeck, 12 missing. 29. Soviet smashes 5-day Kalinin attack. Japs raid Darwin and Port Moresby (9 down). 30. Cruiser *Naiad* lost. R.A.F. hit shipping off Benghazi. 31. Convoy reaches Russia after warships and U-boat attacks.

April 1. Trapped British Burma troops join Prime defenders. Japs on Mindanao, Timor and New Guinea raided. Mass raid on Malta, 16 down. Pacific War Council's first meeting at White House. 2. Allies withdraw from Rome. R.A.F. again bomb Mafford works near Paris. Germans

rad coast towns. 3. U.S. Forts from India fire Jap cruiser and troopship in Andamans. Malta raided. Destroyer *Heath* and U.S. destroyer *Purdy* lost. Japs bomb Mandalay. 4. Jap Bataan landing fails. 5. Mass raid on Colombo, 27 down. 14 planes down over Malta. 300 R.A.F. raid Rhineland, Cologne severely. 6. Heavy Allied air-raid on Rabaul ships. Jap gains on Bataan. 7. Destroyer *Hawok* and sub. *Tempest* lost. 8. Malta raided, 9 down. Prisoners for exchange arrive Smyrna. 9. Bataan defenders overwhelmed, survivors retreating to Corregidor. Jap planes sink cruisers *Dorsetshire* and *Cornwall* in Indian Ocean and attack Trincomalee, many down. Italian cruiser sunk in Mediterranean. 10. Carrier *Hermes* off Ceylon and Jap cruiser in Philippines sunk. 11. Lae bombed by Allies. 12. Japs wide advance on Irrawaddy. R.A.F. bomb Ruhr and N. Italy. 14. On German pressure, Petain agrees Laval as Chief of Govt. 15. Japs drive to cut Mandalay-Lashio railway. Soviet in German Brianks defences. Heavy raid on N.E. coast town and Ruhr. 16. George Cross awarded Malta. 400 R.A.F. raid North French targets. More Japs land at Rangoon. 17. British withdraw on Irrawaddy. 500 planes sweep France, Lancasters hit Augsburg, lose 7. 18. U.S. bomb Tokyo, etc., many fires. 21. More French hostages shot. Chinese recapture Yenangyaung, enable surrounded British to withdraw. 22. Small reconnaissance raid near Boulogne. Australian destroyer *Vampire* lost. U.S. troops in India. 23. Allies back between Sittang and Irrawaddy. R.A.F. strong raid on Rostock and Heinkel factory. 24. Flushing and France bombed. 25. Rostock and Skoda works at Pilsen raided. Nazis sharp raid on Bath, 5 down. Port Darwin bombed, 11 down. 26. Hitler granted powers "above law." Destroyer *Southwold* lost. Rostock and Heinkel factory again battered. Second attack on Bath. 27. R.A.F. attack Cologne and Trondheim, 17 lost. Germans attack Norwich. 28. Allies retreat to Mandalay. Japs raid Port Moresby and Darwin. Night raid on York. Alexandria bombed. 29. Japs take Lashio (Burma Road terminus). Raid on Norwich. Aero factory and rubber works fired near Paris. 30. R.A.F.'s 7 big sweeps. Germans raid coasts, lose 11. Lae bombed.

May 1. Japs in Mandalay. Burma oil wells destroyed. 3. Blitz on Exeter, 7 down. 4. 7 more raiders down. R.A.F. attack Stuttgart and Skoda. 5. British in Madagascar. Japs on Corregidor and into Chinese territory from Lashio. Heavy Burma Road fighting. 6. French hostages shot for attacking Nazis. Destroyer *Jaguar* sunk. Japs take Corregidor. R.A.F. again hit Stuttgart. 7. Diego Suarez capitulates to Allies. Jap warships sunk, others damaged, off Solomons. Cruiser *Edinburgh* lost in 3-day Arctic convoy battle. Viscount Gort, *Wentworth*, Governor of Malta. 8. Japs enter Akyab. R.A.F. lose 19 bombing Warnemunde (Baltic). 9. Heavy raids on Malta, 71 enemy down or hit. Japs repulsed in Coral Sea battle. 10. Churchill warns gas reprisals if Germany starts. 11. Malta raided, 29 down, 27 probables, 37 damaged. Germans attack Kerch (Crimea). Radio Paris silenced, pylons dynamited. Destroyers *Lively*, *Leck* and *Kipling* lost. 12. U-boat sank ship in Lawrence. 13. Soviet retire at Kerch, attack near Kharkov. Raids on Malta. Off African coast 13 enemy transport machines down. 14. British and Indians cross Burmese frontier into Bhamo. Jap ships at Ambora. Dutch East Indies bombed. Malta defences destroy 15. French *Albatross* and *Albatross* immobilized. 16. Soviet

advance at Kharkov. U.S. ship sunk at mouth of Mississippi. Japs capture Tengchung, in China. 17. Attacking *Prinz Eugen* off Norway, Coastal Command lose 9. 18. Sir Henry Harwood C.-in-C. Mediterranean. 19. Revealed *Empress of Asia* sunk when taking troops to Singapore. R.A.F. raid Mannheim, 12 lost. 21. Russians' Katella and Kharkov advance. R.A.F. unit in heart of China. New Jap landings near Fuchow. 23. Soviet withdraw from Kerch. 26. Germans' wedge in Russian Kharkov salient.

ROMMEL'S LAST OFFENSIVE.

May 26. Rommel launches Libyan offensives, advancing to Bir Hacheim. 27. Heydrich, Gestapo chief, wounded at Prague; emergency declared. 28. Libya, 2 enemy columns engaged near Knightsbridge. Nazis' Czech and Norwegian reprisals. Mexico at war with Axis. 30. 1,000 bombers raid Cologne, 44 missing. Libya, our minefields pierced. 31. Canterbury bombed. Midget Jap subs. raid Sydney harbour.

June 1. Cruiser *Trinidad* lost. 1,036 R.A.F. raid on Ruhr, 35 lost. 2. Convoy reaches Russia after 5-day attack. 3. Japs raid Dutch Harbour, naval base Aleutians. Raid on Bremen. 4. Rommel attacked in rear by British and Indians; R.A.F.'s continued support. Reconnaissance raid in Boulogne-Le Touquet area. Death of Heydrich. 5. Enemy attacked near Knightsbridge. Military convoy reaches India. 6. Rommel's Knightsbridge thrust repulsed. R.A.F. very active. Germans repulsed at Sevastopol. 7. Midway Island battle, 2 or 3 Jap carriers with all planes destroyed, others damaged, 3 battleships, 4 cruisers, and 1 U.S. carrier damaged. 8. R.A.F. raid Ruhr, 18 lost. 9. U.K. and U.S. Production, Resources and Food Board set up. 10. Free French Bir Hacheim garrison withdrawn. Germans destroy Lidice, all Czechs shot or imprisoned. U.S. warships serving with Home Fleet in British waters. 11. Anglo-Soviet 20-year treaty signed; later U.S., Soviet and British second front in Europe understanding. 12. U.S. carrier *Lexington*, Jap carrier, 4 cruisers, 2 destroyers, etc., sunk, other probables, in May Pacific campaign. Japs land on Aleutian Island. Enemy in Libya manoeuvre round El Adem. 13. Severe fighting south of Acroma. 14. Sevastopol population ready to defend. 8th Army counter-attack at Acroma. U.S. Liberators raid Ploesti. 15. Darwin again raided, 6 down. Malta downs 15 planes. Jap cruiser sunk, carrier hit, near Aleutians. 16. Italy loses cruiser and 2 destroyers. Our Knightsbridge garrison withdrawn. Ruhr and Rhineland bombed, 8 lost. 18. We withdraw at El Adem and Sidi Rezegh. 19. Soviet ratify Anglo-S. Treaty. Germans capture northern defences of Sevastopol. Destroyer *Wild Swan* lost, bringing down 6 Nazi bombers. Emden and Osnabruck raided, 9 lost. 21. Tobruk falls. Southampton bombed, 4 down. Japs land on Kiska Island, Aleutians. 22. Enemy move towards Egyptian frontier. Laval asks French workers go to Germany help Hitler win. 23. Slight Soviet withdrawal at Kharkov. In 12 days, U-boats sank 13 United Nations merchant ships in Caribbean. 24. We withdraw from Sollum and Sidi Omar. 25. More than 1,000 R.A.F. attack Bremen, etc., 52 missing. Libya enemy 30 miles west of Mersa Matruh. 26. Russians withdraw east of Kharkov. Nazis raid Norwich. 27. Battle of Egypt opens, enemy by-pass us west of Mersa Matruh. R.A.F. attack Bremen, lose 9. 28. New German offensive near Kursk. Weston-super-Mare sharply raided. 29. 8th Army evacuate Mersa Matruh. U.S. bombers attack Wake Island.

In Midway Battle Japs lost 4 carriers and 2 cruisers. Bremen bombed, 9 lost. 30. Gen. Auchinleck in command of 8th Army.

July 1. Sevastopol falls to Nazis after 8-month siege. Fighting west of El Alamein. 2. Revealed that day before retreat in Libya we lost 230 tanks out of 300, and 50,000 men, mostly prisoners. Bremen raided, 13 lost. 3. Enemy thrusting in El Alamein area, great R.A.F. support. Recent Mediterranean loss of battle cruiser *Hermione*, destroyers *Bedouin*, *Hasty*, *Grove* and *Airedale*. 4. Axis armour withdraws at El Alamein. Suez area and Alexandria bombed, 5 down. U.S. airmen celebrate Independence Day in first raid from England. 3 Jap destroyers sunk off Aleutians. 6. Enemy drive towards Nile stopped by 8th Army. Americans in action in Libya. Germans further Kurs advance. 7. Libya enemy withdrawing. Over Malta 21 Axis planes down. 8. In Barents Sea, Russian sub. damaged *Tirpitz*. 10. Allies in Egypt advance 5 miles in north. Malta, 19 enemy shot down. Germans cross Don south of Voronezh. 11. Navy shells Mersa Matruh as harbour bombed. Lancasters flew 1,750 miles to bomb Danzig and Flensburg in daylight. 14. Axis attack at Tel el Eisa fighting into night. Our aircraft destroy desert convoy. Free French change name to Fighting French. In Midway Battle Japs lost 4 carriers, 275 aircraft, and 4,800 men; U.S. lost carrier *Yorktown* and destroyer. Czech M.C. for Lidice. 15. British advance near El Alamein. 200 Spitfires sweep North France. 16. Day raids on Lubeck and Flensburg. 17. Tobruk and Mersa Matruh bombed. Russians fight back across Don south of Voronezh. Jap airfield bombed at Canton. 19. Soviet evacuate Voroshilovgrad. Day attacks on Lille-Bethune power station. 20. Russians occupy more Don crossings. Navy bombard Mersa Matruh. 21. Duisburg inland port bombed, 13 missing. 3 more Jap destroyers sunk near Aleutians. 22. Heavy Egyptian fighting. Enemy reach Lower Don on wide front N.E. of Rostov. 23. R.A.F. and Russian bombers attack Germany, 4,000 lb. bombs on Duisburg. E. Anglia and Midlands raided, 7 down. Russians withdraw in Donetz Basin. Japs land N. coast of New Guinea. 25. Germans cross Don. Japs bomb Townsville, Queensland. We raid Duisburg and lose 14. Soviet raid Koenigsberg. N.E. England attacked, 4 down. 26. Big raid on Hamburg, 29 lost. 27. Soviet evacuate Rostov and Novochebassk. Over Malta, 12 Axis down. Larger night raids on England, 8 down. 28. R.A.F. raid Hamburg, lose 32. In New Guinea Japs advance 55 miles on way to Port Moresby. 29. Axis merchant shipping tonnage lost or damaged was 7,000,000. R.A.F. raid Saarbrücken, lose 9. Birmingham bombed, 8 down. 30. Civilians need no longer carry gas-masks. Cairo outskirts bombed. Third attack of week on Midlands, 9 destroyed. 31. R.A.F. attack St. Malo and Dusseldorf, 38 missing.

Aug. 1. Light craft cause German torpedo boats fire on each other in Channel. 4. 6 raiders down over here. R.A.F. bomb Ruhr. 6. Soviet falls back in Caucasian. Duisburg and Tobruk bombed. 9. 3-day Solomon Islands battle on. Osnabrück bombed, 6 missing. 10. U.S. land S.E. Solomon Islands, lose cruiser, others damaged. E. Anglian mental hospital bombed, big death-roll. 93 executed in Paris reprisals. 11. Fierce fighting towards Stalingrad. U.S. raid Japs in Aleutians. Over 50,000 incendiaries on Mainz, 16 machines missing. 12. U.S. Marines land in Solomons. Mainz again attacked. 13. R.N. shell Rhodes. 14. Carrier *Eagle* and cruiser *Manchester* lost re-entrancing Malta. 16. Russians evacuate Maikop

after oil wells destroyed. 17. Churchill visit to Stalin revealed. U.S. in Solomons well established. 36 Jap aircraft destroyed. Japs occupy Kokoda airfield New Guinea, and bomb Port Moresby. Forts attack Rouen, R.A.F. raid Osnabrück. 18. Gen. Alexander appointed C.-in-C., Middle East, and Gen. Montgomery, Commander of 8th Army. Germans reach Don west of Stalingrad, and cross river Kuban. 19. Troops, mostly Canadians, raid Dieppe and destroy "radar" station, etc.; 91 enemy aircraft destroyed, many more probables; we lost 98, destroyer *Berkeley* and landing craft. "Forts" attack Abbeville. Soviet evacuate Krasnodar. A.A. cruiser *Cairo* and destroyer *Foresight* sunk, 66 enemy down, in convoy fight. Soviet bomb Warsaw. 20. Australian cruiser *Canberra* lost in Solomons. 21. U.S. Marines raided one of Gilbert Islands. 22. Sub. *Upholder* lost. Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy. 23. New Iraq and Persia Command. 24. Germans cross Don with many tanks. Frankfurt and Wiesbaden bombed. 25. Big sea and air battle in Solomons, 6 Jap warships and 2 carriers damaged. 26. Russians on Central and Kalinin fronts throw Germans back 15 to 20 miles. Russians bomb Berlin. 27. Jap Navy withdrew from Tulagi, new landing at Milne Bay in Papua. Forts bomb shipyards at Rotterdam. Cassel and Gdynia naval base attacked, 30 lost. 28. Russian offensive N.W. of Stalingrad, as enemy near S.W. of city. Japs attacked at Milne Bay. "Forts" bomb objectives at Albert, Nuremberg and Saarbrücken. Bristol raided, many casualties. R.A.F. bomb Sicily aerodromes. 29. Russians attack Berlin. 30. Japs thrown back at Milne Bay. 31. German armour attacks Allied south flank in Egypt.

Sept. 1. Egypt, intense day and night air activity. Russians fall back S.W. of Stalingrad. Enemy air supremacy. 2. Germans allege British tied hands of prisoners at Dieppe (denied). R.A.F. raid Karlsruhe. 3. Rommel's main force back slightly. R.A.F.'s record number of sorties. Jap light cruiser sunk. Bremen bombed, 11 missing. 5. Rommel's withdrawal continues with severe losses. 6. Germans in Novorossiisk. 400-fighters sweep N. France. 7. Japs on Guadalcanal. "Forts" bomb shipyards at Rotterdam. 8. Russians fall back at Stalingrad. R.A.F. raid Frankfurt. 9. Japs cross Owen Stanley range 40 miles from Port Moresby. Russians bomb Berlin and Budapest. 10. British landings in Madagascar. Dusseldorf raided, 31 lost. 11. Soviet admit loss of Novorossiisk. Three North Africa *Flt.*'s 12. Heavy Allied raids on Buna (New Guinea); many Jap planes shot down raiding Solomons. 13. Soviet fight again West of Stalingrad, gain ground near Leningrad. Vichy forced labour British residents. 14. R.A.F. raid on Bremen. Soviet bomb Ploesti. Destroyers *Sikh*, *Zulu* and others lost in combined operation at Tobruk. 14. Wilhelmshaven and Kiska (Aleutians) hit heavily. 15. Canadian Dieppe casualties given as 3,350. 16. Nazis reach N.W. Stalingrad. New Guinea bombed by Australians. Tremendous explosion in Essen during heavy Ruhr raid, 39 missing. 17. Damaging sweep over Buna district of New Guinea. Street fighting at Stalingrad. Russians' advance in Caucasus. Bordeaux docks bombed. 18. Soviet docks bombed. Soviet offensive at Voronezh. 8,000 lb. bombs dropped on Germany recently. 19. Munich and Saar Valley bombed. 20. Sub. *Urgo* lost. 21. Estimated 207,373 executed by Germans in occupied Europe. Canadian destroyer *Ottawa* sunk. Mopping-up Japs at Milne Bay complete. 22. Lille power station and

steel works bombed. 23. British greeted entering capital of Madagascar, Antananarivo. Soviet counter N.W. of Stalingrad. Majority of important convoy reached Russia. Destroyer *Somali*, 2 U-boats, 40 enemy planes lost. Flensburg U-boat yards bombed. 24. Germans reach central Stalingrad but withdraw. Fierce New Guinea fighting. 25. Mosquitos bomb Gestapo H.Q. at Oslo during Quisling celebrations. 26. Fighters' abandon sweep over N.W. France, 11 lost. 27. Former U.S. cutter, H.M.S. *Lulworth*, rammed big Italian sub. in Atlantic. Sub. *Thorn* lost. 28. Enemy penetration in Stalingrad factory district. In four days U.S. airmen destroyed 42 Jap aircraft in Solomons. 29. Soviet Stalingrad relief force reach Don, Upper Volga crossed at Rzhev. Australians advance in New Guinea. Further landings in Madagascar. 30. Australians take Nauro (N. Guinea).

Oct. 1. British attack in central Egyptian sector. Flensburg bombed, 17 lost. 2. 400 fighters escort daylight bombers over N. France, 18 enemy down. 3. U.S. troops occupy some Aleutian islands and established airfields. 4. Germans ejected from some Stalingrad buildings. 5. Australians advance to near Owen Stanley Range gap. Essen, Rabaul and Jap convoy at Buna bombed. 6. Germans proclaim siege at Trondheim, shoot 10 Norwegians for sabotage. 7. Stalingrad relief force improve positions. Soviet withdraw at Moxdok. Combined raid on Sark confirmed that islanders deported to Germany. Nazis allege (and we deny) prisoners taken at Dieppe and Sark had hands tied together as result British taken at Dieppe would be chained. More Trondheim reprisals. 8. Berlin says Stalingrad would be systematically laid waste. War Office state 2,500 German prisoners to be manacled. 9. 100 U.S. bombers, with 500 fighters, bomb Lille targets; 48 enemy down, many others probably. Abyssinia joins United Nations. Japs reinforce Guadalcanal. 10. Canadian Govt. announce 1,376 German prisoners manacled as reprisal. 11. Malta raids resumed, 15 down. Night raid on N.E. coast after 15 raid-free nights. 12. Announced 3 heavy U.S. cruisers lost during first phase of Solomons landing 2 months earlier. 3 attacks on Malta cost Axis 22 planes. 13. Soviet recapture positions in Stalingrad. U.S. Marines improve positions on Guadalcanal, where Japs reinforced. Elsewhere in Solomons 15 Jap planes, one cruiser, 4 destroyers and transport lost. Malta destroys its 1,000th raider. Smuts in London for consultations. Kiel defences wiped out and great fires. 14. Malta brings down 23 and damage 30 against loss of five. 15. More U.S. and Japs on Guadalcanal. Malta defences destroy 14. British agree Red Cross mediation on chaining. R.A.F. raid Le Havre and Cologne. 16. Russians back in Stalingrad factory area. 17. 94 unescorted Lancasters heavily hit Schneider arm works at Le Creusot. More air activity in Libya. U.S. troops in Liberia. 18. Nazi attack in Stalingrad broken. Allies advance in New Guinea, hit 3 cruisers. 19. Soviet withdrawal S.E. of Novorossisk. Nazi raids on E. coast, North Africa air war flares up. 20. 530 Axis subs. reported sunk or hit since war began. New 35,000-ton battleships, *Anson* and *Howe*, with Fleet. 21. First Mustang fighters penetration into W. Germany. "Foxt" raid Lorient. Japs continue retreat in New Guinea. More Axis supply ships sunk in Mediterranean. 22. R.A.F. gun trains, etc., in France. Biggest night raid on Italy, large fires at Genoa. Youths of 18 to be called up, and industry further bombed. 23. No enemy ships, including cruiser and destroyer, sunk or hit at Rabaul.

ROMMEL IN FINAL RETREAT.

Oct. 23. 8th Army launch offensive. Heavy R.A.F. night raid on Genoa, Savona and Turin. 24. Lancasters bomb Milan by day and night. 8th Army penetrates Rommel's main position at some points supported by large air attacks. 26. 8th Army extend gains. Guadalcanal fighting; 2 enemy carriers, 2 battleships and 3 cruisers hit. U.S. lose carrier *Wasp*. U.S. China-based bombers destroy Hong Kong power station. 27. Rommel's troops driven off in armoured clash. Jap carrier and cruiser hit 400 miles from Guadalcanal. Coastal Command units in N. Russia helping protect convoys. 28. Japs heavily repulsed on Guadalcanal. 30. Jap fleet withdraw from Solomons. New Guinea and Madagascar advances. Destroyer *Veteran* lost. 31. Further 8th Army advance, partly encircled Axis pocket near coast. Daylight raid on Canterbury, 9 destroyed, plus 4 during night.

Nov. 2. Soviet evacuate Nalchik in Caucasus. 4. After 12 days' ceaseless attacks in N. Africa, Axis forces in full retreat. 5. German advance in Caucasus held. Hostilities in Madagascar cease. 6. R.A.F. hammer enemy in Libya as 8th Army progress, prisoners total 20,000. 8 more vessels sunk by our subs. in Mediterranean. R.A.F. bomb Genoa. 8. Genoa bombed again; U.S. bombers hit Biest U-boat pens.

THE SECOND FRONT.

Nov. 8. Under Gen. Eisenhower, Allies land in French N. Africa and occupy Algiers air-fields; of huge convoy from Britain and U.S. only one transport disabled. Vichy breaks with U.S. in Egypt Axis yield Mersa Matruh. 9. Further north Africa landings, Allies advance. Gen. Giraud reaches Algiers to organize French fight with United Nations. R.A.F. hit Hamburg, lose 15. 10. Oran captured by U.S. troops with R.N. support. In Casablanca fighting, French battleship *Jean Bart* dive-bombed and set on fire. R.A.F. attack Tunis, and destroy many planes. 8th Army drive enemy from Sidi Barrani. 11. Darlan orders French in N. Africa cease fight, and forces in Casablanca capitulate. Germans enter Unoccupied France. In Papua, Japs ejected from Olvi and lose 30 planes in Solomons. 12. U.S. troops occupy Bone (50 miles from Tunisia). Darlan asks commanders of French Fleet in Toulon bring ships to N. Africa. 8th Army occupy Bardia, Halfaya Pass and Sollum. Nazis launch offensive in all Stalingrad sectors. 13. Tobruk again British. Rommel's retreat heavily harassed by R.A.F. Germans land by air in Tunis. 14. R.A.F. bomb Benghazi, shoot down aircraft flying to Sicily. U.S. bombers attack La Pallice and St. Nazaire. 15. Gen. Alexander estimates Rommel's losses at 75,000, and in fighting off French North Africa 13 U-boats destroyed. Gen. Giraud appointed C-in-C. French Forces in North Africa. Sub. *Talisman* lost. R.A.F. again hit Genoa. 16. British take Derna and Mektili. Allies push into Tunisia. Japs lost battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 8 transports, others damaged in 3-day Solomons battle; U.S. lost 2 light cruisers and 6 destroyers (enemy escorting transports trying recapture Guadalcanal). 18. Allies contact enemy in Tunisia. R.A.F. attack Turin. 19. German tank column loses third of armour against British 30 miles from Tunis. Announced concluding stages of second Battle of Solomons, Jap total sinkings were 16 warships and 12 others. Soviet defeat plan to cut through in Caucasus. 20. British take Benghazi. R.A.F. lose 3 in heaviest raid on Italy including 4,000 lb.

bombs on Turin. 22. Soviet gain 40-50 miles at Stalingrad. R.A.F. attack Stuttgart, 10 lost. 23. Russians' continuous progress and great booty. 8th Army enter Jeddah. French W. Africa under Darlan's orders. Australians in Gona, New Guinea.

STALINGRAD RELIEVED.

Nov. 24. Russians advancing from north join hands with Stalingrad defenders and relieve the City; 3 enemy divisions caught. 25. 2 Jap destroyers sunk while trying relieve Buna. 26. Germans thrown across Don. In North Africa, Allies destroy 40 planes and bomb communications in Tunisia. 27. Crews scuttle nearly all the 73 French warships at Toulon, blow up ports and fire on bombers dropping magnetic mines, but enemy armoured columns occupy main positions. 28. Army take Tebourba, N.W. Tunis. 28. More supply ships accounted for between Italy and Tunisia. Raid on Turin. Soviet encircle enemy at Veliki Luki and penetrate near Rzhev. 29. British paratroops capture aerodrome near Tunis. Tripoli, Tunis, Bizerta and Turin bombed. Soviet troops before Stalingrad break new east Don defence line. Fighting French occupy Reunion capital.

Dec. 1. Darlan assumes powers of Chief of State in French Africa, sets up Imperial Council at Algiers. A third French sub. arrived in N. Africa. 4 of enemy convoy and 3 destroyers bound for Tunisia sunk. 2. Destroyer *Quentin* lost. Jap 23 fighters down and convoy driven off during Buna-Gona reinforcement attempt. 3. Heavy fighting at Tebourba. Bizerta docks and Tunis airfields bombed. Allied landing in North Africa cost Navy 10 small ships. Attempted reinforcement of Guadalcanal cost Japs several warships; U.S. lost cruiser. Soviet break German line west of Rzhev. 4. Some enemy troops enter Tebourba. U.S. Liberators from Middle East bomb Naples. 5. Japs' brief air raid on Chittagong. 6. We lose 14 in daylight raid on Eindhoven radio valve factory, etc. Sub. *Unique* lost. 9. 2nd consecutive pounding of Turin. 10. Allies in New Guinea completely occupy Gona area. 11. Day and night attack on Turin. Naples bombed. 12. German prisoners in British hands unshackled. U.S. bomb Rouen, destroy 23 machines. R.A.F. raid Mandalay. 13. 8th Army eject and pursue enemy before El Alghella. Further sub. successes in Mediterranean. Destroyer *Penylan* lost. 4,000 troops saved when *President Coolidge* transport mined in South Pacific. 14. Allies take Buna. 16. R.A.F. bomb Lampedusa Island. German daylight raid on 20 S.E. coast places, 2 down. Sub. *Unbeaten* lost. 17. R.A.F. attack N.W. Germany, 18 lost. 18. Christmas shoppers killed in Kent and Sussex raid. 7 Jap ships in Pacific destroyed. Malta bombed. 19. In Tunisia French take Pichon. Japs reinforce New Guinea. 20. Soviet broad advance on middle Don. We advance towards Akyab. U.S. bombers raid Romilly, near Paris, 6 lost, but destroy 44 fighters. R.A.F. attack Duisburg, 11 missing. Japs bomb Calcutta. 21. R.A.F. hit Munich, 12 missing. 22. Russians reach Ukraine. Calcutta raided again. 23. St. Malo and Den Helder (Holland), Burma Japs and Sabang (Sumatra) bombed. Malta heavily reinforced.

DARLAN ASSASSINATED

Dec. 24. Darlan shot dead in Algiers. 25. Guards success at Medjez el Bab (N. Tunisia). 8th Army take-Sirt. 26. Gen. Giraud to succeed

Darlan. 28. Allies withdraw near Medjez el Bab. 29. Soviet capture Kotelnikov. Australians gains at Buna. 31. Shipping at Sfax and Suse (Tunisia) hit. Enemy cruiser damaged and destroyer sunk in destroyer attack off Norway, we lose *Achates*. Convoy reaches Russia without loss. (1943) Jan. 1. Soviet capture Veliki Luki. 2. Allies drive Japs into sea at Buna. 3. Russians take Mozdok. U.S. bomb U-boat pens at St. Nazaire, 7 lost. 1. of W. raid. 4. Destroyer *Firedrake* lost. 5. British Tunisian success W. of Mateur. New U.S. Army formed in N. Africa under Gen. Mark Clark. Soviet occupy Nalchik in Caucasus and advance on Dqn. Cruiser *Sylla* sinks large German blockade runner. U.S. marines success on Guadalcanal. Allied bombers sink 9 Jap ships in Rabaul raid. 6. Allied dislodged in Tunisia. Our subs. in Mediterranean sink large troopship, etc. 7. Soviet advance south of Stalingrad, in Don and Caucasus. Jap convoy off Lae lose 2 transports, also 18 fighters. 9. Jap convoy remnants reach Lae, 3 sunk, 3 severely damaged, and 85 planes destroyed. Ijmuiden and Essen bombed, 7 mss.ine. Sub. *1 most* lost. 10. Atlantic convoy reaches Britain after 35 actions in which 2 U-boats sunk. 12. Nazis in Caucasus abandon 300-mile salient and lose several Stalingrad streets. French from Chad take Fezzan (S. Libya). Heavy bombing of Lille and Ruhr. 15. 8th Army's new 3-pronged drive makes progress. Loriet heavily hit. Allies break last Jap Papuan stronghold at Sanananda. Destroyer *Partridge* lost. 16. Allies advance 40 miles against Rommel. Heavy raid on Berlin. Iraq at war with Axis. 17. 8th Army on another 40 miles. R.A.F. again raid Berlin heavily, 23 missing. In reprisal raids on London, Nazis lose 10. Russians capture Millerovo and cross Donetz. 5 more Jap ships down off Rabaul. 18. Allies in Libya reach Zliten. Soviet raise Leningrad siege after 10 months. 19. Enemy gain near Pont du Fahs, Tunisia. Russians occupy Kamensk. Calcutta raided. 20. Allies take Homs and Tarhuna. Further Nazi success in Tunisia. London school hit, 44 children killed, 14 raiders down. Chile breaks with Axis. R.N. sink 13 in Mediterranean. 21. Voroshilov fails to Soviet. 22. Russians take Salsk, S.E. of Rostov. Jap resistance in Papua ended. 23. 8th Army enter Tripoli. Soviet capture Armavir. "Forts" and R.A.F. attack Loriet U-boats, 8 planes lost. 25. Germans lose Voronezh. 6 more Axis ships torpedoed in Mediterranean.

CASABLANCA CONFERENCE.

Jan. 26. Revealed that Churchill and Roosevelt in 12-day "Unconditional Surrender" conference near Casablanca, when all resources marshalled for more intensive war. 8th Army march towards Tunisia. 27. U.S. bombers in England make first daylight raid on Germany (Wilhelmshaven). Mosquitos bomb Copenhagen shipyards firing Diesel works. Heavy R.A.F. attack on Dusseldorf, 6 lost. 29. 8th Army elements enter Tunisia.

U.S.S.R. ADVANCING.

Jan. 29. Russians west of Voronezh take over 200 places, 14,000 prisoners and huge booty. Bostons bomb viaduct at Morlaix. 30. Germans attack French in Tunisia, and penetrated 6 miles at Sfax. Mosquitos' 2 day-raids on Berlin, disorganizing Hitler's 10th anniversary plans and Goering's speech. Hamburg hit, 5 lost. 31. Soviet troops take Malkop and annihilate Nazis near Stalingrad, 100,000 wiped out. Commander

(General Paulus) among 91,000 prisoners captured. 8th Army occupy Zuara (Tunisia). British sub. P222 lost.

Feb. 2. 8th Army take Zeltien. 1,000 bomber H.E. raid on Cologne, 5 planes missing. 3. Soviet occupy Kupiansk in Ukraine and cut Kursk to Orul railway. Hamburg attacked, 16 lost. Churchill welcomed in Tripoli. 4. N.W. Germany, Ruhr, Turin, Spezia and Lorient raided. 5. Mussolini dismisses Foreign Minister Ciano. In Tunisia, Allies withdraw over Jebel Mansour. 6. Gen. Eisenhower appointed to N. African Command. 7. Soviet capture Azov and enter Kursk. Subs. sink 4 more in Mediterranean. Heaviest raid yet on Lorient and (by U.S. from N. Africa on Naples), 1 bomber lost. 8. Messina, Sicilian train-ferry terminus, heavily bombed. 9. Soviet take Byelgorod. Japs admit Guadalcanal evacuated. 10. Many killed by bomb on British Restaurant, 3 enemy down. Sub. P48 lost. 11. Churchill describes Casablanca aims, promising complete destruction of Nazis and Japs. Dill-Chiang Kai-shek-Wavell conference ended. Russians capture Lozovaya. Wilhelmshaven hit, 3 missing. 12. Soviet enter Kuban capital, Krasnodar. 13. Naples, Crotone aerodrome and Lorient U-boat base bombed. 14. Soviet capture Rostov and Voroshilovgrad. Americans withdraw west of Faid (Tunisia). R.A.F.'s great raid on Cologne, Milan and Spezia, 11 missing. 15. U.S. evacuate Gafsa (Tunisia). 16. Red Army capture Kharkov. Enemy offensive in Tunisia progresses. U.S. lose 6 raiding U-boat base at St. Nazaire. 4 raiders down in S.W. coast attack. In a week in Solomons 15 Jap ships sunk or damaged, 60 planes destroyed; U.S. lose cruiser *Chicago*, a destroyer and 22 aircraft. 18. French fall back in Tunisia. 19. Jap plane apparently from submarine flew over Sydney without bombing. Wilhelmshaven again raided, 11 lost. 20. Germans in Tunisia capture pass N.W. of Kasserine. 8th take Medenine. 21. Bremen heavily hit without loss. 22. Stalin said Germans suffered 9,000,000 casualties, including 4,000,000 killed, since they invaded Russia. 850, mostly Services, lost when 2 U.S. ships torpedoed. 23. Enemy retreat through Kasserine Pass. Russians occupy Sumi and Lebedin, N.W. of Kharkov. 25. Allies take Kasserine Pass. Naples and Nuremberg heavily attacked; R.A.F. lose 9. 26. U.S. lose 7 bombing Wilhelmshaven, R.A.F. raid Cologne, 10 missing. 5 German raiders down off coast. 27. 8th Army contact enemy south of Mareth. 28. Brest and St. Nazaire bombed.

March 1. New Red Army breaks through near Lake Ilmen. Violent Nazi counter in Donetz Basin. Berlin's 5th and heaviest raid, 19 bombers missing. 3. Soviet capture Rzhnev and Lvov. Jap convoy of 10 warships and 10 transports destroyed in S.W. Pacific, 102 Jap planes out of action. R.A.F. attack Hamburg, losing 10. Mosquitos raid molybdenum plant in Norway.

"Forts" lose 5 raiding Hamm marshalling yards and Rotterdam shipyards. 5. Essen bombed, 1 missing. Allies enter Pichon (Tunisia), U.S. occupy Sidi Bou Zid. 6. Heavy attacks against 8th at Mareth held. Red Army take Gzhatsk. Stalin made Marshal of Soviet Union. 7. Axis south Tunisia withdrawn, 5 raiders down over sea. 8. Nuremberg bombed, 7 missing. 9. Soviet evacuate 8 towns in Donetz Basin. R.A.F. raid Munich, losing 11. 10. Soviet occupy Berlin. 11. R.A.F. raid Stuttgart, 11 missing. Enemy raiders destroyed here. 12. Russians capture Yasma. R.A.F. lose 23 raiding Essen. 13. London raiders down, others attack Berlin. Heavy U.S. raid on Ilo-Ilo, Burma. 14. U.S. evacuate Kharkov, China.

defeat large Jap force west of Hankow. 17. U.S. forces in S. Tunisia advance 30 miles and take Gafsa. 18. Americans occupy El Guettar. Forts and Liberators day-bomb Vegesack U-boat yards, destroying 52 fighters and losing 2. British outposts in Burma withdraw to main Mayu River lines. 19. Subs. sink 8 ships in Mediterranean. 20. Whirlwinds bomb railway viaduct at Morlaix. 21. Russians evacuate Byelgorod. Destroyer *Lightning* lost. 22. Americans occupy Maknassi, Palermo, Naples and Wilhelmshaven bombed, destroying 28. Nearly 300 attack St. Nazaire, losing 1. Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser to command Home Fleet. 23. 8th Army break into coastal flank of Mareth Line. 24. Germans regain most of lost Mareth ground. 8 raiders down over England. 25. 4 raids on Kiska Island (Aleutians). 26. 4 lost raiding Duisburg. 27. U.S. troops capture Fondouk. Heaviest raid on Berlin, 900 tons of bombs, 9 planes lost. 12 Jap bombers down over Arakan (Burma). 28. Axis driven from Mareth Line, 8th take Mareth, Toujane and Matmata. In widespread bombing, we lose 2 at St. Nazaire. 29. 8th Army occupy El Hamma and Gabes. Lone raider hits S. Coast welfare clinic. Berlin attacked, 21 machines lost; raid on Bochum cost us 12. 30. 8th pursue enemy, and take Metouia and Oudref; Sejanone recaptured. Mosquitos hit big Dutch radio works. Jap convoy to New Guinea driven off. 31. "Forts" from N. Africa pound Sardinian base of Cagliari. Subs. sink 6 more supply ships in Mediterranean.

April 1. Patrols of 8th and U.S. 1st Army join forces east of El Guettar. Jap bombers lose 5 in attacking Feni, S.E. Bengal. U.S. fighters 37-7 win over Japs at Guadalcanal. Mosquitos attack Treves and Ehrang. 3. Heavy raid on Essen, 21 lost. 4. French take Cap Serrat, north Tunisia. "Forts" bomb Renault works on Paris outskirts, destroying 47 fighters. Big R.A.F. attack on Kiel, 12 lost. Jap naval force at Kavieng dispersed, 7 warships and 5 others sunk or damaged. 5. Big Allied air offensive in Mediterranean, destroyer blown up and 18 transport planes down. 6. 8th Army wedge at Wadi Akarit, 5,000 prisoners; many enemy ships in convoy and harbour destroyed. Allied Mayu positions adjusted. 7. Enemy retreat from Wadi Akarit; 8th Army meet Americans from Wadi El Guettar. 8. R.A.F. raid Ruhr, losing 21. 9. Duisburg and Ruhr raided, 8 missing. Destroyer *Harvester* lost ramming U-boat. 10. 8th occupy Sfax. "Forts" hit 2 Italian cruisers (and sink one) at La Madalena. 63 enemy planes, including 40 transport craft, down in Sicilian Straits. R.A.F. lost 18 raiding S.W. Germany. Soviet bombers fire Königsberg. Allies raid Wewak. 11. Kairouan occupied in Tunisian progress. 12. 8th take Sousse. 8 more Axis supply ships sunk. 13. R.A.F. fly 1,500 miles return to raid Spezia naval base. Japs send 100, lose over 30, to raid Port Moresby. 14. R.A.F.'s heavy attack on Stuttgart cost 23 planes. Soviet bomb Danzig and Königsberg. Japs raid Milne Bay, 30 down. 15. Enemy counter in Tunisia repulsed. 2 Italian destroyers, sunk off Sialia. 16. Palermo docks, Gulf of Tunisia convoy, and Brest and Lorient U-boat pens bombed. Over 600 night-raid Skoda arm centres of Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, and Mannheim-Ludwigshaven, 37 machines lost, 4 raiders destroyed over England. 17. U.S. bombers 63-16 win, raiding Bremen. 18. 58 transport planes, probably carrying troops, down and 30 others damaged, for loss of 7 Allied pilots. R.A.F. lose 1 attacking Spezia. 19. 15 more transport planes and 9 others down. 20. Enfidaville taken. R.A.F. attack Stuttgart and Heinkel works at

Rostock, 31 lost. British in Burma withdraw towards India. 21. Nazi counter smashed at Medjez el Bab. 22. 1st Army attack take objectives at Bou Arada. Whole fleet of 31 new transport craft, 11 fighters down in Gulf of Tunis. Soviet raid Insterburg (Prussia). 23. 8th take Jebel Terhouma. 450 repatriated prisoners from Italy reach Britain. 26. British clear Longstop Hill, north of Medjez el Bab. Soviet to break with Polish Govt. 30 tons of bombs a minute on Duisburg for 45 minutes. R.A.F. lose 17. 27. New carrier *Indomitable* in service for several months. 28. Enemy ships off Tunisia, Brittany and Ushant successfully hit. R.A.F. attack Wilhelmshaven, losing 23. 29. R.A.F. fire 3 ships off Dutch coast. Jap seaplane base on Amboine and Kupang, Dutch Timor, raided. 30. 13 U.S. air attacks on Kiska. New measures to protect Atlantic announced.

May 1. 10 more enemy ships sunk between Italy and Tunisia. 2. Germans' attack in Kuban smashed. Destroyer *Beverly* lost. 3. Americans capture Mateur. Red Army take Krymskaya in Kuban. U.S. occupy Russell Islands in Solomons. In heavy night raid attack on Dortmund, 30 bombers lost. 6. 1st Army offensive, U.S. Corps in north, wide advance. U.S. bombers raid Reggio (S. Italy).

TUNISIA COMPLETELY OCCUPIED.

May 7. Tunis captured by 1st Army, Bizerta by Americans, retreating enemy pounded from air. U.S. occupy 2 Aleutian islands. 5 raiders down over here. 8. Advance continues on whole Tunisian front; enemy on Cape Bon ceaselessly attacked. Pantellaria bombed. 9. In N.E. Tunisia organized resistance over; Palermo, Messina and Pantellaria heavily bombed. British withdraw north from Butthidaug (Burma). 10. 1st Army cut off Cape Bon, blocked from sea. Destroyer *Pakenham* lost. 11. Churchill in Washington. In Burma, British withdraw from Mawngdaw. A.T.S. hostel hit in E. Anglia, raid, 2 down; 3 others at night. 12. Tunisia fighting over; von Arnim captured. Atlantic convoy escort, sunk 4 U-boats and 6 probables. Over 1,500 tons on Duisburg in heaviest night raid of war, 34 planes missing. 13. Last Nazis in North Africa surrender. Navy bombards Pantellaria. 2 more torpedo boats sunk off Holland. Berlin, Bochum and Czech targets hit, 34 missing. U.S. bombers attack Kiel, Antwerp, Velsen and Contrail in largest single-day offensive, destroying 67. U.S. landing on Attu (Aleutians). 15. Soviet bombs on Briansk, Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk. Largest U.S. bomber force from England attack Emden. R.A.F. raid Berlin. 3 raiders down over here. 16. Wellingtons flew over Rome. More raids on French objectives. 4 raiders down attacking Greater London.

ATTACK ON THE DAMS.

May 17. Nineteen Lancasters flying very low, drop 1,500 lb. mines on Möhne and Sorpe reservoir dams, making 200 yards breach, and on Eder dam. Power station swept away and immense damage by water in Ruhr Valley. Wing-Commander G. P. Gibson, who lead attack on Möhne dam, given D.F.C. 8 machines lost. Americans lose 14 attacking Lorient and Bordeaux. Nazis lose 3 in raids on England. 2 German blockade runners from Far East scuttled. 18. Nazi prisoners in Tunisia over 200,000. U.S. avenge drop 200,000 lb. bomb load on Pantellaria. British sink many successes in Mediterranean. Jap subs. sink Australian hospital ship *Centaur*, 268

lives lost. 19. Ruhr dam floods spread 60 miles. 6 U.S. bombers lost in heavy day attacks on Kiel and Flensburg. 73 Axis planes destroyed, against 4 Allied in Italy and Sicily. 20. Churchill and Roosevelt at Pacific War Council. 112 more Axis planes destroyed. 21. U.S. bombers lose 12, destroy 74 enemy attacking Wilhelmshaven and Emden U-boat yards. N. African air forces get another 86 Axis planes. 22. Japs lose half bombers raiding Chittagong. 23. Many casualties and 5 down in tip and run Nazi raids. R.A.F. lose 38 dropping over 2,000 tons in hour on Dortmund. 25. 8 enemy fighter-bombers down over coast. Dusseldorf bombed, R.A.F. lose 27. "Forts" 23-11 win attacking Messina. 27. Mosquitos lose 3 in dusk attack on optical instrument works at Jena. 23 lost over Essen. 28. Over 100 "Forts" damage Leghorn. 29. Jap resistance on Attu ceased. 30. Forts bomb targets at Naples and Foggia. French naval squadron at Alexandria join Allies. Tip-and-run raiders lose 4. Coastal Command destroyed 5 U-boats in 10 days in N. Atlantic.

June 1. 5 more raiders down. 2. Germans lose 112 of 500 planes raiding Kursk. Soviet bomb Kiev and Roslavl. Jap Yangtze offensive breaks down. 3. Navy continue shelling Pantellaria. 5. Spezia and Pantellaria attacked. Jap destroyer and 15 fighters destroyed in Solomons. 6. Both ends of Messina ferry bombed.

U-BOAT MENACE LESSENED.

June 8. Churchill says in May more U-boats destroyed than produced. 9. Sicily dromes and Aegean shipping bombed. Prisoners in Tunisia totalled 291,000. 10. 700 Soviet aircraft destroy or damage 150 enemy planes. 11. Pantellaria surrendered. 37 Axis planes lost. Lampedusa island bombed. Roosevelt appeals to Italians to get out of war. U.S. lose 8 bombing Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. Dusseldorf and Munster raid cost R.A.F. 43. 12. Lampedusa surrendered. R.A.F. raid Bochum, losing 24. In Solomons Japs lose 25 Zeros. 2 American subs. lost. 13. Creation of Tactical Air Force of R.A.F. in Britain. 5 Axis raiders down. U.S. day raid on Kiel and Bremen. 14. R.A.F. attack Oberhausen, losing 18. U.S. sub. sank 12 Jap ships, damaged 5. 15. Mosquito "intruder" over Denmark. 16. U.S. 94-6 air win over Guadalcanal. New air offensive against Kiska. Cologne hit, 14 lost. 17. French Committee for National Liberation first session. 19. Norway shipping and armament works at Le Creusot hit. 20. 97 per cent. of Atlantic convoy reach port, 2 U-boats "kills" and 3 probables. R.A.F. hit Radiolocation works at Friedrichshaven, losing 3, and flew on to N. Africa. Salerno and Messina ferry attacked; 44 lost in big raid on Krefeld. Soviet announce Axis killed and prisoners totalled 6,400,000. 22. U.S. bombers attack synthetic rubber factory at Huls and Antwerp, 20 missing. R.A.F. lose 35 bombing Mulheim. 23. Returning Lancasters which attacked Friedrichshaven bomb Spezia. Hull raided. 24. Salomika drome bombed from Africa. R.A.F. raid Elderfeld, losing 33. 25. Bochum-Gelsenkirchen attacked by R.A.F., 30 missing. U.S. lose 18 over N.W. Germany; also raid Messina. 26. Rabaul, Lae, Solomon targets and Kiska strafed. 26-28. Bombing goes on in Burma, at Athens, St. Nazaire, off Dutch coast, Cologne (25 lost), and Leghorn. 29. U.S. landing on Rendova Island (New Georgia). 30. In year U.S. landings on Rendova, at least 65 Jap planes down, 1 transport lost. 30 U-boats destroyed in May, and June best month of year.

July 1. U.S. capture Viru Harbour (New Georgia). Australians land at Nassau Bay. More Axis ships torpedoed in Mediterranean. 3. Sicilian and Sardinian airfields and Kiska raided. R.A.F. lose 32 bombing Cologne and Hamburg. 4. General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and C-in-C, killed in Gibraltar crash. Air offensive against Sicily intensified, 43 enemy down. "Forts" attack at Le Mans, Nantes and U-boat base at La Pallice. Small British land raids on Crete. 5. In Kula Gulf (New Georgia) naval battle, 10 Jap ships lost or hit, 1 U.S. cruiser down. "Forts" 30-3 success over Sicily. German attacks at Orel, Kursk and Belgorod repulsed. 8. U.S. forces land E. and N. of Jap base at Munda, 10 ships sunk by U.S. subs. R.A.F. bomb Cologne, losing 7. 9. Cinema hit in tip-and-run raid, 12 killed; 2 bombers down. R.A.F. lose 10 in attack on Gelsenkirchen.

SICILY INVADED.

July 10. Preceded by airborne troops, large British, Canadian and U.S. force before dawn in over 2,000 ships land on 100 miles of beaches in S.E. Sicily. By night, 8th Army had captured Syracuse, further west U.S. 7th Army established. 11. Large reinforcements on Sicily, three airfields taken and 45 enemy aircraft destroyed. 12. R.N. bombard Augusta, Allied airmen attack Sicilian ports, airfields, and Messina ferry, 28 Axis down. Bridgeheads increased. R.A.F. lose 13 raiding Turin. 13. Contact between U.S. and Canadians near Ragusa, captured with Augusta in general advance. Another 42 enemy planes destroyed. 14. Prisoners total 12,000 in 5 days. Messina pounded. Bastille Day marked by 45-12 raid on Villacoublay and Le Bourget. Soviet breaks enemy lines near Orel. 15. Russian deep advances on wide fronts. 8th and 7th Armies progress. In New Guinea, Mubo bastion captured, 45 Jap planes lost. 16. Churchill-Roosevelt urge Italians to capitulate. Agrigento falls to Americans. Russians' Orel advance. 17. Catania and Naples targets pounded. Gen. Alexander dissolves Fascist Party, deposes powers to Amgot. Jap light cruiser, 2 destroyers, and 49 planes down in Solomons. U.S. bombers destroy 50 fighters in raids from England. 18. Another heavy air attack on Solomons. 19. Over 500 U.S. bombers hit Rome military targets and drop leaflets. Malta's heaviest raid of year, little damage. Jap base in Kurile Islands and Solomons raided. Progress by 8th Army south of Catania. Jap convoy supplying New Georgia broken up, light cruiser and 2 destroyers sunk. 21. 7th Army capture Castelvetro. 22. U.S. troops enter Palermo. Foggia bombed. Allies first raid on Surabaya, Java. 23 and 24. 7th Army capture Marsala, 50,000 prisoners. Bologna rail yards bombed. Hamburg hit, 12 lost.

MUSSOLINI RESIGNS.

July 25. Mussolini resigns. King assumes supreme command with Badoglio Prime Minister. Hamburg, Rostock, Kiel, Ghent, and Fokker factory at Amsterdam bombed by day. At night R.A.F. hit Essen, Hamburg and Cologne, 25 lost. 7 England raiders down. 26. Italy under martial law; peace demonstrations in north. U.S. bombers shoot down 50 in attacks on Hanover, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven. 27. Many more enemy ships sunk in Mediterranean. Zeebrugge and Hamburg bombed, 18 lost. 28. 7th Army's advance continues. Italian Fascist Party dissolved. Kassel and Magdeburg plane factory bombed, 60 fighters destroyed. 2 Jap destroyers burning off

New Britain. 29. Americans capture Nicosia (Sicily). Raid on Hamburg (7,000 tons in 6 days), 28 missing. 2 U-boats sunk by sloops in N. Atlantic. 30. U.S. bombers attack Kassel, over 50 Nazi fighters down. R.A.F. attack Remscheid, 15 lost.

Aug. 1. Liberators put most Ploesti oilfields out of action; over 20 lost, 51 enemy fighters destroyed. Gen. Graud C.-in-C. French forces. Evacuation of Hamburg (7 sq. miles devastated). 2. Progress in new Sicily offensive. 3. Nearly 30 U-boats in N. Atlantic so relentlessly hit that unable attack convoy. 4. Soviet capture Orel. 5. 8th Army enter Catania without shot fired. Russians take Belgorod. 6. 7th Army captures Troina. Soviet 40-mile advance towards Kharkov. Americans take Munda from Japs. Jap cruiser and 2 destroyers sunk off New Georgia. 7. 8th enter Adrano. Milan, Turin, Genoa and Rhineland hit. 8. Sicily reinforced, whole line advanced, Bronte captured. 9. Navy hits Gulf of Naples targets. Mannheim-Ludwigshafen fired, 9 lost. 10. 7th and 8th Armies contact near Bronte. Another U.S. landing on north coast. Heavy attack on Nuremberg, 3 missing. 11. Russians cut Kharkov-Poltava railway. 12. Germans back across Messina Straits. 25 "Forts" lost raiding Gelsenkirchen, Bonn and Wesseling. R.A.F. go for Milan and Turin, losing 7. Australian bombers fire E. Borneo oil centre. 13. U.S. bombers' day raid on Rome marshalling yards. Soviet's double offensive near Smolensk. Wiener Neustadt airframe works bombed. 14. Breda arm works (Milan) and Berlin hit. 15. Rome declared "open city." Big raid on Milan, 10 lost. 6 raiders down over England. 7th and 8th Armies in Sicily take evacuation ports. Russians capture Karachev. In 3 months over 90 U-boats sunk. 48 Jap planes down in S.W. Pacific. 16. Commandos land 8 miles from Messina. Turin and Le Bourget raided.

ITALY ATTACKED.

Aug. 17. Enemy resistance in Sicily over. U.S. troops take Messina. R.A.F. lose 41 attacking Peenemunde (Baltic) Radar research establishment. "Forts" attack Schweinfurt and Regensburg, losing 36, and destroying 307 enemy. Allies destroy 120 and damage 50 Jap planes on ground at Wewak. S.E. England bombed, 11 down. 18. On Wewak airfields 64 aircraft on ground and 28 fighters destroyed. 19. Foggia (34 enemy down) and airfields in Holland (42 enemy) bombed. 21. U.S. and Canadians occupy Kiska. 23. Soviet take Kharkov and break German line at Voroshilovgrad. R.A.F. lose 58 in heaviest raid on Berlin. 24. Quebec Conference between Churchill and Roosevelt largely on war with Japan and aid to China. 50,000 German troops enter Copenhagen. 25. S.E.A.C. set up with Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Commander. Foggia raided, 140 enemy planes destroyed. 27. Russians take Sevsk. Raid on Nuremberg, 33 lost. Jap resistance on New Georgia over. 29. Subs. *Saracen* and *Parthian* lost. R.A.F. bomb Akyab (Burma). 29. Fighting in Denmark, some Danish warships reach Sweden, others scuttled. Heavy attack on Orte, north of Rome. Wewak hit, 46 Jap planes down. 30. Germans control Denmark. Soviet occupy Taganrog and liberate whole Rostov region. 31. Nelson and Rodney bombard Messina coast batteries. Pescara and aircraft factory at Pisa raided. R.A.F. lose 47 bombing Berlin.

Sept. 1. Record U.S. raid on Madang. 2. Intensified raids on South Italy. "Forts" bomb

Brenner railway and bridge, 34 enemy down. Russians take Sumi and free Kursk region. Fighter Command's biggest escorting operation of year. 3. British and Canadian 8th Army men land on Italian mainland at Calabria, under continuous air cover. Reggio and San Giovanni captured, advance along whole front. 29-30 attack on French targets. Lancasters attack Berlin and lose 22. 4. 8th Army hold 40 miles coast from Bagnara to Melito. 5. Allies land east of Lae (New Guinea). R.A.F. lose 34 attacking Mannheim-Ludwigshafen. 6. 7 U-boats sunk in Biscay. Russians take Konotop. U.S. paratroops ring 20,000 Japs at Lae.

SURRENDER OF ITALY.

Sept. 8. Italians surrender unconditionally. Germans in North Italy disarm Italian forces. Russians capture Stalino. 9. U.S. 5th Army men land in Gulf of Salerno. Germans raid Spitsbergen. Destroyer *Pukeidge* lost. 10. Germans seize Rome and "protect" Vatican City. 5th Army take Salerno and 8th occupy Taranto. Soviet capture Mariupol (Azov). 12. Italian Battle Fleet anchors at Malta, German planes sink one battleship. 8th Army in Brindisi. 12. German paratroops free Mussolini and fly him to "safety." 14. 5th Army yield ground. Russians take Briansk, advancing on 600 miles front. 15. Salerno targets bombarded. 5th strengthen hold on beachheads. R.A.F. fire rubber factory 40 miles from Vichy. Four raiders down over Britain. 16. 5th Army resumes initiative. Red Army take Novorossisk and cross Desna. Nantes, St. Raphael and marshalling yards near Mont Cenis tunnel bombed. Australians captured Lae. 17. Salerno reinforced. 18. 5th Army in Altavilla and Battipaglia. 19. Italians force Germans evacuate Sardinia and retire to Corsica. British occupy Cos, Leros and Samos. 20. Liberators bomb Venice and Pescara. French commandos in Corsica join patriots and capture Ajaccio. Badoglio appeals Italians to fight against Germans. 21. 8th Army occupy Potenza, 50 miles east of Salerno. Russians capture Chernigov and control River Desna. Lens coke ovens, Wewak and Madang bombed. Airborne troops take Kalapit (Markham Valley). 22. Soviet storm Kuban port of Anapa, advance towards Dnieper bend. Allies land north of Finschhafen, New Guinea. Hanover hit, 26 missing. 23. Poltava (Ukraine) captured by Russians. 5th Army offensive. R.A.F. lose 32 raiding Mannheim-Ludwigshafen. Australians reach Finschhafen drome, 40 planes down. 24. R.A.F. bomb Bolzano (south of Brenner Pass), Verona and Bologna. 25. Russians capture Smolensk. 8th quick advance to River Ofanto, on Adriatic, reach Foggia plain. 27. Russians enter suburb of Dnepropetrovsk and Temryuk. 8th take Foggia. 5th's limited advance. Ships attempting evacuate Corsica sunk. Nazis occupy Corfu. "Forts" attack Emden, Aurich and targets in France. 58 enemy fighters destroyed. R.A.F.'s severe attack on Hanover, 38 lost. 28. 5th Army eject enemy north and west of Salerno. 7 jap ships at Wewak and 64 aircraft destroyed. 29. 5th forward in Naples plain, capture Pompeii. Russians in Kremenchug. R.A.F. bomb Bochum.

Oct. 1. Fifth Army take enemy-ravaged Naples, 8th occupy San Severo and Lucera. R.A.F. attack Rhodes. "Forts" from Africa attack Munich. Liberators bomb Wiener Neustadt, 25 miles from Vienna. 2. British land behind enemy at Termoli on Adriatic. 5th advance and take Frigento and Benevento. Australians enter Finschhafen. 3. Germans land on Cos. French power

stations bombed by day, 24 enemy down for loss of 15. R.A.F. lose 24 at night attacking Kassel. 4. French complete liberation of Corsica. "Forts" destroy 75, lose 15, attacking Frankfurt, also raided by R.A.F. for loss of 12. 5. U.S. Navy attacks Wake Island, destroying 61 planes. 6. British destroyers bombard near Termoli. Mestre, near Venice, raided. 7. Fifth Army take Capua. Soviet offensive opens from Vitebsk to the Tama; Dnieper forced at three places and Nevel captured. 3 London raiders down. 8. Russians pour across Dnieper. Jap light cruiser and 2 destroyers sunk in Solomons. Forts and Liberators raid Bremen and Vegesack, destroying 142 fighters, 30 bombers down. R.A.F. lose 30 in attack on Hanover, Bremen, Berlin and Ruhr. 9. U.S. planes lose 29, and destroy 91, hitting Dantzig and Gdynia targets. 10. We lose 30 bombers and destroy 102 fighters in attacks on Munster and Koesfeld. Destroyer *Intrepid* lost. Americans take Villa base on Kolombangara Island (Solomons). 11. British midjet subs (3 lost) damaged *Tirpitz* in Alten Fjord. Bombs on Madras. 12. British air and naval bases in Azores. 17 jap planes and 118 vessels wrecked in surprise Rabaul attack. 13. Italy declares war on Germany. Soviet break-through N. and S. of Melitopol, 5th Army bridgeheads on Volturno. Tirana (Albania) bombed. 14. Russians capture Zaporozhe, lower Dnieper; Crimea-Melitopol rail cut. Schweinfurt raided, 91 enemy destroyed, but 60 bombers lost. 16. From Wewak to Buin, 104 jap planes destroyed. 17. Russians force Dnieper S. of Gomel. Jap attempt reinforce near Finschhafen smashed. 18. We bomb Skopje (Yugoslavia).

MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

Oct. 18. Anthony Eden and Cordell Hull arrive in Moscow for Three Power Conference. Germans withdraw from Dnepropetrovsk. 60 jap planes and 1 destroyed down at Rabaul. R.A.F. attack Hanover, 17 missing. 19. Volturno river battle over; 5th and 8th progress. Foreign Ministers meet in Moscow. Destroyer *Panther* lost. 20. Targets near Rome and at Nish (Yugoslavia) attacked. U.S. bombers lose 8 over Duren, and R.A.F. 17 raiding Leipzig. Arrangements for United Nations War Crimes Commission. 21. Russian advance towards Krivoi Rog. Adml. Sir John Cunningham C-in-C. Mediterranean. 22. Brigadier Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations. R.A.F. lose 44 pounding Kassel, Frankfurt and Cologne. 23. Soviet take Melitopol 8th Army cross River Trigno. Cruiser *Charlybil* and destroyer *Limbourne* sunk in Channel. 24. Tirana (Albania) and southern Austria bombed. 25. Dnepropetrovsk and Dneprodzerzhinsk captured by Russians. More progress in Italy. Patrols in Cos withdrawn. Rabaul raided, 123 jap aircraft and destroyer lost. 3,500 repatriated prisoners of war home. 4 U-boats sunk and 7 damaged in night convoy attack off East Anglia. 27. Russians break front south of Dnieper. Allies land on Choiseul (Solomons). 58 more jap planes at Rabaul destroyed. 31. Soviet reach Perekop Isthmus. 8th Army capture Cantalupo.

Nov. 1. Moscow Conference ended; decided on independent Austria. Russians capture Perekop cut off Germans in Crimea. Jap cruiser and 4 destroyers sunk off Bougainville while U.S. forces land. 2. Russians reach Black Sea. U.S. bombers shoot down 56 in day raid on Wiener Neustadt, and sink 3 jap destroyers, damage a cruiser and destroy 67 jap planes at Rabaul. 3. Severe U.S. raid on Wilhelmshafen. R.A.F. hit Düsseldorf and Cologne, 29 lost. 4. 8th Army take Isernia

but lose Mount Massico. 5. 8th enter Vasto and 5th Vinalro. U.S. bombers attack Gelsenkirchen and Munster, destroying 38 enemy. 6. Soviet capture Kiev, demolished by enemy. Vatican say 4 bombs by unknown planes on Vatican city. 7. Russians extend Kirch bridgehead. Japs lose 2 light cruisers and 4 destroyers off Bougainville; many warships hit by air at Rabaul. Raider bombs London dance hall, many killed. 8. 8th Army reach Sangro River. Turin ball-bearing factory bombed. 9. About 60 U-boats destroyed, more than total of merchant ships sunk in 6 months. 10. 500 aircraft attack N. French targets. R.A.F. block Mont Cenis tunnel entrance. Allied Control Commission in Italy formed. 11. Coastal railway to Italy attacked. Destroyer *Eclipse* lost. 15 Jap warships hit (some sunk) and 88 aircraft down at Rabaul. 12. Germans land on Leros. 13. 43 enemy planes destroyed over Bremen. Soviet capture Zhitomir. 14. Rail objectives at Sofia hit. 15. Aegean shipping and destroyer near Leros attacked. 16. Allies on Leros cease resistance. 18. Soviet capture Korosten and Rezhitsa. R.A.F. open "Battle of Berlin" and raid Ludwigshafen, 25 lost. 19. Russians evacuate Zhitomir. 20. U.S. forces land on some Gilbert Islands. 21. More Canadians in Italy. 22. 2,300 tons of bombs devastate heart of Berlin, 26 aircraft lost. 23. Berlin battered again, 20 lost. 8th Army cross Sangro. Evacuation of Samos. Makin (Gilberts) captured. 24. 4 Jap destroyers sunk in Solomons. Toulon and Berlin hit. 25. Red Army offensive S.E. of Mogilev. R.A.F. bomb Frankfurt-on-Main and Berlin. 26. R.A.F. attack Berlin and Stuttgart, 32 lost. U.S. heavies lose 34 raiding Bremen, 56 enemy down. Gommel taken by Red Army. Australians occupy Sattelburg, N.E. New Guinea base. 28. 8th's second bridgehead over Sangro. Jap cruiser blows up off New Ireland. 29. Enemy use flame-throwing tanks against advancing 8th. U.S. bombers lose 31, destroy 45, hitting Bremen. 30. Sangro bridgeheads joined. 8th break deep into main winter line. Russians leave Korosten.

NORTH AFRICA CONFERENCE.

Dec. 1. Churchill, Roosevelt and Chiang-Kai-Shek concluded 5-day N. African conference on Japan war (Nov. 22 to 26). 8th Army advance. 2. R.A.F. lose 41 dropping 1,500 tons on Berlin. Forts bomb Marseilles U-boat pens. 5th Army attack in mountains of Central Italy. 17 Allied ships sunk and many casualties in surprise Bari attack. 3. Destroyer *Hurwich* lost. U.S. planes raid Marshall Islands. 4. 1,500 tons of bombs on Leipzig for loss of 33 bombers. 72 Jap planes and 6 ships lost off Marshalls. 5. 6 U-boats destroyed while attacking Atlantic convoys. First day raid on Calcutta.

TEHRAN CONFERENCE.

Dec. 6. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Tehran (Nov. 28-Dec. 1) concerted plans for destruction of German forces. 8th Army over River Moro. 17 more enemy ships sunk in Mediterranean. 7. 5th Army capture summit of Monte Camino. Russians withdraw near Chernyakhov. 8. Destroyer *Dulverton* lost. 9. 5th on east bank of Garigliano, and clear Monte Camino and Monte Maggiore. Chinese cross Yuen River and recapture Changteh. 10. 4 England raiders down, 3 by one pilot. 11. U.S. planes 138-20 win in day attack on Emden. 12. Anglo-Soviet Treaty signed. 99 per cent. of North Atlantic convoy get through, 5 U-boats sunk and 100 Japs, Soviet occupy Cherkassy, right

Dnepier; Germans take Radomysl. Airfields and harbour near Athens hit. 15. Firm U.S. footing on Arawe (New Britain). Supply route over Brunner, Innsbruck viaduct and Bolzano bombed. 16. 1,500 tons on Berlin, defenders used flares and rockets; 30 bombers missing. 19. 3 Germans and 1 Russian hanged after first trial of war criminals at Kharkov. Red Army breaks defence south of Nevel for 20 miles on wide front. All R.A.F. and U.S. Air Forces in S.E. Asia in one command. Bangkok; Innsbruck rail yards and Augsburg bombed. 20. Sofia rail yards, Bremen and N. France hit. R.A.F. lose 42 raiding Frankfurt and Mannheim-Ludwigshafen. 21. Excellent bombing of Pas de Calais. 8th Army in streets of Ortona (Adriatic). 23. 1,000 tons on Berlin, 17 bombers down. 24. Invasion leaders announced: Eisenhower, Supreme Commander; Montgomery, British Armies; Spaatz, U.S. Bombing Force; Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean; and Alexander, Italy.

SCHARNHORST SUNK.

Dec. 26. In Arctic darkness, German battleship *Scharnhorst* sunk. U.S. Marines land on Cape Gloucester, New Guinea. 27. Russians resume offensive west of Kiev, 50 miles front. 8th Army clears Ortona. 28. Cruisers *Glazgow* and *Enterprise* sunk, 3 destroyers seeking meet blockade-runner, bombed and abandoned in Biscay. 29. Red Army recaptures Korosten. 2,000 tons on Berlin, 20 bombers lost. Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory, Air C.-in-C., Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Naval C.-in-C. for invasion. 30. Soviet widen breach in Kiev salient over 180 mile front. U.S. Marines capture Cape Gloucester drome (New Britain). 31. Soviet capture Zhitomir. 13 Jap bombers down off Arakan coast. Pas de Calais bombed again.

(1944) Jan. 1. R.A.F. lose 28 dropping 1,000 tons on Berlin, Hamburg, etc. 2. Berlin again, 27 missing. 4 raiders destroyed attacking London. 3. Rabaul; 32 Jap planes destroyed, cruisers and destroyers hit. Turin, Dalmatian coast and troops in Yugoslavia bombed. 4. Russians take Byelaya Tserkov. Sustained day raids on military objectives in France. Kiel and Berlin hit. 5. Gen. Leese to command 8th Army. 5th advance in centre. U.S. bombers raid Kiel, lose 25 bombers and 12 fighters, destroy 95 enemy. R.A.F. attack Stettin, 15 lost. Soviet take Berdichev. 7. 5th again progress. Russians at Kirovograd break through on 60 mile front. 8. Kirovograd captured. 9. Bombers attack Pola and Ancona. 10. Sofia bombed by day and night. 11. Clano shot after Fascist Court sentence. Soviet push into Poland on 40 mile front. 700 U.S. planes destroy or decisively damage 3 fighter assembly plants, 125 fighters down for loss of 60 bombers. Allies in Burma take Maungdaw. 12. 5th Army capture Cervaro. Russians take Sarny junction (Poland). 13. Destroyer *Hurricane* lost. 14. Soviet occupy Mozry and Kalinovich (White Russia). Lone raider hits London cinema and store. Continuous air assaults on N. French targets. R.A.F. drop 2,000 tons on Brunswick, and attack Magdeburg and Berlin, for loss of 38. 17. British of 5th Army gain 3 bridgeheads over Garigliano. 18. Russian pierce Leningrad and Volkhov fronts. 20. Russians capture Novgorod, progress on Leningrad front. Allies in Italy take Minturno. Over 2,300 tons on Berlin in 30 minutes, 35 aircraft missing. Destroyer *Tyndale* lost. 21. R.A.F. lose 52 dropping 2,000 tons on Magdeburg. Pas de Calais again strafed. 26 England raiders down. British sub. sinks Jap cruiser at Malacca Strait.

ANZIO LANDING.

Jan. 22. 5th Army's surprise landing at Nettuno and Anzio, south of Rome against small opposition. 23. Nettuno steadily reinforced; counter-attacks repulsed. 24. Beachhead enlarged, Anzio captured. Germans bomb 3 hospital ships off Anzio, one sunk. Russians take Pushkin and Pavlovsk. 25. French in bitter fighting for Monte Croce, N.E. of Cassino. 26. Soviet kill 40,000 in 10 days and 17,000 Poles reported killed and burned by Nazis, near Smolensk. 27. Enemy counter at Anzio thrown back, 50 enemy aircraft destroyed. French advance north of Cassino. Germans full retreat between Leningrad and Lake Ilmen. Berlin hit again, R.A.F. lose 34. 28. Russians clear trunk-line between Moscow and Leningrad. Japs' brutal treatment of British prisoners revealed. Berlin hammered, 47 bombers lost. 29. U.S. planes destroy 102 enemy fighters in Frankfurt raid. 30. Brunswick and Hanover attacked, about 200 more enemy fighters down. Berlin hit again, R.A.F. losing 33. Italy beachhead extended, heights north of Cassino captured. 31. Anzio troops reach outskirts of Campoleone and Cisterna. U.S. beachheads on Marshalls.

Feb. 1. 5th Army breaks Gustav Line north of Cassino. 2. Russians cross Estonian border. 3. Heavy Cassino fighting. 4. Ukrainian Armies link. U.S. capture Namur and some of Marshalls. 1,100 U.S. planes in Wilhelmshafen attack. 4. Russians clear Gulf of Finland coast east of Narva. 3 blockade runners in S. Atlantic sunk. 5. Air and military objectives in Northern France again bombed. 6. Russians break Lower Dnieper line. 8. Soviet capture Nikolov. Frankfurt and aero-engine factory at Limoges hit. 9. Germans attempting wedge at Anzio. 10. "Forts" raiding Brunswick destroy 84. 12-13. Russians occupy Luga and clear east shore of Lake Peipus. Japs' 10-day attacks in Arakan held. 9 raiders down in 3rd consecutive night over London. 14. London, etc., again raided, 7 down. 15. Abbey on crest of Monte Cassino, enemy observation post, bombed after warnings. Allies occupy Green Islands, north of Rabaul. Another valuable Atlantic convoy through undamaged. R.A.F. lose 43 in biggest yet Berlin raid. 16. U.S. task force attack Truk. 17. Terrific air onslaught on Germans attacking Anzio beachhead, 52,000 Germans killed and 11,000 prisoners in Dnieper bend. U.S. troopship sunk in European waters, 1,000 men lost. 18. Germans continue furious Anzio attack. 2 heights captured near Cassino. Russians in Staraya Russa. 12 Jap merchantmen and 3 warships sunk at New Hanover. New landings in Marshalls. London bombed, 5 down. 20. 23 Jap ships, including 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers, sunk, and 201 planes were destroyed in attack on Truk. Leipzig raided, 19 missing, later 2,000 Allied planes pound Leipzig, Gotha, Brunswick, etc. London bombed, 5 destroyed. 3 U-boats sunk trying get through Straits of Gib. into Mediterranean. 22. Red Army take Krivoi Rog and its mines. U.S. bombers from Italy and England raid German plane factories, destroying 133 fighters. Nazis lose 28 raiding London and S.E. V.C. to commanders of 2 midgeet subs, which attacked Tirpitz. U.S. planes attack Mariana Islands, shoot down 135. 23. 5th consecutive night raid on London, 5 down. 24. Heavy raid on London, 23 down. Soviet capture Dno. 25. Germans abandon Vitebsk. U.S. 5th successive day raids on German plane factories, destroying 142. Augsburg bombed twice. Supply line across Mayu range (Arakan front) cleared. 135 Jap aircraft destroyed by U.S. task force off Marianas. 26. Soviet bomb Helsinki.

29. New cruiser *Spartan* lost. U.S. landing on Admiralty Islands.

March 1. Soviet force River Narva, cut rail to Tallinn. Destroyer *Warwick* lost. London bombed, 6 down. R.A.F. lose 4 out of 600 raiding Stuttgart. Enemy full-scale effort against Anzio failed. 2. R.A.F. drop new 12,000 lb. bombs on Albert plane factory. 3 and 4. Berlin bombed. 5. Russians advance 15 to 30 miles in Ukraine. 6. U.S. planes attack Berlin, destroying 176 for loss of 68 bombers, 11 fighters. Russians cut Odessa to Lvov railway. Destroyer *Inch* held lost. 7. Targets at Le Mans, Toulon, and near Florence and Rome bombed. 9. 2,000 U.S. planes drop 350,000 incendiaries and 10,000 H.E. on Berlin, destroying 25 for loss of 38. Red Army enter Tarnopol. 11. Our subs. sink 4 and damage 5 ships of coastal convoys, Toulon, N. Italy, Munster and Hamburg raided. 13. Russians take Kherson (Dnieper). Advances in Arakan. 14. 100 Nazi planes raid London and S.E., losing 14. Allies drop 1,400 tons on less than square mile at Cassino. 15. Brunswick and Stuttgart battered, 40 lost. 16. 5th Army in most of Cassino, but bomb damage stays advance. British W. African troops land on Jap coastal flank in Aidan. U.S. destroy 125 fighters for loss of 22 bombers. R.A.F. hit tyre factory at Clermont-Ferrand, and twice raid Sofia. E-boats routed by light naval craft off Land's End. 17. Japs heavily defeated on Bougainville. Destroyer *Mahratta* lost. 18. R.A.F. attack Frankfurt and Bergerac, 22 missing. Bombs on S. Germany, 82 enemy and 43 Forts down. Airborne troops land behind Japs and rout them in Upper Burma. 19. Soviet cross Dniester on 30 mile front. 6 U-boats sunk by sloops in N. Atlantic. German raid on E. and N.E. England, 8 down. 20. Germans occupy Hungary. 21. Germans begin occupation of Bulgaria. Further 22 Jap ships sunk. 11 more Nazi raiders down. 22. Japs cross Burmese frontier into India. Berlin and Frankfurt hit, 33 missing. 24. Heaviest R.A.F. attack on Berlin, 73 missing. 8 London raiders down. 25. Airborne troops behind Japs cut rail to Mandalay. 26. Red Army reach Roumania. Krupp (Essen) heavily bombed. 27. 9 German dromes hit. S. England and S. Wales raided, 11 destroyed. 28. Russians capture Nikolaiev (Black Sea). 29. Forts bomb Brunswick, destroy 39 fighters. 30. Cernauti (River Pruth) falls to Soviet. R.A.F. lose 94 hitting Nuremberg, etc. Gen. Wingate, leader of troops in rear of Burma Japs, killed.

April 1. Protected area, 10 mile deep from Wash to Land's End. 2. Russians cross Pruth. U.S. bomb ball-bearing works at Steyr, destroy 100 fighters. Jap patrols between Imphal and Kohima. Italians take Cassino heights. 3. Tirpitz bombed and on fire in Alten Fjord. Russians capture 50 places in Roumania. U.S. and R.A.F. hit Budapest. 4. U.S. bomb Bucharest. 5. Ploesti bombed. Mustangs destroy many planes on ground near Berlin and Munich. 7. Japs in Carolines lose 25 ships and 150 aircraft, many more hit. 8. Russians reach Czech frontier. U.S. planes destroy 148 at Brunswick. 9. Plane factories in Poland and E. Germany and targets near Paris and Lille bombed.

CRIMEA RECAPTURED.

April 10. Russians capture Odessa, begin Crimea offensive from Perekon. Japs press at Kohima. 11. Russians cross Sereth. Over 1,600 U.S. planes hit German targets, and shoot down 126 enemy. Aachen and Hanover hit. Allies hold most of New Britain. 12. Kerch peninsula

cleared. Messerschmidt centre at Wiener Neustadt raided. 13. Russians take Simferopol (Crimea). Hungarian and Bavarian targets hit. Japs cut Imphal to Kohima road. 16. Soviet occupy Yalta. Destroyer *Laforey* lost. 17. Travel of couriers, diplomats, etc., banned. 14th Army take more Jap positions. Forts bomb Belgrade and Sofia. 18. Soviet capture Balaklava. Navy's use of "human torpedoes" revealed. London and E. coast raided, 14 down. 19. 2,000 U.S. planes attack Germany. Relief force reach Kohima. Jap air bases and harbours in Sumatra heavily bombed. 20. Cologne, La Chapelle, Lens, etc., hit. R.A.F. lose 16. 21. Bucharest bombed. 22. Raids on Hamm and Coblenz, 54 enemy accounted for. R.A.F. lose 42 raiding Düsseldorf and Brunswick. 23. Jap offensive in Assam failed. Bombing goes on. 24. Allies land on N.E. New Guinea. Kohima garrison relieved. U.S. planes raiding Friedrichshafen and Munich shoot down 103. R.A.F. pound Karlsruhe and Munich, 29 lost. Travel from Britain to overseas suspended. 25. More E-boats in Channel scattered. 26. First Spitfires over Germany. Essen and Schweinfurt raided, 29 lost. 3 raiders down over England. Australians seize Madang (New Guinea). 2 U-boats and destroyer sunk, enemy convoy hit off Norway. 27. French targets bombed again. R.A.F. lose 36 at Friedrichshafen. 28. Japs cleared from fringe of Imphal plain. 29. Forts attack Berlin, 88 enemy, 63 bombers and 14 fighters lost. 4 more Nazi raiders down. Nazi and Canadian destroyer sunk off Brittany. Enemy catapult ship torpedoed.

May 1. Subs. sink 22 more ships in Mediterranean. 2. 120 Jap planes destroyed around Truk. 3. Fearing Allied Anzio offensive, Germans flood Pontine Marshes. R.A.F.'s first night raid on Bucharest from Italy. 5. R.A.F. smash Pescara dam near Adriatic. 6. We withdraw at Buthidaung (Arakan). 7. Berlin and Bucharest bombed again. 8. Soviet smash resistance at Sevastopol and take Inkerman. 3 attacks on convoys off Norway and in Channel. U.S. destroy 129 enemy for loss of 36 bombers hitting Berlin and Brunswick. Brest and Bucharest bombed. 9. Sevastopol stormed, Crimea liberated. More U-boats than allied ships sunk in April.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN ITALY.

May 12. 8th and 5th offensive against Gustav Line, cross Rapido and Garigliano on wide front. Raid on Czech and Leipzig synthetic oil, 150 enemy destroyed. Japs retreat at Kohima. U.K., U.S. and Soviet warn Axis satellites to abandon Germany. 13. Build-up of Rapido bridgehead. Castelforte captured, over 2,800 air sorties. Stettin refinery and Rostock plane factory hit. 14. 15 raiders down over S.W. England. 15. Allies, specially French, advance in Italy. Important Jap positions taken in Burma. 18. Cassino and monastery captured after British and Polish assault. Formia taken. Gustav Line demolished. Main dome at Myitkyina taken after 20-day U.S. and Chinese march. 19. 47 R.A.F. officers killed after attempting escape in Germany. Allies in Italy advance on Adolf Hitler Line. U.S. attack Berlin and Brunswick, 125 enemy down for loss of 45. 20. Gaeta peninsula cleared by 5th Army. 5,000 aircraft's dawn-to-dusk attacks on targets in France and Belgium. 21. 300 locos. in France and Germany shot up. 22. Furious fighting in Hitler Line. Dortmund and Brunswick pounded. 6 German raiders down. 23. 5th Army Anzio beachhead attack synchronises with 8th's on Hitler Line. 24. Canadian armour through

breach made by their infantry in Italy. Berlin, Aachen and Antwerp hit. 25. 5th Army and beachhead force meet after 60 mile advance in 14 days. Canadians take Pontecorvo. 26. Whole German defence in Italy shattered. Cisterna captured. 27. Targets in south France, Belgium, etc., raided. 93 enemy fighters destroyed by U.S. in Cologne and Leipzig raids. 29. Wiener Neustadt and troops in Yugoslavia hit, 68 enemy planes down. 2,000 U.S. planes attack fighter factories in Poland and Germany, shooting down 100 enemy.

BATTLE FOR ROME.

May 30. Battle for Rome starts fiercely in Alban foothills. Another 2,000 bomb raid on Continental targets. 31. 8th Army advance along Highway 6. U.S. bombers smash Seine bridges. R.A.F. from Italy bomb Iron Gate railway at Danube narrows.

June 1. 5th Army take outer barrier of Alban Hills. 2. Velletri and Valmontone occupied by 5th; 8th take Ferentino and Veroli. "Forts," escorted by fighters from Italy, land in Russian bases after bombing Roumania. 4. 5th Army enter Rome. Germans' full retreat to north. 5. 8th Army advance along whole line, 20,000 prisoners. Mediterranean subs. sink 31 ships and bombard shore targets.

D DAY.

June 6. Army of Liberation lands on Normandy beaches after air landings behind German lines; and ashore east of Cherbourg Peninsula. 3 firm bridgeheads by end of day. Over 4,000 ships plus smaller craft engaged, thousands of sorties flown. U.S. from Russia attack Roumania; Ploesti refineries and Balkans hit. 7. Invasion troops clear beaches, join, and are reinforced. Bayeux captured, road to Caen cut. Airborne operations resumed. Japs' Kohima withdrawal. 5th Army advance rapidly north of Rome. 8. British and Canadian progress in Normandy, airborne U.S. bridgeheads in Cherbourg Peninsula enlarged. In 14 hours 27,000 missions flown for loss of 289 aircraft against 176 enemy. 5th Army capture Civita Castellana and Civitavecchia. 9. U.S. cut rail and road from Carentan to Cherbourg. Severe Caen fighting. 2 German destroyers sunk, 2 damaged off Ushant. Shipping losses in May lowest of war. Viterbo, Vetralla and Tarrquinia (Italy) occupied. 10. French resistors increase support as Allies advance. Air strips in beachheads. U.S. take Isigny and link with forces to east. 8th Army capture Orsogna and Pescara, near Adriatic. 11. British reach Tilly. Montgomery's H.Q. in Normandy. Lodgement 51 miles wide, 13 miles deep. Soviet 15 miles Karelian advance. 12. Beachhead fused into 60-mile coastal strip. Americans capture Carentan. Churchill visits beachhead. 13. Allies advance on all Normandy sectors, prisoners 10,000. First flying bomb on South England. 14. Germans counter strongly at Caen. de Gaulle lands in Normandy. Le Havre E-boats and pens hit. 15. U.S. take ground west of Carentan, making new outlet from beaches. Flying bombs on London from Pas de Calais (systematically bombed for months). U.S. support from China bomb Jap steel works. Landings on Saipan Island (Marianas). 8th Army capture Orvieto. 16. King visits beachhead. Flying bombs by day and night. Viennese and Czech refineries hit. 17. 5th take Spoleto. Flying bombs destroyed by gunfire. 18. U.S. troops cut off Cherbourg. Flying bomb hits Guards' Chapel, heavy death roll. Red Army breaks

Finns' Mannerheim Line. 19. Germans retreat towards Cherbourg. Fighter planes shoot down flying bombs. French take Elba. 350 Jap aircraft destroyed in attack on Saipan task forces. 20. Bombing of French and German targets goes on. Soviet capture Vitebsk. 8th Army take Perugia. Japs occupy Changsha. 21. Berlin had biggest raid by 1,000 U.S. heavies, escorted by 1,200 fighters. New shuttle bombing from Britain to Russia opened. Naval planes bomb Port Blair (Andaman Islands). U.S. carrier aircraft lose 49, sinking 4 and damaging 10 Jap ships. 22. All-out U.S. attack on Cnerbourg. Japs cleared from Kohima-Imphal road. 23. Russians break defence near Vitebsk. Ploesti and Giurgiu oil and Nish rail yards hit. 24. Valuable convoy reaches Russia undamaged, 3 U-boats sunk. 25. Americans enter Cherbourg. British advance beyond Tilly. Allies enter Mogaung. 26. Cherbourg resistance ended excepting in streets. Prisoners since invasion, 20,000. Russians take Vitebsk and Zhlobin. 27. British drive deep salient at Caen. 73,122 British casualties since landing in Italy to fall of Rome. 28. Bridgehead across Odon River, in Caen sector British advance 7 miles. Revealed British and Army fighting in France. Russians take Mogilev. 29. Fierce tank fighting S.W. of Caen. Soviet capture Bobruisk and Karelina capital. Australians advance 300 miles in New Guinea to reach Sepik river. 30. Flying bomb hits hostel, killing babies. 5th and 8th Armies offensive along whole front.

July 2. Odon bridgehead strengthened. 3. U.S. 20-mile wide offensive south from Cherbourg peninsula. French in Italy occupy Siena. Refineries in Roumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia attacked. Red Army take Minsk (prisoners 7,000). British enter Ukhrlul, last Jap base in Manipur. 4. British and Canadian attack west of Caen and take Carpiquet and Vernon. 5. British subs. sunk 9 and U.S. subs. 17 Jap ships (including cruiser) in Far East. U.S. sink 5 ships in Bonin Islands. 6. 2,754 flying bombs launched to date (2,752 killed, 8,000 injured). Von Kluge displaces Rundstedt to command Western Front. 12,000 lb. bombs on concrete structure in Pas de Calais, believed long range rocket base. 7. 1,200 bombing near Leipzig, shoot down 114 fighters. U.S. super-Forts bomb Jap naval base at Sasebo, and targets at Yawata. 8. Mediterranean and Aegean successes by subs., 2 large transports sunk. Russians cross Bug. Resistance on Saipan (Marianas) ended. 9. 2nd Army capture Caen. June U-boat sinkings several times as many as Allied losses; no merchant vessel of vast invasion fleet sunk. 10. Bridgehead across Odon extended. 5th Army break through S.E. of Leghorn. 12. Nazi troops, transport and supplies bombed from Brussels to Bordeaux. Russian take 1,000 places in 21 miles advance on 90 miles Baltic front. 13. 3 U.S., 2 British and 1 Norwegian destroyer, 3 frigates, reported lost in invasion. Third successive day raid by U.S. bombers on Munich. Russians liberate Vilna and take Pinsk. 15. Odon and Orne battle resumed. 16. 8th Army enter Arezzo. Russians cross Niemen and capture Grodno. R.A.F. hit flying bomb cave depot. 17. Supply routes in France pounded. 18. British and Canadians break through E. of Orne and S.E. of Caen after 7,000 tons of bombs ahead of advance. U.S. take St. Lo. Russians east of Lvov advance 30 miles on 120 mile front. "Forts" blast enemy research stations at Peenemunde and Zinnowitz (Baltic). Tojo loses post of Chief of Japanese General Staff. Poles capture Ancona (Adriatic). 19. Breach in German defences near Caen widened. Americans enter Leghorn. 20. Attempt on Hitler with high

explosives. Himmler C.-in-C. of Home Army. Normandy gains extended. Red Army advance between Brest Litovsk and Lvov. New Jap Govt. to replace Tojo. 21. Goebbels said chief conspirator in Hitler plot was Colonel-General Beck, now "no longer living," and Col. von Stauffenberg who placed bomb, shot. U.S. troops land on Guam. 23. Russians kill 30,000, take 17,000 prisoners, E. of Lvov. 3,000 tons of bombs on Kiel. 24. Soviet advance on whole front, taking Lublin (Poland). Saturation attack on Stuttgart. 25. 2nd Army's new thrust south of Caen, U.S. offensive west of St. Lo. Stuttgart battered again. 26. 2nd Army abandon some Odon positions. Soviet reach Vistula and begin advance on Warsaw. 27. U.S. thrusts west of St. Lo progress. Russians take Lvov and Dvinsk. 28. U.S. link in Coutances outskirts, enemy fall back. R.A.F. lose 62 raiding Stuttgart. Red Army take Przemyśl, Yaroslav and Brest Litovsk. 29. Super-Forts from China hit Jap production in Manchuria, including Mukden. 30. British advance on 7 mile front at Caumont. 31. U.S. take Avanches.

Aug. 1. Americans cross Selune into Brittany. Soviet storm Kaunas, converge on Warsaw. 2. Total of 5,340 flying bombs launched to this date, killing 4,735 persons. Germans leaving S. Finland. Underground forces attack Germans in Warsaw. 4. Hitler's H.Q. announce "court of honour" denounced Marshal and 9 generals in Army purge. U.S. occupy Rennes. British tanks in outskirts of Villers Bocage. Flying bomb and rocket experimental station at Peenemunde, refineries at Hamburg, Harburg and Bremen bombed. S. Africans reach outskirts of Florence, 5 of 6 bridges over Arno found destroyed. Fall of Myitkyna after 80 days' fight. 5. Brest and Loire reached, Brittany cut off. 6. Lorient U-boat shelters, Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel raided. Enemy convoy destroyed S.W. of St. Nazaire. U.S. task force sink 5 Jap destroyers, cargo ships also, at Bonin islands. 7. 1,000 bomber raid on German hinge, south of Caen. Mont Pincon captured. 1st Canadian Army reported in Normandy under Gen. Crerar. U.S. heavies hit German plane plant in Poland. 8. F.M. von Witzleben and 7 other officers hanged by "people's court" for plot against Hitler. 9. U.S. armour occupies Le Mans and Angers.

EISENHOWER'S H.Q. IN FRANCE.

AUG. 9. Eisenhower moves H.Q. to France. Over 500 U-boats sunk during war. 10. Americans reach Nantes, Brest garrison refuse to surrender. Orne bridgehead enlarged. Super Forts bomb Nagasaki and Sumatra refinery. Resistance on Guam over. 11. British capture Thury Harcourt. Americans cross Loire. Great air assaults continue. Churchill in Italy. Allies take Florence. 12. Nazis' Normandy retreat. Brunswick and Russelsheim bombed. 13. German retreat gathers speed under air pounding. 13 enemy ships destroyed or damaged by Navy off French coast. 14. Canadians' attack on approaches to Falaise, after R.A.F. dropped 4,000 tons. French armour in action, and presence of another U.S. army disclosed. French Provisional Govt. calls for national rising to assist liberation. S. France and N.W. Italy bombed again.

LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

AUG. 15. Allies in over 800 ships land between Nice and Marseilles. Troops driving on Paris revealed as U.S. 3rd Army under Gen. Patton. 16. Allies firm between Cannes and Toulon, penetrations up to 8 miles. Dinard captured, airfields in

LOW COUNTRIES and Germany hammered. Armour of Field Forces of Interior in action in Brittany. F.F.I. damage enemy throughout France. Berlin, Kiel and Stettin bombed. 17. U.S. 7th Army in S. France capture St. Tropez, St. Maxime and St. Raphael. General Patton's men occupy Chartres, Orleans and Dreux. British and Canadians take Falaise and Troarn. Last Japs expelled from Manipur. 18. St. Malo falls. 7,000 prisoners in S. France; Toulon cut off. Direct U.S. hits on French battleship *Strasbourg*. Two miles of Bremen docks bombed ablaze. Soviet reach E. Prussia. 19. Allies close escape corridor south of Falaise. Paris revolt. F.F.I. liberate 8 Depts. British in Argentina. Fast Allied advance in south. Jap cruiser sunk off Hong Kong. Soviet-Fort hit south Jap mainland. 21. Patton's troops cross Seine. Gen. Koenig Military Governor of Paris. French forces in parts of Toulon and liberate Toulon. 22. Paris largely liberated by F.F.I. after 4 days' fighting. Americans capture Sens, S.E. of Paris. Falaise pocket eliminated. Allies in Deauville and Lisieux. Russian offensives in Roumania, Jassy taken. 23. Evreux occupied. Enemy rout near coast, try to cross Seine in varied craft. French capture Marseilles. U.S. advance north to Grenoble. Roumania accepts armistice terms, and joins up with the Allies. Navy destroy 8 ships between Brest and Lorient. 24. Cannes, Antibes and Grasse occupied.

PARIS LIBERATED.

Aug. 25. F.F.I. enter Paris. German local commander surrenders. Canadian and British link with U.S. on left Seine south of Rouen. Honfleur captured. de Gaulle enters Paris. Roumania at war with Germany. Russians take Tartu. 26. Enemy in N. and S. France retreat rapidly. Toulon arsenal captured. Nazis bomb Paris, 108 killed. Bulgaria decides "full neutrality," tells German troops to go, and asks Britain and U.S. for armistice. 27. Allies wheel round Paris, reach Marne. Avignon and Arles occupied in south. Russians capture Galatz. 28. Another Seine crossing. Americans in Chateau Thierry, on Marne. Germans in Italy back on main Gothic Line. 29. Patton's 3rd Army capture Soissons on Aisne. French cross Rhone and Americans enter Montelimar. Soviet take Constanza on Black Sea. Eisenhower in supreme command of all Allied armies in France. British reach Beauvais. Americans cross Marne and pass Rheims. Russians capture Ploesti.

MONTGOMERY A FIELD MARSHAL.

Aug. 31. Gen. Montgomery promoted Field Marshal. Amiens, Rouen, Valence and Nice taken. F.F.I. occupy Bordeaux. Germans press into Gothic Line. Soviet enter Bucharest.

Sept. 1. Canadians take Dieppe. British enter Arras and U.S. Verdun and St. Mihiel. 2. Vimy Ridge and Belgian frontier crossed, Lens and Douai occupied. 5th Army capture Pisa and break Gothic Line. Finns break with Germany. 3. Allies take Lyons, Tournai, and Mons. 4. Allied armour begins clearing Antwerp docks. Louvain, Malines and Lille taken. "Cease fire" on Finnish-Russian front. Germans take Warsaw "old town" from Poles. 5. Charleroi and Namur freed. 143 enemy planes destroyed on ground. 6. Soviet, Ludwigshafen, troop concentrations in Le Havre and Brest guns bombed. Naval carrier *Essex* (lost) hit *Tirpitz* in Alten Fjord. Russia declares war on Bulgaria. 6. British reach Ghent. 7. American forces surround Cologne. Americans force the

Moselle. Red Army reach Yugoslavia. Bombers sink 75 Jap ships in 3-day assault between New Guinea and Philippines. 7. Ypres and Sedan fall. 5 U.S. bridgeheads across Meuse. Bulgaria declares war on Germany. 8. Canadians in Ostend and Nieuport, British cross Albert Canal. Americans capture Liege. Soviet cross Bulgarian frontier, take Varna and Giurgiu. Super-Forts raid Manchuria. 10. Americans into Luxembourg. Assault on Le Havre. Munchen-Gladbach and Le Havre hit.

GERMANY INVADED.

Sept. 11. U.S. 1st Army cross German frontier north of Trier; British 2nd Army in Holland. City of Luxembourg liberated. French take Dijon. U.S. 7th from south link with 3rd Army. U.S. bombers attacking Germany, destroy 175 Nazi planes. U.S. destroy 52 Jap ships at Mindanao (Philippines). Churchill-Roosevelt discussions at Quebec. 12. U.S. second crossing of German frontier at Eupen. Le Havre surrenders. Bruges, Spa, Malmedy and Bourgen Leopold occupied. Bombers destroy 115 enemy machines. R.A.F. blast Darmstadt. 13. Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Osnabruck, German oil supplies and war factories hit. 3rd Army take Neufchateau and cross Moselle. Armistice with Roumania. U.S. destroy over 200 Jap planes in Philippines. 14. U.S. 1st Army pierce outer Siegfried defences. Frontier crossed north of Luxembourg. Canadians give ground over Leopold Canal; British close up to Escaut Canal. Russians capture Praga suburb of Warsaw. 15. Americans break Siegfried Line east of Aachen. Nancy, Epinal and Mastricht taken. Landings on Palau Islands (Pacific). 16. Dykes linking Walcheren to Dutch mainland bombed. Flying bombs launched from aeroplanes hit southern counties. Churchill and Roosevelt pledge devastating assault on Japs. 17. After massive bombing, Airborne Army land at Nijmegen, Eindhoven and Arnhem in Rhine delta. Canadians penetrate outer defences of Boulogne. Black-out relaxed. Bremerhaven bombed, port set alight. 18. More airborne landings in Holland and Army joins Eindhoven force. 19. British link with airborne troops near Nijmegen. Brest and Crozon peninsula freed. Armistice with Finland. Lancasters from Russia surprise attack on *Tirpitz*. 21. Red Army advance 45 miles on Baltic. British tanks cross Waal at Nijmegen in effort to reach force surrounded at Arnhem. Sumatra base hit. 22. Boulogne commander surrenders. 8th Army capture Rimini (Adriatic). Red Army take Tallinn (Estonia). More air supplies for Poles fighting in Warsaw. U.S. carrier aircraft sink 46 ships, destroying 357 planes in Manila area. 23. Reinforcements by air at Arnhem. 24. East of Nijmegen Allied troops enter Germany. 25. Bridgehead over Escaut Canal. Calais attacked from air and land. 26. 2,000 men of 1st Airborne Division brought back across lower Rhine from Arnhem after heroic 9 days stand, with heavy losses. 8th Army cross Rubicon. Tito's men take Cetinje (Montenegro). 27. Progress north of Nijmegen. Cologne and Calais bombed, some cross-Channel guns captured. 28. Calais citadel captured. U.S. planes sink 22 Jap ships, damaged 40, in Philippines. British subs. sink 32 Jap vessels. 29. Canadians capture Cap Gris Nez. 30. Calais falls with 5,000 prisoners. Shelling of English coast ceases.

Oct. 1. Counter against British salient south of Arnhem failed. British subs. sink 37 ships in Arctic Circle. 2. U.S. cross Wurm, drive 2-mile wedge through Siegfried Line between Aachen

and Gellenkirchen. Kassel, Cologne, Hamm and Brunswick raided. 3. Lancasters breach dyke on Walcheren Island and engulf part of garrison. 10 days earlier bombers made huge gaps in Dortmund-Emms Canal. After 63 days' straggle Poles yield Warsaw. 4. Soviet link with Tito's army in Yugoslavia. 5. Allies cross Dutch frontier north of Antwerp, take Patras (Greece), land on Greek islands and in Albania. 6. Canadians cross Leopold Canal near Brussels. Berlin, Hamburg, Baltic bases, Dortmund, Bremen and Ludwigshafen hit. Allies take Samos. 14th Army in Burma capture "Chocolate Staircase," 3,000 ft. high road into Tiddim. Soviet cross Roumania-Turkish border. 7. Dykes at Flushing broken by bombs. In greatest co-ordinated air onslaught of war over 3,000 British and U.S. bombers hit Germany. Dam in Rhine smashed, floods make river impassable. 8. New U.S. offensives between Nancy and Metz and east of Aachen. 9. British and Canadian land south of Scheldt estuary. Churchill and Eden meet Stalin and Molotov in Moscow. 10. Aachen surrounded. Allies enter Corinth. 11. Aachen blasted. Red Army in Cluj (Transylvania) and Szeged (Hungary). 12. U.S. in Aachen suburbs. Allies recapture Overloon. Second U.S. attack on Formosa, 396 Jap planes down and 63 ships sunk or damaged for loss of 45 planes. 13. Russians capture Riga. Athens and Piraeus liberated. 14. Duisburg and Cologne blasted. 15. Death of Rommel. Duisburg, Cologne, Sorpe dam (Ruhr) and Wilhelmshafen raided. 16. Escape gap from Aachen closed. Bombing of Formosa goes on.

PHILIPPINES INVADED.

Oct. 17. U.S. invade Philippines. Jap warships run from U.S. Fleet. 18. British capture Venrai. Hitler orders Germans from 16 to 60 into Home Guard. Soviet cross Carpathians, advance into Czechoslovakia on 170 miles front. Indians capture Tiddim. U.S. seize east coast of Leyte Island (Philippines). 19. In Vosges U.S. take Bruyeres. Soviet take Eydtukhnen (E. Prussia). 20. Americans take Leyte airstrip. Aachen falls to U.S. 1st Army with 10,000 prisoners. New attack north of Antwerp. 8th Army enter Cesana. Belgrade freed. Dubrovnik (Adriatic) captured. British take Thebes. Moscow talks ended. 21. U.S. take Leyte capital (Tacloban). British and Canadians link north of Antwerp. 22. Breskens and Esschen on Belgian-Dutch border taken. 23. Russians 18 miles into E. Prussia on 85 mile front.

U.S. NAVAL VICTORY.

Oct. 23-24. In great naval fight off Philippines, 58 Jap warships sunk or damaged, 4 aircraft-carriers, 2 battleships, 6 heavy cruisers, and 171 planes were lost; U.S. lost 6 ships. 25. Soviet cross frontier of Norway and capture Kirkenes. Transylvania liberated. 26. U.S. take Samar island next to Luzon. Japs on Leyte break up. 27. British cross Scheldt and form bridgeheads on Beveland. Tilburg entered. 28. Beveland bridge heads extended as Canadians approach island by causeway. Bergen-op-Zoom captured. Great air attack on Cologne. 29. Breda (Holland) occupied. Beveland link-up. Direct hit on Tirpitz off Norway. 30. South Beveland in Allied hands; attack on Walcheren. British and Chinese new drive in N. Burma. Fresh U.S. attacks on Luzon. 31. British reach Maas. Prisoners taken by Allies since D-day total 637,544. 9,000 tons on Cologne in 4 days.

Nov. 1. Strong British commandos landed on Walcheren Island, greater part of Flushing being captured; Canadians stormed causeway from the mainland. British patrols in Greece reached Salomika. 2. Good progress made on Walcheren. Canadians attacking enemy pocket south of the Scheldt entered Knokke. United States aircraft destroyed 208 enemy planes in air battles during attacks on synthetic oil plants and marshalling yards in the Ruhr; Bomber Command dropped over 4,000 tons of bombs on Düsseldorf, losing 20 aircraft. 3. Flushing entirely in British hands. Whole of Belgium liberated by surrender of Zeebrugge, Knokke and Heist, prisoners taken in the pocket numbering 12,500. Americans advanced deeper into Germany in Hurtgen forest area. Sir Oliver Leese appointed to command 11th Army Group in South-East Asia Command. Super-Fortresses bombed Rangoon marshalling yards. 4. Further successes on Walcheren included link-up with troops from mainland, where several towns were freed. Over 1,000 American bombers attacked oil refineries and synthetic plants in Germany and Bomber Command rained high explosives and incendiaries on Bochum steel works. Bomber Command again drained Dortmund-Emms canal, breaching the embankment. Admiralty announced frustration by Home Fleet of determined attacks by U-boats on large and important convoy during passage to Russia and back, 3 U-boats being sunk and others damaged. Super-Fortresses raided docks at Singapore. 5. Excellent progress made in western Holland. More than 1,200 American bombers with 650 fighters attacked railway marshalling yards at Frankfurt and Karlsruhe, chemical works at Ludwigshafen and Solingen steel works. In two days' air attacks at Manila, 440 Jap aircraft and 30 ships were destroyed. 6. Allied troops took Middelburg on Walcheren Island; on mainland several towns were captured near Maas estuary. Over 1,000 United States aircraft and over 1,000 R.A.F. bombers attacked many targets in Germany, including Gelsenkirchen and Coblenz. 7. British units captured Willemstad and held entire south shore of the Maas. 8. American Third Army attacked north-east of Nancy on front of 27 miles, and made advances up to 3 miles. The Scheldt estuary cleared. German High Command announced use of V2 in addition to flying bombs. 9. Third Army made farther progress and established crossings of the Moselle. American bombers attacked targets near Metz and railyards at Saarbrücken. All resistance on Walcheren ceased. 10. More advances by Third Army and bridgeheads consolidated. Mr. Churchill gave some details in Commons of enemy's long-range rockets (V2's) and said casualties and damage in southern England had not been heavy. From other sources it was revealed that the rocket flew through the stratosphere, reaching height of 60 to 70 miles and attained extremely high velocity as it crashed to earth. Eighth Army captured Forlì in Adriatic sector of Italian front. Jap reinforcements landed on Leyte but 7 enemy destroyers and 3 cargo ships were sunk by American planes. Japs claimed that they had taken 2 American air bases in southern China. 11. Main road from Metz to the Saar cut by American tanks. Soviet troops launched 2 new offensives towards Budapest. Super-Fortresses bombed Omura aircraft factory in Japan and enemy bases in China. Japs occupied Kweilin in southern China.

Tirpitz Sunk.—Nov. 12. Lancasters of Bomber Command attacked Germany's 45,000 ton battleship Tirpitz, lying in Tromsø Fjord, with 12,000 lb. bombs. They obtained several direct hits and

bombs on E and R boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland, and attacked chemical works at Ludwigshafen. In Burma, Chinese troops captured Bhamo. Americans landed on Mindoro Island in Philippines south of Luzon.

German Drive into Belgium.—16. Rundstedt opened strong offensive against American First Army on 70 mile front in Ardennes between Monschau and Trier and advanced several miles into Belgium and Luxembourg. New Zealanders of Eighth Army entered Faenza on road to Bologna. 17. Violent fighting on land and in the air in new battle zone; 110 enemy aircraft shot down by Americans who lost 35. Super-Fortresses again bombed Nagoya and Hankow. 18. Germans threw powerful reserves into their offensive, advanced 15 miles and captured Malmédy; Allied airmen knocked out scores of tanks and other armoured vehicles. Lancasters bombed Baltic port of Gdynia. Soviet troops reached frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. 19. Enemy made further progress in Ardennes salient; British and American bombers attacked vital points behind battle front. Super-Fortresses from China attacked Omura and other Jap centres. 20. American First Army drove Germans from Monschau, and held them in other parts of north of salient. Russians advanced in southern Slovakia. Indian Corps in Burma occupied Kandaung. 21. All enemy attacks on northern and southern flanks of the salient were held, but in 50 mile gap between Germans thrust over 30 miles into Belgium towards Liège. Bomber Command attacked Cologne and Bonn. After advance of 150 miles in 8 days, 14th Indian Corps captured 2 Jap bases on road to Mandalay. 22. Germans by-passed Bastogne and reached Laroche; enemy lost over 200 tanks in great armoured battle near Malmédy. Canadians in Italy made new thrust towards River Senio. Jap aircraft factory at Nagoya raided by Super-Fortresses. Announced that about 250,000 men were to be called to the Army "to sustain and nourish our Armies in the line," mostly from civil life and others from the Navy and R.A.F. 23. Germans reached Marche, 19 miles from French border, and recaptured St. Vith and Stavelot but Allies advanced in northern Luxembourg. In better weather, over 4,000 Allied bombers and fighters attacked enemy lines; 180 German aircraft were destroyed. 24. Enemy got to 4 miles of Dinant; Allied air offensive again had good results in over 6,000 sorties. Flying bombs fell in number of places in northern England including Manchester, fatalities being caused in several areas. 25. German advanced spearheads halted; enemy transport pounded from the air. Americans holding out in Bastogne supplied by air. 26. Soviet troops completed encirclement of Budapest, western suburbs of which were occupied. 27. Bastogne garrison relieved after being cut off for 7 days. American and British bombers struck at Rundstedt's supply lines, many railways being put out of action. Russians split in two the encircled enemy in Budapest. Other units headed for Vienna along the Danube. Announced that American submarines had sunk large aircraft carrier, 6 warships and 20 other vessels belonging to Jap Navy; United States destroyer lost off Leyte in recent action. Super-Fortresses from Saipan bombed Tokyo by day. Fifth Army in Italy made slight withdrawal after German attack in Serchio River valley sector. 28. General Patton's Third Army counter-attacked Germans on southern flank of the salient, and enemy were forced to retreat. Germans also pushed out of 2 Belgian towns near point of salient, with heavy losses in tanks and men. Bomber Command and American

aircraft raided many rail targets at Bonn, Cologne, Coblenz and other places. 29. German's withdrew on northern flank of salient, and Third Army made progress in the south; aircraft continued non-stop attacks on supplies and Bomber Command dropped 12,000 pounds on boat pens at Rotterdam. General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson promoted to Field-Marshal. 30. General Patton's drive against southern flank of salient reached scale of an offensive and Rochefort, most westerly point of German bulge, was strongly attacked. Soviet leaders sent ultimatum demanding surrender of Budapest; Germans shot two of the envoys. 31. Americans captured Rochefort; new offensive launched by Third Army near Bastogne. Many targets behind enemy lines bombed, R.A.F. also dropped bombs on Gestapo headquarters in Oslo in daylight and Mosquitos hit Berlin by night. Fifth Army in Serchio valley sector reoccupied Barga. Hitler broadcast New Year message to Germans.

1945.—THE YEAR OF VICTORY.

JAN. 1. German pilots, in all-out attempt to neutralise Allied air superiority over Western front, attacked Allied airfields in Belgium and Holland; 364 enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day. Lancasters again breached Dortmund-Ems canal, and other forces attacked transport targets, 4,246 sorties being flown. Third Army gained 6 miles in their offensive in the salient; 5 German counter-attacks against Seventh Army east of the Saar were held. On Arakan front in Burma, Indian troops occupied Rathedaung without opposition. First leave trains of men from Western Front arrived in London. 2. Enemy gained some ground in heavy battles on the Saar front. Third Army made further progress. Over 1,000 American heavy bombers attacked rail targets and at night more than 1,000 aircraft of Bomber Command hit Nuremberg and chemical works at Ludwigshafen. Admiral Sir William Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief killed in plane crash in France. 3. American First Army launched attack on northern flank of Ardennes salient. Much of ground lost on Saar front regained by Seventh Army. Great battle continued in Budapest; enemy attempting to break through to relieve encircled garrison occupied some places. Turkey broke off relations with Japan. Akyab, on west coast of Burma, occupied, Japs having withdrawn. 4. First Army advanced over 3 miles in new offensive and broadened its front; Seventh Army readjusted its positions and withdrew in places but elsewhere regained ground. 5. Supreme Headquarters disclosed that Field-Marshal Montgomery's Command had been enlarged to control north of the salient and that General Omar Bradley commanded southern sector. Attacks on both flanks made headway. Enemy opened new offensive in northern Vosges. Mr. Churchill returned to London from France, where he saw General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery. Bomber Command sent over 1,000 planes to raid Hanover and Berlin.

The Offensive Smashed.—6. Road from St. Vith to Laroche cut in several places by American tanks. Seventh Army abandoned Wingen; enemy crossed Rhine north-east of Strasbourg. British and American bombers supported Allied ground forces and at night R.A.F. raided Hamm. 7. Field Marshal Montgomery said Rundstedt's forces were "being written off." Lancasters attacked Munich in great strength. Loss of destroyer *Aldenham* announced. 8. Allies strengthened hold on Laroche highway, enemy's vital supply line in the

salient, and advanced on southern flank. Threat to Strasbourg diminished. Russians made new gains in Budapest, and north of the city neared Komarno's. 9. Very large forces of American troops landed on Luzon Island in Philippines under command of General MacArthur; Japs were surprised and control of beaches in Lingayen Gulf was obtained. 79 Jap aircraft were destroyed, after causing some damage to American warships. In Ardennes salient, Germans were forced on defensive and withdrew under British pressure in north. Official statement said German U-boat warfare had been more active in December, with increased Allied merchant craft losses. 10. American forces on Luzon advanced 4 miles inland and captured Lingayen airfield. Germans withdrew from western tip of Ardennes salient; landing grounds and transport centres behind the line pounded by American bombers. 11. Luzon beachhead widened and deepened. American carrier planes attacked 4 Jap convoys off Indo-China, sinking 25 vessels, including a light cruiser and several destroyers. Super-Fortresses from India bombed Singapore. Enemy withdrawal in the Ardennes continued; Laroche in Allied hands. 12. Allied pressure in the salient increased, and enemy retreated farther; British and Americans linked near St. Hubert. Bomber Command dropped 12,000 lb. bombs on U-boat shelters at Bergen. Home Fleet destroyed valuable enemy convoy off Norwegian coast. 13. Marshal Stalin announced that new Russian offensive south of Warsaw had broken through main German defences and advanced 25 miles on 37 mile front. American First Army launched attack on northern flank of the salient and made good progress. 14. Russians forced River Nida and cut Cracow-Warsaw railway. In the Ardennes Americans advanced north and south of salient. Bombers attacked oil plants and storage depots; they and escorting fighters shot down 180 enemy aircraft. Mandalay had its heaviest air-raid. Super-Fortresses bombed industrial plants on Japanese mainland and military installations on Formosa. 15. Soviet troops captured Kielce; German efforts to relieve Budapest garrison abandoned. Allies made slight gains in the salient against fierce resistance; oil targets, including the Leuna works, heavily bombed. 16. British Second Army launched attack upon German salient east of the Maas in Holland. In the Ardennes Allies entered Houffalize. Russians opened new offensives south of Warsaw and made breach in German defences 74 miles wide, Radom being captured. 17. Russians forced the Vistula and captured Warsaw, capital of Poland; they also broke through north of Warsaw and advanced up to 25 miles. American Third and First Armies joined up in the Ardennes; in Holland British Second Army made progress in thick fog. Bombers continued onslaught on oil targets. British forces in Burma crossed the Irrawaddy in the south. Formosa again bombed. 18. Pest, eastern part of Budapest, cleared of the enemy. British extended their front in Holland; in the salient enemy offered strong resistance in the shoulders. Admiral Sir Harold Burrough appointed Allied Naval Commander Expeditionary Force. Mr. Churchill in Commons expressed the opinion that the failure of the Ardennes offensive was more likely to shorten than to lengthen the war.

Russians invade East Prussia.—19. In five Orders of the Day, Russians announced their forces had reached Silesian frontier south of Wielun, 50 mile advance on northern slopes of Carpathians, capture of Cracow and Lodz and 28 mile thrust into East Prussia. Ferrying reinforcements across the Rhine,

Germans launched heavy attacks in Northern Alsace. Ardennes salient was reduced to a bulge and British in Holland captured more ground. 20. Russians in East Prussia offensive captured Tilsit. French First Army launched attack on 25 miles front into German pocket on west bank of Rhine near Colmar. Japs on Luzon split in two by American advance. Armistice with Provisional Government of Hungary signed in Moscow on behalf of United Nations. 21. Two Soviet Armies poured into East Prussia, capturing Tannenberg, burial place of Hindenburg; across Silesian border enemy strongholds on roads to Breslau were smashed. British forces in Holland crossed the Maas; French advance continued. Troops of Indian Corps landed on Ramree Island off coast of Burma after sea and air bombardment. 22. Further advances from south and east into East Prussia announced, and in Poland Soviet troops neared Poznan. Enemy transport retreating from the Ardennes heavily bombed, great destruction caused. 23. Russians reached River Oder on 37 miles front east of Breslau; in Poland railway from Poznan to Danzig was cut. Air onslaught on enemy transport and troops moving east was renewed; St. Vith captured. British advance towards the Roer from Holland made steady progress, and French opened new offensive against Colmar pocket. Americans made planned withdrawal north of Strasbourg. 14th Army in Burma occupied Monywa, lower Chindwin river port. 24. Russians captured Oppeln, capital of Upper Silesia, and towns north of Breslau; they advanced in Poland and launched new offensive in Slovakia. Germans continued their retreat from Ardennes salient and French increased pressure on Colmar pocket. 25. Enemy opened offensive in Alsace, crossing River Moder and cutting main road and railway through northern Vosges to Sarreguemines. British operation in Roer bridgehead made progress. Announced in Washington that troopship carrying 2,200 troops was recently sunk in European waters by enemy action, 248 being killed and 517 missing. Americans in Luzon captured main air base. 26. Soviet troops reached Gulf of Danzig and cut off East Prussian garrison from central Germany. In Breslau area they crossed the Oder in Silesia, Hindenburg was stormed and on Polish-German frontier, Zhukov's armour was only 100 miles from Berlin. German salient west of the Roer virtually cleared by British advances; enemy's attacks in northern Alsace held. 27. Russians encircled Poznan and broke through Masurian Lake defences south-east of Konigsberg. Ardennes salient completely extinguished and German frontier reached. 75 Jap planes shot down by Super-Fortresses in raid on Tokyo. 28. Liberation of Lithuania completed by occupation of Baltic port of Memel. Katowice, centre of Dombrova coal basin, captured. American First Army attacked and took 4 towns north-east of St. Vith; enemy thrown out of bridgehead across the Moder. 29. Marshal Zhukov's Armies entered German provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania. First Army gained more than 6,000 yards. Heavy bombing attacks continued on railyards behind the front. Berlin also bombed again. 30. First Army advanced farther towards German frontier; French troops crossed Colmar canal. Hitler broadcast to German nation, calling upon every fit German to stake his life and body in battle. 31. Russians captured Landsberg, 68 miles from Berlin, and other towns in Brandenburg. Vanguard of First Army crossed German frontier and approached Siegfried Line.

Germany invaded in East and West.—Feb. 1. First and Third Armies made progress into Germany.

Bombers attacked Berlin and rail centres. Super-Fortresses sank floating dry dock at Singapore. Americans made another landing south of Manila. Submarine *Stratagem* presumed lost. Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Malta. Former Regents of Bulgaria, Prince Cyril, Prof. Filov and General Mikhov, executed after trial as war criminals at Sofia; nearly 100 others sentenced to death. 2. French First Army entered Colmar. Russians captured Soldin and Drossen in new advance towards Stettin. 3. American First Army broke through loop of Siegfried Line south-east of Monschau and advanced towards second defence zone. 1,000 Fortresses dropped 2,500 tons of bombs on Berlin in carefully planned raid, Air Ministry being hit. Bomber Command continued attacks on oil objectives. American troops entered Manila and captured concentration camp. 4. Belgium finally cleared of Germans; Americans got through second belt of Siegfried Line at one point. Russians reached place 38 miles north-east of outer suburbs of Berlin. 5. Breach of West Wall deepened; Colmar pocket cut in two, Germans remaining in the Vosges being surrounded. Announced that aircraft from carriers *Illustrious*, *Indomitable* and *Indefatigable* had attacked oil refineries at Palembang, in southern Sumatra. Enemy being rapidly cleared from Manila; 3,700 civilians in concentration camp freed. 6. Marshal Koniev's troops forced the Oder south-east of Breslau and extended bridgehead along 50 mile front. Government's scheme of war gratuities announced; they were to be based on length of service and rank, and cost would total £200,000,000. 7. Announced that Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin meeting in the Black Sea area, had reached complete agreement for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany. Third Army made new thrusts into Germany across River Our. Over 700 British bombers attacked enemy troops in Cleve and Goch. 8. Canadian First Army opened offensive south-east of Nijmegen towards the Rhine after terrific barrage and heavy air attacks; good progress was made. Bomber Command attacked oil plant near Stettin. 9. Canadians made five mile advance in the Nijmegen offensive. American Third Army crossed River Prum and captured Olzheim. 1,300 American bombers hit Lutzendorf synthetic oil plant and other important objectives. Announced that U-boat activity had been slightly greater in January than in December, but merchant shipping losses were not substantially different. 10. Canadians pierced first of the three main Siegfried defence zones and entered Millingen. Americans captured Roer dams after Germans had blown some of the flood gates, causing River Roer to overflow its banks. Russians captured Elbing on Vistula. 11. Greater part of Cleve in Canadians' hands and main road to Gennep cut. Soviet troops cut Breslau-Berlin railway and almost surrounded Breslau. Breach across the Oder widened to 100 miles.

YALTA CONFERENCE.

Feb. 12. Officially announced that Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, after 8 days' conference at Yalta in the Crimea, had drawn up plans for final defeat of Germany, and agreed on plans for enforcing the no surrender terms. Germany would be occupied in zones with Central Control Commission in Berlin. Conference of United Nations would meet at San Francisco to prepare charter of an international organization to

maintain peace. British troops captured Cleve and got through original outer Siegfried defences. Farther south Americans took greater part of Prum, 11 miles east of German border. Soviet troops in Carpathians captured Bielsko and advanced 23 miles in Silesia. 14th Army began crossings of Irrawaddy. 13. Soviet High Command announced complete occupation of Budapest, total prisoners taken being 110,000. Koniev's troops captured Beuthen 70 miles north-west of Breslau, and occupied towns on the Oder. British troops cleared whole of the Reichswald inside Germany. Bomber Command dropped 650,000 incendiaries and great weight of high explosives on Dresden in support of Russian advance. 14. American bombers made heavy attacks on Dresden, Chemnitz and Magdeburg. In 24 hours Allies sent 9,000 air sorties against enemy railway centres, troops and supply lines. Bomber Command's main night target was Chemnitz on which 730,000 incendiaries and many 8,000 and 4,000 pounders were showered. German counter-attacks near the Reichswald repulsed. Russians captured more Silesian towns and crossed into Brandenburg. 15. South of the Reichswald Kessel was captured; Canadians secured ten mile front along west bank of the Rhine. American bombers again hit Dresden, and others attacked Cottbus, which Marshal Koniev's troops were approaching. Super-Fortresses bombed Nagoya on main island of Japan and Liberators attacked Iwojima. 16. Over 1,500 carrier-borne aircraft caused immense damage in Tokyo area, smashing all military targets near the capital in raids that lasted nine hours. Powerful American fleet bombarded air base on Iwojima. General MacArthur's troops captured Corregidor in the Philippines after heavy naval shelling and air bombardment. Koniev and Zhukov linked forces near Grunberg. Admiralty announced important convoy had been taken to Russia and back, not one ship being attacked; 2 U-boats were sunk and 3 German aircraft shot down. 17. Soviet tanks reached Neisse river on wide front. Crossing of Irrawaddy gave 14th Army 6 mile hold on south bank. Fortresses bombed Frankfurt on Main and Giessen. 18. Canadians' enveloping attacks on Goch made good progress. Lancasters battered Wesel Rhine crossing, and at night Mosquitos attacked Mannheim and Berlin. Soviet group commander, General Cherniakovsky, died of wounds. Submarine *Porpoise* overdue and presumed lost. 19. American marines landed on Iwojima, 750 miles from Tokyo, and quickly established firm bridgehead, after defences had been pounded for 4 days. Tokyo again bombed. Scottish infantry entered Goch against strong resistance. American Third Army broke through belt of Siegfried defences near Echterach. Bridgeheads over the Irrawaddy were expanded. 20. Goch virtually in hands of Scottish and Welsh troops. Americans strengthened hold on Iwojima and captured airfield. Bomber Command left Dortmund in flames. American Thunderbolts from Italy bombed Berchtesgaden. 21. Third Army made surprise armoured thrust between the Saar and the Moselle, took 2,400 prisoners and entered Saarburg. Rising air offensive included heavy raid by Americans on Nuremberg and attacks by Bomber Command on Worms, Duisburg and Berlin. Russians captured Czersk, 45 miles from Danzig, and farther south Zhukov's troops advanced to 34 miles from Berlin. 22. Allied aircraft made biggest bid to wreck German rail system, some 6,000 planes from Britain and Italy pounding many targets with good results. Third Army crossed the Saar and cleared most of Saarburg; farther north Canadians

made progress. Soviet forces occupied suburbs of Breslau.

Rhine Offensive Resumed.—23. After brief but heavy bombardment, American First and Ninth Armies launched offensive across River Roer east of Aachen. No major opposition was met and good bridgeheads were obtained and linked up. Third Army made more crossings of the Saar. Air attacks on railway targets continued. Russians advanced in Königsberg area and in Poland captured Poznan, taking 23,000 prisoners. Turkey declared war on the Axis by unanimous vote of Grand National Assembly. 24. Americans increased speed of their advance across the Roer, cleared Julich and occupied half of Duren; bridgehead extended to 22 miles, all counter-attacks being smashed. Russians crossed to west bank of River Neisse. Americans completely occupied Manila. Egypt declared war on the Axis; Premier shot dead after making the announcement in Parliament. 25. First and Ninth Armies swept into the Rhine plain and reached point 18 miles from Cologne, with armour across the Roer. Third Army pushed on, enemy salient collapsing. Berlin bombed by Mosquitos for sixth night running. Heavy raid on Tokyo by over 200 Super-Fortresses and carrier-borne aircraft. 26. First Army advanced 5 miles, Canadians enveloped Calcar on two sides and American Third Army closed in on important road centre of Bitburg. In greatest air attack on Berlin, 3,000 tons of bombs were dropped by American heavies on railway stations. Mosquitos hit capital again at night and also raided Nuremberg. 27. German resistance between the Roer and the Rhine crumbling under blows of Canadians and Americans; former entered last belt of Siegfried defences in Hochwald and captured Udem. Mosquitos again bombed Berlin and Americans hit Leipzig and Halle. Russians drove towards Baltic across north-eastern Pomerania. 28. Cologne came under fire from American guns as offensive towards the Rhine made more progress. Americans crossed River Erft and reached Rheydt, twin town of Munchen-Gladbach. Rail targets behind the front heavily bombed and Berlin had its ninth consecutive night raid. Soviet troops captured New Stettin in drive to the Baltic. **Feb. 1.** Ninth Army captured Munchen-Gladbach and continued advance along whole front against a disorganized resistance. Major air operations throughout the day against communications and synthetic oil resources; Berlin again bombed. 2. Ninth Army reached the Rhine at Neuss and enemy fled across the river in confusion; Krefeld and Venlo also taken. To the north Canadians and British made progress and in south Patton's Third Army occupied Trier and seized bridge over Moselle. Cologne bombed twice by R.A.F.; Mosquitos also attacked Berlin and Kassel. American heavies struck at many targets, shot down 67 enemy planes and destroyed 36 on the ground. 3. Ninth Army and Canadian First Army linked up between the Maas and the Rhine; enemy blew up the three bridges at Dusseldorf to save them from capture. Bomber Command attacked repaired embankments of Dortmund-Ems canal and other targets. Americans radded synthetic oil plants. Resuming raids on England by piloted aircraft, Germans lost 6 to R.A.F. 4. Americans closed in on the Rhine and Allies massed for the crossing, last German bridgeheads being destroyed. Air attacks continued without cessation. Russian forces reached the Baltic in Pomerania, Kolberg and Kdlin being captured. 9 people killed in East Anglian town by German piloted enemy aircraft raid. 5. Americans crossed the Roer and drove towards centre of

city; to the north enemy's Wesel bridgehead was steadily contracted and the Hochwald cleared. After many day sorties, Bomber Command raided Chemnitz and Berlin. In Burma 14th Army captured Meiktila and its airfields, 80 miles from Mandalay, after driving Japs back for 1,000 miles. 6. Cologne captured by American First Army, practically whole of the city west of the Rhine being occupied. After security silence, it was announced that American Third Army had advanced over 25 miles towards the Rhine.

ALLIES CROSS THE RHINE.

March 7. General Hodges First American Army crossed the Rhine at Remagen, 12 miles south of Bonn and established solid bridgehead. They captured a railway bridge intact by surprise attack. Patton's tanks reached Rhine north-west of Coblenz after driving 52 miles in 2 days. First Army developed offensive towards Bonn south of Cologne. Russians captured 2 towns in advance to Danzig; offensive on the middle Oder towards Berlin resumed. 8. Remagen bridgehead strengthened, troops and armour pouring across to east bank of Rhine; big German dumps captured on the way. British troops fought into Xanten near the Rhine. Ever mounting air attack hit enemy's oil supplies near the front. Tanks of 19th Indian Division entered Mandalay after swift advance. Chinese captured Lashio, whole of Burma Road being in Allied hands. 9. First and Third American Armies joined forces north of Remagen; Bonn wholly in American hands. Further extension of bridgehead. Kassel, railway junction in central Germany, heavily bombed. Presence of 15th American Army on front disclosed. Severe fighting continued in Mandalay. Tokyo had its heaviest raid. In February more U-boats were sunk than in January but moderate number of Allied merchant ships were lost. 10. Germans blew up bridges at Wesel and crossed river in boats as British and Canadians approached. 11. Remagen bridgehead increased to 9 miles long, with depth of 3 miles. Enemy's salient at Wesel wiped out. Allies line Rhine from Nijmegen to Coblenz. R.A.F. sent over 1,000 bombers to Essen and Americans bombed Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel. 12. In Remagen bridgehead, 23 towns cleared, including Honningten. Nearly 5,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries dropped on Dortmund by R.A.F. in 29 mins. Americans attacked rail targets and Swinemunde on the Baltic. Kustrin, strong-point on east bank of the Oder, fell to Russians. American troops landed on Mindanao drove inland and captured town and airfield. 13. Pontoon bridge thrown across the Rhine near Remagen. Halifaxes bombed Barmen and other bombers raided targets in the Ruhr. Soviet forces closed in on Danzig. 19th Indian Division occupied centre of Maymyo, 40 miles north-east of Mandalay. Japanese industrial city of Osaka bombed by powerful American force. 14. Bomber Command for first time dropped new 10 ton bomb, target being railway viaduct at Bielefeld. British and American aircraft attacked many other places behind enemy lines. Washington announced that Allied military leaders were prepared to accept unconditional surrender of German units of any size but would not enter into armistice or truce. General Patton's Third Army opened new attack across the Moselle south-west of Coblenz. 15. Third Army made substantial gains. Seventh Army also made deep advance west of Saarbrücken. American bombers dropped 325,000 incendiaries on German General

Staff's headquarters at Zossen, 20 miles south of Berlin. R.A.F. attacked another viaduct with 20-ton bombs. Admiralty announced that British submarines had sunk 74 enemy vessels in Far Eastern waters during recent patrols. United States flag raised over Iwojima. 16. American First Army cut Ruhr-Frankfurt motor road; other offensives to the south made good progress, Kobe heavily bombed. Australians made new landing on Bougainville. Organized resistance by Japs on Iwojima ended. 17. Coblenz captured by Third Army, who also drove south-east towards Mannheim. General Eisenhower warned that city and Frankfurt that they would be destroyed from the air. Enemy plane caused fatalities in town in north of England. 18. German troops retreated in confusion before Third Army; Seventh Army made swift advance in Lower Vosges. 1,300 Liberators and Fortresses flew over Berlin area in greatest daylight attack on the capital, over 3,000 tons being showered down; at night Mosquitoes were over the city. Russians took Kolberg on the Baltic as ring round Königsberg tightened. Admiralty announced rescue by British destroyers of 500 Norwegians left on island without food and shelter by Germans. 19. Enemy ceaselessly bombed and machine-gunned as they retreated from the Moselle and the Saar, transport being disorganized. Aircraft also bombed jet aircraft installations and communications. 20. Seventh Army captured Saarbrücken and Zweibrücken and Third Army occupied Worms and reached Mainz. U-boat yards at Hamburg, oil refineries, rail yards and Berlin attacked from the air. Fort Dufferin at Mandalay fell after bitter struggle, and whole of Mandalay in Allied hands. Announced that American carrier task force had inflicted crippling damage on Jap Fleet in Inland Sea of Japan, destroying 475 enemy planes and damaging 15 to 17 warships with loss of only a few aircraft. 21. Third Army entered Ludwigshafen, on Rhine opposite Mannheim. German airfields in the Ruhr left in flames by Allied aircraft which also attacked communications centres and marshalling yards. Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen totally destroyed by Mosquitoes. 22. Soviet troops broke through in Silesia on both sides of Oppeln, advanced 25 miles and linked up, encircling and routing an enemy group; 15,000 prisoners taken and many towns occupied. German communications between the Ruhr and Netherlands frontier attacked by overwhelming weight of bombs, traffic east of the Rhine being paralysed. Kesselring appointed German Commander-in-Chief in the west, Rundstedt being displaced. Third Army crossed the Rhine south of Mainz and established bridgehead. 23. Air attack to isolate the Ruhr continued, 14,630 sorties being flown. Soviet troops took Zoppot, cutting Danzig from Gdynia.

DECISIVE WEEK IN EUROPE.

March 24. Decisive week-end of the war in Europe opened before dawn when, after intensive air and artillery bombardment and under an enormous smoke screen, British Second Army under General Dempsey and American Ninth Army under General Simpson crossed the Rhine in thousands of craft and made four major landings in neighbourhood of Wesel and linked up with mammoth airborne operation from 3,000 transport aircraft from England and the Continent, screened by hundreds of fighters, while bombers pounded troops and communications. 25. Operations crowned with complete success, Field Marshal

Montgomery's troops having by nightfall merged their landings into solid bridgehead on 30 mile front with depth of 7 miles. Floating bridge over the Rhine took armour across in strength, 8,000 prisoners taken. Mr. Churchill accompanied the Field Marshal across the river to visit victorious troops. American Third Army made several new crossings south of Coblenz and swept forward, capturing Darmstadt; their prisoners totalled 300,000. First Army broke out of Remagen bridgehead. Russians launched offensive in Hungary west and north-west of Budapest, advancing 28 miles. 26. Big gains made on the three Rhine fronts. Montgomery's bridgehead was extended, first counter-attacks being beaten off; Patton's tanks entered Frankfurt and penetrated into Bavaria, making further crossings of the Rhine; and American Seventh Army without artillery preparation got over north of Mannheim after clearing up the Saar line. British warships of Pacific Fleet joined in attacks on Ryukyu island chain. 27. General Eisenhower said that as military force Germans were a whipped army, their main defence line having been broken. British Second Army drove east almost unopposed, and tanks of American First Army had got 59 miles east of the Rhine, besides linking with American Third Army south of Coblenz. Last rocket fell in England. Soviet troops entered suburbs of Danzig and Gdynia. Argentina declared war on Germany and Japan. 28. Whole enemy line in retreat before Allied armour, in places German troops being routed. British took Borken and Dorsten and Americans occupied Hamborn and Giessen; in the south American Third and Seventh Armies advanced rapidly. Aircraft bombed withdrawing enemy troops throughout the day, bomb lines changing every hour. Russians carried Gdynia by assault and along the Danube captured Gyor and Komarno in advance towards Vienna. 29. Security silence imposed on advancing Armies. Last doodle-bug fell in England. 30. Canadians took Emmerich and to south Americans cleared suburbs of Duisburg. Ruhr Valley outflanked by American First Army. Heidelberg and Lanterbach occupied. Soviet troops stormed town and fortress of Danzig, taking 10,000 prisoners and much booty, including 45 U-boats. 31. British armour closing round Munster. 15th American Army went into action. In the south, French First Army crossed Rhine between Mannheim and Karlsruhe. **Apr. 1.** The Ruhr cut off by encirclement, American First and Ninth Armies meeting near Lippstadt. To the north, Montgomery's forces were over 80 miles beyond the Rhine. Soviet troops 33 miles from Vienna; Glogau and many other places in Czechoslovakia taken. American soldiers and marines, supported by huge fleet, invaded Okinawa, largest of Ryukyu islands. 2. Munster entered and troops advanced 17 miles beyond; British airborne force crossed Dortmund-Ems canal and approached Osnabrück, while Canadians pushed 15 miles into Holland. Americans cut island of Okinawa into two. 3. Canadians' advance along Netherlands border threatened all enemy supply lines into Holland. Progress made along whole front, Cassel being among places captured. 4. British armoured spearheads crossed the Weser north-east of Osnabrück. Other troops converged on Arnhem, and right in the south French First Army captured Karlsruhe. Soviet forces stormed Bratislava, capital of Slovakia. Super-Fortresses made low-level demolition raid on Tokyo. 5. American Ninth Army crossed the Weser; British troops entered historic town of Minden and cleared Osnabrück. Canadians occupied Zutphen in

Holland. Americans got into Mülhausen, east of Cassel. Russians reached the gates of Vienna and cut highway to Linz. Soviet Government announced its intention to denounce Russo-Japanese neutrality pact. Jap cabinet resigned and Admiral Suzuki formed new Government. General MacArthur appointed to command all Army forces in Pacific and Admiral Nimitz all naval forces. 6. British and American tanks crossed the Weser. "Desert Rats" advanced 60 miles in 24 hours towards Bremen.

U.S.S.R. IN VIENNA.

April 6. Russians fought their way into Vienna which came under heavy shell fire. On Italian Front, Fifth Army made surprise attack in mountains dominating Ligurian coastal plain and captured some heights. 7. Canadians gained more ground in Holland and other forces neared Bremen and Hanover. Japan's biggest battleship *Yamato*, with 2 cruisers and 3 destroyers, sunk in sea-air battle with Americans near Okinawa; 391 Jap planes shot down and many other warships put out of action. American losses were 3 destroyers and 7 planes. Allied airborne troops dropped over wide area of northern Holland east of Zuider Zee. 8. They made contact with Canadians advancing towards them; in south Zutphen captured. 9. Link up between airborne men and Canadians strengthened and forces drove towards Zuider Zee and Emden. German pocket battleship *Admiral Scheer* sunk in attack on Kiel by Bomber Command, who also dropped 10-ton bombs on U-boat shelters at Hamburg. Russians captured centre of Vienna and completed occupation of Königsberg. U-boat effort in March increased, but fewer successes were obtained than in February. 10. American Ninth Army captured Hanover and cut motor road to Brunswick; American First Army entered Nordhausen 60 miles from the Elbe. Essen in Ruhr pocket captured, Canadians in Holland fighting in outskirts of Deventer. In heavy raid on Berlin, American aircraft destroyed 305 enemy planes for loss of 33. R.A.F. attacked Leipzig three times. Powerful attack launched by Eighth Army in Adriatic sector of Italian front, crossing river Senio on wide front. Mr. Churchill announced Empire's losses to end of February were 1,126,802, killed numbering 306,984. 11. Ninth Army reached the Elbe near Magdeburg, 70 miles from Berlin. Air offensive continued, Bomber Command's many targets including railways in Bavaria. Eighth Army made farther advance from Senio bridgehead; other troops landed in enemy's rear. More of Vienna cleared by Russians. Spain broke off relations with Japan. 12. Ninth Army crossed the Elbe and held 6 mile front on east bank. Third Army captured Weiman and crossed River Saale. In north Scottish troops took Celle on main Hanover-Bremen railway and in Holland Canadians enlarged bridgehead across the IJssel. Soviet troops crossed the Oder and waged battle on approaches to Berlin. Eighth Army crossed Santerno in strength. Very large force of Super-Fortresses bombed industrial targets in Tokyo. 13. Canadians entered Arnhem and took half of town. Ruhr town of Duisburg taken. Capture of Vienna officially announced, 130,000 prisoners being taken in 4 weeks' fighting. Another concentrated air attack on Kiel. 14. Occupation of Arnhem completed and Canadians entered Groningen. American aircraft and French troops attacked German pocket in Grondre area north of Bordeaux. 15. Canadians reached North Sea coast, cutting

enemy's escape route. French troops entered Royan in Grondre pocket. 16. American Seventh Army entered Nuremberg. Germans at Groningen surrendered, Northern Holland being virtually liberated. British armour broke out of bridgehead across the Aller at Rethem. Enemy troops in Grondre pocket fled to northern tips after heavy bombing and tank attacks. Berlin heard Russian guns, Soviet troops capturing enemy positions in Kustrin area. Hitler called on his armies on east front to save Berlin. Germans in Ruhr pocket surrendered in masses. Fifth Army in Italy began new assault south of Bologna. In attacks on airfields 1,016 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 700 damaged. Lancasters attacked German naval units at Schweinemunde and sank pocket battleship *Lutzow*. Tokyo again bombed. 17. During first 16 days of April, it was announced 755,573 prisoners were taken on western front, including 260,000 from Ruhr pocket. Advance continued on whole front. 18. British armour nearing Hamburg. Canadian spearheads reached Zuider Zee. American Third Army entered Czechoslovakia. First stories told of horrors of Belsen camp, near Bremen. Bomber Command sent nearly 1,000 bombers to attack Heligoland and airfield on adjacent island. 19. Moscow announced opening of offensive against Berlin, Russians forcing River Neisse and establishing and widening bridgehead across the Oder, west of Kustrin. To arrest Canadians' advance, Germans flooded Hook of Holland, destroying great areas of farmland. American First Army cleared Leipzig. Lancasters again raided Heligoland, dropping 12,000 lb. bombs. In Italy enemy were driven from vital gap by Eighth Army. 14th Army captured first of the big Burma oil towns. 20 Soviet troops only 25 miles from Berlin and closed in on Dresden. Flying Fortresses hit railway targets in the city area. Guards Division cut road between Bremen and Hamburg. All organized resistance in Nuremberg ceased. French troops outflanked enemy positions in Black Forest. In Grondre pocket only scattered groups of Germans continued to fight. General Eisenhower announced over 37,000 prisoners and immense booty taken in the Ruhr. Civilian casualties in United Kingdom were 60,585 killed and 86,175 injured.

Fighting in Berlin suburbs.—21. Russians fighting in suburbs of Berlin, three miles from heart of city. In the west British bridgehead over the Elbe expanded. Tanks shelled enemy cruiser defending Hamburg and U-boat leaving dry dock. Eighth and Fifth Army freed Bologna and advanced beyond city. 22. Many suburbs of Berlin captured by the Russians; city invested on 3 sides. In the south French occupied Stuttgart and reached Swiss border, sealing off enemy forces in Black Forest. Germans retreating across the Po Valley bombed with devastating results. 23. Russian troops broke into Berlin from the south as advance from the Oder made progress. American Third Army suddenly switched attack upon Bavaria and took Germans by surprise, advancing rapidly towards mountain redoubt of Nazis. Both Fifth and Eighth Armies reached River Po. 24. Soviet troops from east and south made contact in Berlin, more suburbs of which were captured. American drive into Bavaria continued, enemy making stand at Regensburg. French occupied Ulm and crossed the Danube. British fought their way into suburbs of Hamburg and Bremen. In Italy Allies crossed River Po, and captured Ferrara, Modena and Spezia. 25. Armies of Marshal Zhukov and Koniev joined north-west of Potsdam, thus surrounding Berlin. Lancasters dropped 12,000 lb. bombs on Berchtesgaden,

hitting Hitler's chalet and barracks in grounds and Hitler's mountain refuge. Resistance in Italy slackened as the two armies advanced. Oilfields of Burma cleared of Japanese with capture of Yenanyang. 26. Firm contact established between Americans and Soviet troops at Torgau, north-east of Leipzig, cutting German in two. Russian troops poured into Berlin, radio centre being taken. Port of Stettin occupied, Bremen surrendered. New crossings of Danube made by General Patton's Americans. Göring relieved of command of Luftwaffe owing to illness. Allies in Italy entered Verona and crossed River Adige. 14th Army in Burma took Toungoo. 27. Mr. Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin issued messages reaffirming their determination to complete destruction of the Reich. Russians captured Potsdam, Spandau and Tempelhof aerodrome. Third Army entered Regensburg and crossed frontier into Austria. Fifth Army occupied Genoa after partisans had seized part of city. Arrest of Mussolini reported. 28. Himmler offered unconditional surrender to Britain and United States but not to the U.S.S.R. Offer was refused as only unconditional surrender to the three major Powers would be entertained. Fifth Army captured Brescia and Bergamo. Mussolini and his mistress and 12 members of his Cabinet were executed by Italian partisans in village and their bodies taken to Milan. 29. British crossed Elbe near Lauenburg, south-east of Hamburg, and gained substantial bridgehead. American Seventh Army entered Munich; Third advanced from the Danube to east of the city; and French troops came into line on Austrian border. Russians captured Berlin district of Moabit. Fifth Army occupied Milan and London Division of Eighth Army entered Venice. Formation of provisional government in Austria announced. 30. Soviet troops isolated Baltic port of Swinemünde and in Czechoslovakia stormed Moravská Ostrava. In Berlin, they captured Reichstag building and hoisted Red Flag. Last Jap defensive position before Rangoon broken by 14th Army. May 1. In wireless announcement Grand Admiral Dönitz said Hitler had died in Berlin after appointing him as his successor. New Führer said struggle would continue. Russians took Brandenburg and Stralsund and cleared more districts of Berlin, their tanks being in the Tiergarten. New Zealand troops of Eighth Army crossed River Isouzo, and made contact with Marshal Tito's army; other forces entered Udine and Fifth Army advanced along Gulf of Genoa.

SURRENDER IN ITALY.

May 2. Hostilities ceased in Italy, nearly a million Germans surrendering unconditionally to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander as result of document signed at Caserta three days earlier, large part of Austria being included in capitulation area. Field Marshal Alexander in Order of the Day told his troops they had won victory which had ended in complete and utter rout of German armed forces in Mediterranean. Russian High Command announced capture of Berlin and surrender of garrison. Soviet troops captured Rostock on the Baltic, and 20 miles away British Airborne Division took Wismar, other forces taking Lübeck. Australian troops invaded Borneo. British forces landed south of Rangoon. 3. Enemy collapsed in northern Germany and prisoners flocked in. British Second Army taking at least 500,000 in two days. Hamburg and Oldenburg surrendered and British troops crossed Danish frontier. In Burma British entered

Rangoon after rapid advance. 4. Field Marshal Montgomery reported that all enemy forces in Holland, north-west Germany, and Denmark had surrendered. In the south the "redoubt" was split into fragments. Salzburg and Innsbruck falling. Seventh Army went through Brenner Pass to join with Fifth Army in Italy. 5. An Army Group in Southern Germany surrendered to Sixth Army Group under General Devers, some 300,000 troops being involved. Patriots in Czechoslovakia rose and Czech flags flew again in Prague. In north-west Germany more than 400,000 Germans laid down their arms and hostilities ceased in accordance with surrender arranged with Field Marshal Montgomery. Soviet troops took Swinemünde and Peenemünde. 6. Third Army advanced north-east into Czechoslovakia, taking Pilsen. Blaskowitz, leader of German 25th Army, with about 120,000 troops in western Netherlands, unconditionally surrendered to Canadian Commander, General Foulkes. Release from prison camps announced of Daladier, Reynaud, Generals Gamelin and Weyand, Kurt Schuschnigg, Leon Blum, and Lord Lascelles.

ALL GERMANY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY.

7. New German Foreign Minister broadcast to German people announcing the unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops. Surrender was signed at 2.41 a.m. in school-room at Rheims serving as General Eisenhower's Headquarters, by General Jodl, German Chief of Staff, in presence of General Bedell Smith, Allied Chief of Staff and other Allied officers. German emissaries were afterwards presented to General Eisenhower and Air Chief Marshal Tedder, whom they assured that they were ready to carry out the terms. German forces in Norway capitulated. Admiral Dönitz ordered U-boats to cease hostilities and return to port. British armoured cars arrived in Copenhagen to join airborne troops flown in. Field Marshal Montgomery met Marshal Rokossovsky at Wismar. Eighth Army crossed Italian frontier into Austria north of Udine. Garrison at Breslau ceased resistance and surrendered. Fighting still going on in Prague, where populace revolted against Germans. Victory in Europe celebrated in all Allied capitals.

VE DAY.

8. Mr. Churchill broadcast end of hostilities one minute after midnight, although "Cease Fire" had been sounded already all along the front. Agreement signed at Rheims was ratified and confirmed at Berlin, being signed by Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Marshal Zhukov, and General de Lattre de Tassigny for the Allies and by Keitel for the German forces. Huge crowds rejoiced in London, where King and Queen and the Princesses appeared on balcony of Buckingham Palace several times, once with Mr. Churchill, and were enthusiastically cheered. Prime Minister spoke to great assembly in Whitehall, with his Cabinet standing by his side. Oslo liberated. Russians occupied Dresden. 9. German garrison on Channel Islands surrendered to small force of British troops amid deep emotion of the people. Rejoicings continued on second VE Day. Last German warships, including cruisers *Prinz Eugen* and *Nürnberg*, surrendered to British Fleet at Copenhagen. 10. First U-boat to surrender in home waters hauled down her flag at Portland. New decorations, including the Burma Star, announced. 11. Allied columns drove Jap rem-

nants south along banks of Irrawaddy in efforts to trap them in south-west Burma. More U-boats surrendered in British harbours. Fighting in Prague subsided. American forces made another landing on Mindanao in Philippines. New offensive launched on Okinawa. 12. In 2 days 225 Jap aircraft destroyed over Okinawa where troops advanced. Field Marshal Montgomery given great welcome in Copenhagen. Unconditional surrender of German garrison in Crete signed. 13. Americans captured largest aerodrome on Mindanao. Australians in amphibious operation occupied Wewak peninsula and airfield in northern New Guinea. Kyushu, southernmost Jap island, raided by 900 planes, and 500 Super-Fortresses laid waste densely populated city of Nagoya. 14. British occupation of Heligoland announced. 15. Admiralty announced that during closing months of the war, 81 German midgeet submarines were destroyed, 28 possibly sunk and 70 others attacked. Since the capitulation about 100 more midgeet U-boats had been captured. Japanese Cabinet decided to abrogate all treaties with Germany. 16. Nagoya again bombed with incendiaries. British ships and aircraft sank Jap cruiser of Nati class about 50 miles from Penang. 17. Last of German armed forces in the west rounded up. 19. Super-Fortresses rained bombs on industrial districts of Tokyo and Hamamatsu, 66 miles from the capital. 20. Chinese troops occupied treaty port of Foochow and drove east. Surrendered U-boats in British ports now numbered 43. 22. Jap counter-attacks to prevent 14th Army advance were thrown back with losses. Washington disclosed that Jap balloons carrying bombs had been dropping in United States, no property being damaged. They also fell in Canada. 23. Americans' hold on Okinawa extended. 550 Super-Fortresses dropped 750,000 fire bombs on congested quarter of Tokyo. Mindanao captured. 25. Another 4,000 tons of incendiaries showered on business district of Tokyo, which was smashed beyond hope of restoration as Jap Premier admitted. 27. Further successes by Chinese armies announced, including capture of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi. 28. William Joyce ("Haw-Haw") wounded and captured near Danish frontier. Trade convoys ceased in non-combat areas. Big fires caused in Yokohama when Super-Fortresses dropped 3,200 tons of incendiaries on docks, shipyards and industrial plants; Tokyo and Kawasaki also attacked. June 1. Super-Fortresses left great destruction after heavy raid on Osaka. Chinese troops advanced in Kwangsi. New British Army, the Twelfth Army, formed in Burma under command of General Stopped. 2. Carrier-borne bombers attacked Jap "suicide plane" bases and railways in southern Kyushu. 3. In South China, Japs lost Tsiensiang. 4. Americans cut off peninsula on Okinawa, cornering several thousand Japs. Kobe attacked by 500 Super-Fortresses. 6. Headquarters announced Allied losses among ground troops from D Day to VE Day totalled 766,967, of whom British and Canadian were 284,522. American marines captured Naha airfield on Okinawa. 7. Osaka again bombed by 400 Super-Fortresses. Officially announced that over 700 U-boats had been sunk and many others destroyed by Germans in final stage. 8. Chinese recaptured former American air base at Linchow. Osaka and air base on Kyushu raided. 9. Very large force of Super Fortresses attacked Osaka in Tokyo area. Australian forces made progress on Tarakan. 10. Australians landed on Labuan Island, controlling naval base. Attacked factories and other targets

near Tokyo bombed. 11. Labuan town and airfield captured. New landings made on Bougainville and on coast of North Borneo. 13. Australians in Borneo captured Brunai and made progress in Labuan. 14. Osaka again blasted from the air, and Hong Kong in flames after 25,000 gallons of jellied petrol had been dropped. Truk naval base was heavily attacked by British Pacific Fleet. 15. Bombardment of Truk continued. 16. Americans captured hills dominating Jap positions on Okinawa. 17. New industrial targets in Japan attacked with fire bombs. 19. Very large force of Super-Fortresses attacked industrial targets in Honshu and Kyushu in darkness. 20. Australians landed on Sarawak without opposition. One of guards at Hitler's headquarters gave detailed story of suicide of Hitler and Eva Braun in shelter of Berlin Chancellery on May 2 and burning of their bodies in the grounds.

BATTLE OF OKINAWA.

June 21. After 82 days' fighting battle of Okinawa won, and organized resistance ceased, new base for bombing Jap mainland being thus obtained. Naval arsenal at Kure was main target for another Super-Fortress attack. 23. Australians on Borneo seized great Seria oilfields, some of wells being found burning. Labuan island cleared and resistance on Tarakan ended. 25. War factories in Honshu attacked by 500 bombers. 28. Nearly 500 Super-Fortresses bombed 3 important ports on Kyushu and manufacturing centre on Honshu. July 1. After 15 day naval bombardment Australians landed on Balikpapan in south-eastern Borneo and moved inland swiftly. Biggest force of Super-Fortresses dropped 4,000 tons of incendiaries on 4 targets. 2. Announced that British submarine *Trenchant* had sunk 10,000 ton Jap cruiser. Industrial targets south of Osaka bombed. 3. About 500 bombers hit a number of industrial targets on Jap islands. Australians captured airstrip and drove inland, east of Balikpapan, main part of which was occupied. 5. Australians took another airfield in Borneo and occupied remainder of Balikpapan. Jap assaults on British forward posts near Pegu held. 7. Australians crossed Balikpapan Bay and landed on west coast and moved inland, obtaining control of anchorage. Jap thrust in Burma held. Announced that 3 British aircraft-carriers had been hit by suicide planes during attacks on Sakashima Islands, suffering only minor damage. Air attacks on Japan continued. 9. Over 1,000 carrier-borne aircraft raided Tokyo, and gained complete mastery of skies there, destroying or damaging 152 Jap planes on the ground. None of American warships was damaged. 12. Air attack on Japan resumed with heavy raids on 4 cities. 13. Announced that British East Indies Fleet had swept approaches to Malacca Straits and attacked targets on islands in Nicobar group by air and bombardment. Australians in hard fighting advanced from Balikpapan. 14. Powerful units of Pacific Fleet, including 3 battleships, shelled industrial city of Kamaishi north of Tokyo, for over 2 hours, doing enormous damage. Another massive attack by over 1,000 bombers took place on Tokyo area, destroying many Jap planes and wrecking 15 airfields. 15. Pacific Fleet bombarded steel centre of Muroran on Hokkaido after bombs from carrier planes had been showered on the area. 16. British task force augmented Pacific Fleet which made air attacks of great strength against Tokyo area. Super-Fortresses bombed 4 towns. 17. R.M.S. *King George V* joined United States battleship in shelling industrial areas north of Tokyo,

and carrier-borne aircraft attacked throughout the day. 18. Fleet continued attack on Tokyo area and farther north and carrier-borne aircraft bombed remnants of Jap navy in Yokosuka naval base, damaging a battleship. Shan-shai airfield bombed. 19. Super-Fortresses in their biggest raid dropped 4,000 tons of bombs on Choshi, Hitachi, Fukui and Okazaki and oil refinery north of Osaka. Australians in Borneo occupied several towns without opposition. 20. Bombers from Okinawa again hit aerodromes in Shanghai area. 21. Jap 28th Army trying to escape from trap near Pegu in Burma were mown down by 14th Army. 22. Warships swept close inshore south of Tokyo and sank 2 Jap ships and hit 2 others. Aircraft attacked naval base at Kure. 24. Kure bombed by 1,500 carrier aircraft from British and American Fleets, 2 battleships, 3 cruisers and one aircraft carrier being damaged. Warships bombarded seaplane base and other targets. 700 Super-Fortresses attacked Osaka, Nagoya and other places. Heavy fighting continued in Burma, Japs suffering heavy losses. 25. Attack on Jap warships and other targets by carrier aircraft continued, 28 warships being damaged, and Super-Fortresses bombed oil refineries. Main body of Japs in Borneo in flight before advancing Australians. 26. In proclamation issued by President Truman, Mr. Churchill and General Chiang Kai-shek Japanese people were given choice of surrender or prompt and utter destruction. Another fire-bomb raid on cities on Jap mainland. 28. Jap battleship beached and another damaged and explosion caused on aircraft-carrier by raid by carrier-borne planes. By leaflets 11 Jap cities were warned to avoid destruction. 29. Tokyo area again raided by 1,000 aircraft and warships bombarded south coast of Honshu. Disbandment of Eighth Army announced. 30. Allied vessels entered Suruga Gulf in southern Honshu and bombarded Shimizu. Disclosed that task force of British East Indies Fleet had been minesweeping off west coast of Malay Isthmus. 31. Attack on Jap mainland continued; in previous 21 days 1,023 surface ships and 1,257 aeroplanes destroyed or damaged. 12 more Jap cities warned that they would be destroyed by fire-bombs. Aug. 1. 800 Super-Fortresses dropped record load of 6,000 tons of bombs on 5 industrial towns. Wake Island shelled and bombed. 3. All Jap harbours mined by Allied aircraft and there was complete shipping blockade of the homeland. 4. More Jap cities warned of coming destruction.

THE ATOMIC BOMB.

Aug. 5. The first atomic bomb dropped by United States aircraft on Hiroshima, important Japanese base on Honshu. President Truman, from cruiser *Augusta* in Mid-Atlantic, announced that British and American scientists had "harnessed the basic power of the universe" and that the bomb had explosive power equal to 20,000 tons of T.N.T. and more than 2,000 times the blast power of largest bomb previously used. Impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke covered target area. Statement was issued from Downing Street of Britain's share in the investigation written by Mr. Churchill before change of Government. 7. Tokyo and Yokohama areas bombed, and 800 tons dropped on Toyokawa naval arsenal. 8. Soviet Foreign Minister announced that the Allies had requested Russia to join in war against Japan and that Russia had agreed. Jap Ambassador in Moscow was told Soviet Government considered this policy the only means of bringing peace nearer. Mr. Attlee welcomed "great decision." Official

photographs of Hiroshima showed that 4 square miles of the city were completely destroyed by one atomic bomb. Ordinary bomb attacks on mainland continued. 9. Russia at war with Japan, Soviet troops crossed Manchurian frontier at many points and several places captured. Second and more powerful atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki with devastating results. Warships and carrier planes attacked north-eastern Honshu. 10. Japanese Government made offer of unconditional surrender on declaration of Potsdam with the understanding that prerogatives of the Emperor were not prejudiced. The Four Allied Powers concerned consulted through regular diplomatic channels. Russians drove 100 miles into Manchuria. 11. Allies told Japan that from the moment of surrender authority of Emperor and Japanese Government should be subject to Allied Supreme Commander, Emperor being required to ensure signature of surrender terms and to command all forces to cease active operations. Japanese Government must transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety. 12. Jap Cabinet considered Allied reply. Tokyo area bombed. Pacific Fleet warned to be vigilant. 13. Operations continued with more raids on Tokyo area and farther advance by Russians into Manchuria. Fierce fighting in Burma.

JAPAN SURRENDERS.

Aug. 14. Broadcasting at midnight, Mr. Attlee announced that Japan had surrendered and that the Emperor had agreed to authorize and ensure signature of necessary terms for carrying out provisions of Potsdam declaration and to order cessation of active operations. President Truman made similar announcement and said General MacArthur had been appointed Supreme Allied Commander to receive the surrender. News came after yet further air attacks on many targets in Japan and Russian advance in Manchuria, but offensive action was then suspended. United States Navy Department announced recent loss of heavy cruiser *Indianapolis* with nearly 900 casualties. 15. General MacArthur ordered Japanese to cease hostilities and to send to Manila a representative fully empowered by the Emperor to receive instructions. 16. Emperor ordered all Japanese forces to cease fire. Suzuki Cabinet resigned and was succeeded by one under Prince Higashi-Kuni, Emperor's cousin. Fighting continued in Manchuria; Russian Commander sent ultimatum to Japs to surrender. 17. On several sectors of Manchurian front Jap forces surrendered to Russians. 19. Jap envoys arrived at Manila and began conference with Allied High Command representatives to provide information asked for. Hostilities in Bougainville ended, and more Japs surrendered in Manchuria, but no contact yet made with enemy in Burma. 20. Manila talks ended and Jap envoys returned to Tokyo. Soviet troops occupied Harbin and Mukden. 22. Russian airborne troops landed in Dairen and Port Arthur. 23. Stalin announced whole of Manchuria had been occupied, Jap Army surrendering. 25. Occupation of Japan postponed because of series of typhoons. Chinese troops entered Nanking. 26. Jap envoys arrived at Rangoon and handed over detailed information to British Officers. 27. First Allied troops landed by air at Jap airfield near Tokyo. Advance flotilla of Allied Fleet moved into Tokyo Bay in readiness for occupation. Announced that Governors of Hongkong, North Borneo and Straits Settlements had been released from Jap camps in Manchuria. 28. Occupation

of Japan began, advance airborne force being landed. Arrangements made under agreements signed at Rangoon for Allied entry came into force in S.E.A.C. theatre. Russians occupied whole of Sakhalin island. General Percival, British commander when Singapore fell and General Wainwright, American commander on Corregidor, arrived at Chungking from Jap camp. 29. Main landings began in Japan, both by air and from sea, huge Allied fleet being massed in Tokyo Bay. 30. Occupation forces spread out over Yokosuka, Yokohama and Tokyo plain. General MacArthur landed and set up his headquarters at Yokohama. Strong British naval force entered harbour of Hong Kong which was occupied and British administration set up. Sept. 2. Jap envoys signed instrument of unconditional surrender on board United States battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. General MacArthur and representatives of all the Allies added their signatures. Afterwards 13,000 American troops were landed from convoy in Tokyo Bay ready to march on Tokyo. 3. Units of Royal Navy anchored off Singapore. Marines took over. Penang after its surrender. Disarming of Jap forces on Bougainville completed. First group of liberated prisoners of war left Japan. 4. General MacArthur order demobilization of Jap Army and speed up of release of prisoners of war. Thousands of troops landed. 5. British, Indian and Gurkha troops landed at Singapore and were given "civic reception" by Jap commander. 6. Surrender of Jap in South-West Pacific signed on H.M.S. *Glory* off Rabaul. 8. General MacArthur and first American troops entered Tokyo and Stars and Stripes was hoisted at American

Embassy. Jap emissaries signed surrender instrument in the Solomons. 9. Formal surrender of 1,000,000 Jap troops in China signed at Nanking, instrument recognizing complete military defeat. 10. General MacArthur ordered dissolution of Japanese Imperial Headquarters and set up press and wireless censorship. 11. Tojo, Jap Premier who ordered Pearl Harbour treachery, attempted suicide when about to be arrested; General MacArthur ordered arrest of all members of War Cabinet and other leaders. 12. Official surrender in South-East Asia took place at Singapore, Admiral Mountbatten warning Jap representatives against attempts at obstinacy or non-co-operation. 13. Jap forces in New Guinea and Burma formally surrendered in Wewak and Rangoon. 14. Jap Imperial Military Headquarters abolished. 14. Jap forces in Malaya formally surrendered at Kuala Lumpur. 15. Tojo, former Jap Foreign Minister, and other war criminals arrested. 17. Japs in Hong Kong surrendered. 27. Emperor Hirohito made formal call on General MacArthur in Tokyo. 29. Britain agreed to United States proposal for establishment of Far Eastern Commission to formulate policies for carrying out Japanese surrender terms, to which Russia and China had agreed. Oct. 4. Allied headquarters in Tokyo ordered dismissal of Jap Home Minister, release of political prisoners and abrogation of laws restricting freedom of religion and speech. 5. Japanese Cabinet resigned. 6. Baron Kijuro Shidehara appointed Prime Minister. 15. General MacArthur said disarmament of Japan had been completed. 24. Formal surrender of Jap leaders in Burma received.

THE UNION JACK CLUB AND UNION JACK HOSTEL.

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Tel.: Waterloo 5739.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty Queen Mary.

President: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-President: Maj.-Gen. Sir John H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer: The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.

Comptroller and Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.V.O., M.B.E.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. officers and men may also be elected members.

The Club is managed by a Council and a General Committee, which includes representatives of the members.

Successive additions in 1922 and 1928 increased the sleeping accommodation to a total of 800 beds, and in July, 1940, a permanent Annex (almost opposite the Club), providing 220 beds, was opened. This last-mentioned scheme was rendered possible by the generosity of Viscount Nuffield, through the Nuffield Trust for the Fighting Forces. The total accommodation thus available at the Club is now 1,020 beds, as against the original 208 when the Club was opened.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL.

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Tel.: Waterloo 4087. Opened June, 1923.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty Queen Mary.

President: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-President: Sir Herbert J. Creedy, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Hon. Treasurer: The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.

Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Warden: Miss B. R. Morris.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and through run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

PASSPORTS AND TRAVEL PERMITS.

PAS-PORT REGULATIONS.

Office hours 10 to 4.

Passport and Permit Office, London, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1. Tel. Whitehall 9060.

Branch Passport and Permit Office, Liverpool, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool 2. Tel. Central 4406.

Permit Office, Glasgow, 10 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel. Central 1535.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.1," to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool" and to the "Permit Office, 10 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2." The charge for a Passport is 15s. Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1). The Passport Offices are closed on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon for cases of special emergency only). Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 15s., which should be crossed, made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Cheques, notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should reach the Passport Office not less than ten days before that on which the Passport is required.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

(i) To natural-born British subjects, and to British subjects by naturalisation in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India or Burma.

(ii) To the wives and widows of the above persons.

(iii)—(a) To married women who were British subjects at the time of their marriage and have not, by reason of marriage to an alien, acquired the nationality of their husbands.

(b) To married women whose husbands have, during the continuance of marriage, ceased to be British subjects, unless by reason of the acquisition by their husbands of a new nationality they also have acquired that nationality.

Passports are available for five years, in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed from time to time for further consecutive periods of one to five years from the date of expiry, provided the total period of validity of ten years from the original date of issue is not exceeded. They are not available beyond ten years from the original date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the holder's wife is not available for the wife's use when travelling alone.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When applying for a Passport they should send with their application the written consent of parent or guardian.

The declaration of the applicant must be verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Notary, Solicitor, Physician,

Surgeon, etc., resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers. In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, a Declaration must be made by the child's father or other legal guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office.

In the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, a letter of recommendation should be produced from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies may be required to obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named therein, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Transjordan, for which the Passport must be specially endorsed, or the Aden Protectorate, for which both an endorsement and a visa are required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland should apply to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; residents in Eire should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

A British passport is not valid for entry into any territory for which a military, Control Commission or other special permit is required, unless such a permit has first been obtained.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on thin paper and measure not more than 3 in. by 2 in. or less than 2½ in. by 1½ in. They should be taken full face without a hat.

It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included in the Passport) should be certified on the back of the photograph as shown on the Application Form.

Safe Custody of Passports.

Passports, when not in use, should be kept in a secure place. At the expiration of the period of validity a Passport should be returned to the Passport Office.

REGULATIONS FOR JOURNEYS TO EIRE AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Travellers must be in possession of and must produce to the Immigration Officer at the ports of arrival and departure in the United Kingdom a valid travel document of identity, viz. :—

For British subjects—

- A valid passport; or
- A valid Travel Identity Card issued in Great Britain by the Passport and Permit Office; or
- A valid Travel Identity Card issued in Northern Ireland by the Northern Ireland Permit Office, Belfast;
- A valid Travel Identity Card issued by the Eire Authorities; or
- A valid Travel Identity Card issued in the Channel Islands by the Insular Authorities.

For persons who are not British subjects :

- A valid passport; or
- A valid Home Office Document of Identity; or
- A Police Registration Certificate.

The Immigration Officer will be unable to grant permission to embark or disembark, as the case may be, to travellers whose identity documents are not in order.

British subjects resident in Great Britain can obtain Travel Identity Cards at the Passport and Permit Offices in London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS AND CONTROL OF EXPORTS.

Travellers can obtain information regarding currency restrictions and control of Exports from the above-mentioned Passport and Permit Offices.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of

any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

Game Licences, if taken out after 31st July and before 31st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	£ s. d.
After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct....	3 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July...	2 0 0
For a continuous period of 14 days...	2 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 31st July, annually.....	2 0 0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol)...	0 10 0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table :—

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY.	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. *Brigadier.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

* In place of the former Army title of Brigadier-General.

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME.

IN each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

**Grouse*—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

**Wild Duck and Wild Geese*—Feb. 1 to Aug. 11.

It is also (in Peace Time) unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day; but this prohibition was suspended for the duration of the war.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares and to the first four birds. The

close-time for all these birds is, under the *Wild Birds' Protection Acts, 1880 to 1939*, from March 2 to July 31, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but by an Act passed in 1832 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. *Other-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	p	p
Bass	p	-	-	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	p	p
(sea)	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brill	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	p	p
Catfish	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Char	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	x	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Cockle	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Conger	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Crab	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dab	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	p	p
Dory	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	p	p
Eel	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	c	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	p	p
Gurnard (reil)	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p
(grey)	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Halibut	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Herring	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lampers	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mackerel	-	-	-	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mullet (red)	-	-	-	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x
(grey)	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Mussel	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	p	p
Perch	p	-	-	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	x
Potiwinkle	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	x	x	x	x	x	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Plaice	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pollock	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Sole	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	p	p
Thornback	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Trout	c	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p
W helk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-
Whitelait	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p
Whiting	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p
Wrasse	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) In Peace Time, for the first six months, the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates per annum.

Days	One Quarter Per Cent	One Half Per Cent	One Per Cent	Two Per Cent	Two and a Half Per Cent	Three Per Cent	Four Per Cent	Five Per Cent	Six Per Cent
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	0.164	0.329	0.658	1.315	1.644	1.973	2.630	3.288	3.945
2	0.329	0.658	1.315	2.630	3.288	3.945	5.260	6.575	7.890
3	0.493	0.986	1.973	3.945	4.932	5.918	7.890	9.863	11.835
4	0.658	1.315	2.630	5.260	6.575	7.890	10.521	13.151	15.781
5	0.822	1.644	3.288	6.575	8.219	9.863	13.151	16.438	19.726
6	0.986	1.973	3.945	7.890	9.863	11.835	15.781	19.726	23.671
7	1.151	2.301	4.603	9.205	11.507	13.808	18.411	23.014	27.616
8	1.315	2.630	5.260	10.521	13.151	15.781	21.041	26.301	31.562
9	1.479	2.959	5.918	11.835	14.795	17.753	23.671	29.589	35.507
10	1.644	3.288	6.575	13.151	16.438	19.726	26.301	32.877	39.452
20	3.288	6.575	13.151	26.301	32.877	39.452	52.603	65.753	78.904
30	4.932	9.863	19.726	39.452	49.315	59.178	78.904	98.630	118.356
40	6.575	13.151	26.301	52.603	65.753	78.904	105.205	131.507	157.808
50	8.219	16.438	32.877	65.753	82.192	98.630	131.507	164.384	197.260
60	9.863	19.726	39.452	78.904	98.630	118.356	157.808	197.260	236.712
70	11.507	23.014	46.027	92.055	115.068	138.082	184.110	230.137	276.164
80	13.151	26.301	52.603	105.205	131.507	157.808	210.411	263.014	315.616
90	14.795	29.589	59.178	118.356	147.945	177.534	236.712	295.890	355.068
100	16.438	32.877	65.753	131.507	164.384	197.260	263.014	328.767	394.521
200	32.877	65.753	131.507	263.014	328.767	394.521	526.027	657.534	789.041
300	49.315	98.630	197.260	394.521	493.151	591.781	789.041	986.301	1183.562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 10	0 10	0 2 4	0 0 4	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5 1/2	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 1 1/2	0 0 11 3/4
1 0	1 8	0 4 2	0 0 4	8 8	0 14 0	3 2 1/2	0 5 1/2	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3 1/2	0 0 1 1/2
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3 1/2	0 5 1/2	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 3/4	0 0 1 1/2
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1 1/2	9 0	0 15 0	3 5 1/2	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/2	0 1 1 1/2
2 2	3 6	0 9 1/2	0 1 1/2	9 9	0 15 9	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 1 7 3/4
2 10	4 2	0 11 1/2	0 1 3/4	10 0	0 16 8	3 10 1/2	0 6 1/2	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1/2	0 2 2 1/2
3 0	5 0	1 1 1/2	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0 1/2	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 1/2	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2 1/2	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2 1/2	0 7 1/2	60 0	5 0 0	1 3	0 3 3 1/2
3 10	5 10	1 4 1/2	0 2 1/2	11 11	0 19 3	4 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 1 1/2	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6 1/2	0 3	12 0	0 20 0	4 7 1/2	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1/2	0 4 4 1/2
4 4	7 0	1 7 1/2	0 3	12 12	0 21 0	4 10 1/2	0 8 1/2	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1/2	0 4 11 1/2
4 7	7 6	1 8 1/2	0 3 1/2	13 0	0 21 8	5 0	0 8 1/2	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 1/2	0 5 5 1/2
5 0	8 4	1 10	0 3 1/2	13 13	0 22 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 1 1/2	0 10 11 1/2
5 5	8 9	2 0 1/2	0 3 1/2	14 0	0 23 4	5 4 1/2	0 9 1/2	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1/2	0 16 5 1/2
5 10	9 2	2 1 1/2	0 3 3/4	14 14	0 24 6	5 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1/2	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3 1/2	0 4	15 0	0 25 0	5 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1/2	1 7 4 3/4
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4 1/2	15 15	0 26 3	6 0 1/2	0 10 1/2	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1/2	1 12 10 1/2
6 10	10 10	2 6 1/2	0 4 1/2	16 0	0 26 8	6 1 1/2	0 10 1/2	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1/2	1 18 4 1/2
7 0	11 8	2 8 1/2	0 4 1/2	16 16	0 28 0	6 5 1/2	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1/2	2 8 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4 3/4	17 0	0 28 4	6 6 1/2	0 11 1/2	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1/2	2 9 3 3/4
7 10	12 6	2 10 1/2	0 5	17 17	0 29 9	6 10 1/2	0 11 3/4	1000 0	82 6 8	19 4 7 1/2	2 14 9 1/2

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	2.025	2.030	2.035	2.040	2.045	2.050
3	3.076	3.091	3.106	3.122	3.137	3.153
4	4.153	4.184	4.215	4.246	4.278	4.310
5	5.256	5.309	5.362	5.416	5.471	5.526
6	6.388	6.468	6.550	6.633	6.717	6.802
7	7.547	7.662	7.779	7.898	8.019	8.142
8	8.736	8.893	9.052	9.214	9.380	9.549
9	9.955	10.159	10.368	10.583	10.802	11.027
10	11.203	11.464	11.731	12.006	12.288	12.578
11	12.483	12.808	13.144	13.486	13.841	14.207
12	13.796	14.192	14.601	15.026	15.464	15.913
13	15.140	15.618	16.117	16.627	17.150	17.713
14	16.519	17.086	17.677	18.292	18.932	19.599
15	17.932	18.599	19.291	20.004	20.744	21.519
16	19.380	20.157	20.971	21.825	22.719	23.657
17	20.865	21.762	22.700	23.698	24.725	25.840
18	22.386	23.414	24.505	25.645	26.832	28.132
19	23.946	25.117	26.357	27.671	29.004	30.539
20	25.545	26.870	28.280	29.778	31.371	33.066
21	27.183	28.676	30.269	31.969	33.783	35.719
22	28.860	30.537	32.299	34.248	36.303	38.505
23	30.584	32.453	34.460	36.618	38.937	41.430
24	32.358	34.440	36.667	39.083	41.689	44.502
25	34.188	36.459	38.950	41.646	44.565	47.727
26	36.072	38.553	41.313	44.312	47.571	51.113
27	37.912	40.710	43.759	47.084	50.711	54.669
28	39.860	42.931	46.297	49.968	53.993	58.403
29	41.866	45.219	48.911	52.966	57.423	62.323
30	43.930	47.575	51.633	56.085	61.007	66.439
31	46.000	50.003	54.449	59.328	64.752	70.761
32	48.150	52.503	57.335	62.701	68.666	75.299
33	50.354	55.078	60.341	66.210	72.756	80.064
34	52.613	57.730	63.453	69.858	77.007	85.067
35	54.928	60.462	66.674	73.652	81.497	90.320
36	57.301	63.276	70.008	77.592	86.164	95.836
37	59.734	66.174	73.488	81.702	91.041	101.628
38	62.227	69.159	77.029	85.970	96.138	107.710
39	64.783	72.234	80.725	90.409	101.464	114.095
40	67.400	75.401	84.550	95.026	107.030	120.800
41	70.088	78.663	88.501	99.827	112.847	127.840
42	72.840	82.023	92.607	104.820	118.965	135.232
43	75.661	85.484	96.849	110.012	125.276	142.993
44	78.555	89.048	101.238	115.413	131.814	151.143
45	81.516	92.720	105.784	121.029	138.580	159.700
46	84.554	96.500	110.584	126.871	145.698	168.685
47	87.668	100.397	115.531	132.945	153.073	178.119
48	90.860	104.408	120.688	139.263	160.888	188.025
49	94.131	108.541	125.062	145.834	169.059	198.427
50	97.484	112.797	130.998	152.667	177.503	209.348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1.0250	1.0300	1.0350	1.0400	1.0450	1.0500
2	1.0506	1.0569	1.0712	1.0816	1.0920	1.1025
3	1.0769	1.0927	1.1087	1.1249	1.1412	1.1576
4	1.1038	1.1255	1.1475	1.1699	1.1925	1.2155
5	1.1314	1.1593	1.1877	1.2167	1.2462	1.2763
6	1.1597	1.1941	1.2293	1.2653	1.3023	1.3401
7	1.1887	1.2279	1.2723	1.3152	1.3599	1.4071
8	1.2184	1.2668	1.3168	1.3680	1.4211	1.4775
9	1.2489	1.3048	1.3592	1.4233	1.4861	1.5532
10	1.2801	1.3439	1.4065	1.4802	1.5530	1.6289
11	1.3121	1.3842	1.4590	1.5395	1.6229	1.7103
12	1.3449	1.4268	1.5111	1.6010	1.6959	1.7959
13	1.3785	1.4685	1.5640	1.6651	1.7722	1.8856
14	1.4130	1.5126	1.6187	1.7317	1.8519	1.9799
15	1.4483	1.5580	1.6753	1.8009	1.9353	2.0789
16	1.4845	1.6047	1.7340	1.8730	2.0224	2.1829
17	1.5216	1.6528	1.7947	1.9479	2.1134	2.2920
18	1.5597	1.7024	1.8575	2.0258	2.2085	2.4066
19	1.5987	1.7535	1.9225	2.1069	2.3079	2.5270
20	1.6386	1.8061	1.9898	2.1911	2.4117	2.6533
21	1.6796	1.8603	2.0594	2.2788	2.5202	2.7860
22	1.7216	1.9161	2.1315	2.3699	2.6337	2.9259
23	1.7646	1.9736	2.2061	2.4647	2.7522	3.0715
24	1.8087	2.0328	2.2832	2.5633	2.8760	3.2255
25	1.8539	2.0938	2.3632	2.6658	3.0054	3.3864
26	1.9003	2.1566	2.4460	2.7725	3.1407	3.5557
27	1.9478	2.2213	2.5312	2.8834	3.2820	3.7335
28	1.9965	2.2879	2.6182	2.9987	3.4297	3.9201
29	2.0464	2.3566	2.7119	3.1187	3.5840	4.1161
30	2.0976	2.4273	2.8068	3.2434	3.7453	4.3219
31	2.1500	2.5001	2.9050	3.3731	3.9139	4.5380
32	2.2038	2.5751	3.0067	3.5081	4.0900	4.7649
33	2.2589	2.6523	3.1119	3.6484	4.2740	5.0032
34	2.3153	2.7319	3.2209	3.7943	4.4664	5.2533
35	2.3732	2.8139	3.3336	3.9461	4.6673	5.5160
36	2.4325	2.8983	3.4503	4.1039	4.8774	5.7918
37	2.4933	2.9852	3.5710	4.2681	5.0969	6.0814
38	2.5557	3.0748	3.6960	4.4388	5.3262	6.3855
39	2.6196	3.1670	3.8254	4.6164	5.5659	6.7048
40	2.6851	3.2620	3.9593	4.8010	5.8164	7.0400
41	2.7522	3.3599	4.0978	4.9931	6.0781	7.3920
42	2.8210	3.4607	4.2413	5.1928	6.3516	7.7616
43	2.8915	3.5645	4.3897	5.4005	6.6374	8.1497
44	2.9638	3.6715	4.5433	5.6165	6.9361	8.5572
45	3.0379	3.7816	4.7024	5.8412	7.2482	8.9850
46	3.1139	3.8950	4.8669	6.0748	7.5744	9.4343
47	3.1917	4.0110	5.0373	6.3178	7.9153	9.9060
48	3.2715	4.1323	5.2136	6.5705	8.2715	10.4013
49	3.3533	4.2562	5.3961	6.8333	8.6437	10.9213
50	3.4379	4.3839	5.5849	7.1067	9.0326	11.4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36 02, and deduct £1—£35 02.

PERIODS OF GESTATION AND INCUBATION.

Species.	Shortest Period.	Usual Period.	Longest Period.	Species.	Shortest Period.	Usual Period.	Longest Period.
Human	Days.	Days.	Days.	Rabbit	Days.	Days.	Days.
Mare	229	280	320	Turkey on Turkey's eggs ..	20	26	35
Ass	322	347	419	Turkey on Hen's eggs ..	17	24	28
Cow	305	380	392	Turkey on Duck's eggs ..	24	27	30
Ox	240	283	321	Hen on Hen's eggs ..	19	21	24
Sheep	146	154	161	Hen on Duck's eggs ..	20	30	34
Sow	109	115	143	Duck	27	30	32
Goat	150	156	163	Goose	27	30	33
Biton	55	60	63	Pigeon	16	18	20
Cat	48	50	56				

CALCULATED EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (extracted from the Registrar-General's Return for England and Wales) is based upon the Census of 1931, and deaths for 1930-31-32 (English Life Table No. 10).

AGE	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0	100,000	100,000	58.74	62.88	54	71,107	76,120	18.61	21.00
1	92,814	94,545	62.25	65.48	55	70,041	75,290	17.89	20.23
2	91,391	93,273	62.21	65.37	56	68,911	74,406	17.17	19.46
3	90,794	92,711	61.62	64.76	57	67,709	73,462	16.47	18.70
4	90,394	92,334	60.89	64.03	58	66,429	72,450	15.78	17.96
5	90,069	92,024	60.11	63.24	59	65,067	71,365	15.10	17.22
6	89,760	91,750	59.31	62.43	60	63,620	70,204	14.43	16.50
7	89,527	91,536	58.47	61.57	61	62,084	68,961	13.77	15.79
8	89,332	91,360	57.59	60.69	62	60,451	67,630	13.13	15.09
9	89,167	91,212	56.70	59.79	63	58,713	66,203	12.50	14.40
10	89,023	91,082	55.79	58.87	64	56,864	64,676	11.89	13.73
11	88,893	90,960	54.87	57.95	65	54,899	63,046	11.30	13.07
12	88,769	90,839	53.95	57.03	66	52,818	61,309	10.73	12.43
13	88,644	90,712	53.02	56.11	67	50,620	59,458	10.17	11.80
14	88,510	90,574	52.10	55.19	68	48,308	57,483	9.63	11.19
15	88,360	90,420	51.19	54.28	69	45,886	55,379	9.12	10.60
16	88,186	90,247	50.29	53.39	70	43,361	53,144	8.62	10.02
17	87,986	90,053	49.40	52.50	71	40,744	50,779	8.14	9.46
18	87,758	89,841	48.53	51.62	72	38,049	48,283	7.68	8.93
19	87,509	89,616	47.66	50.75	73	35,292	45,659	7.24	8.41
20	87,245	89,383	46.81	49.88	74	32,491	42,909	6.82	7.92
21	86,969	89,143	45.95	49.02	75	29,665	40,040	6.43	7.45
22	86,686	88,898	45.10	48.15	76	26,821	37,071	6.05	7.01
23	86,400	88,647	44.25	47.28	77	24,050	34,032	5.69	6.59
24	86,111	88,392	43.40	46.42	78	21,326	30,961	5.36	6.19
25	85,824	88,133	42.54	45.55	79	18,700	27,895	5.04	5.82
26	85,541	87,870	41.68	44.69	80	16,199	24,869	4.74	5.46
27	85,261	87,606	40.82	43.82	81	13,850	21,920	4.46	5.13
28	84,981	87,338	39.95	42.95	82	11,677	19,086	4.20	4.82
29	84,700	87,066	39.08	42.09	83	9,700	16,402	3.95	4.53
30	84,416	86,792	38.21	41.22	84	7,932	13,897	3.72	4.25
31	84,129	86,515	37.34	40.35	85	6,377	11,594	3.50	4.00
32	83,835	86,234	36.47	39.48	86	5,035	9,514	3.30	3.76
33	83,532	85,948	35.60	38.61	87	3,900	7,671	3.12	3.55
34	83,216	85,655	34.73	37.74	88	2,961	6,072	2.95	3.35
35	82,885	85,353	33.87	36.87	89	2,205	4,725	2.79	3.16
36	82,536	85,042	33.01	36.00	90	1,609	3,611	2.63	2.98
37	82,167	84,721	32.15	35.14	91	1,149	2,706	2.49	2.81
38	81,778	84,389	31.30	34.27	92	801.2	1,986	2.35	2.65
39	81,367	84,046	30.46	33.41	93	544.8	1,425	2.22	2.50
40	80,935	83,690	29.62	32.55	94	360.7	998.1	2.09	2.36
41	80,480	83,322	28.78	31.69	95	232.0	681.2	1.97	2.22
42	79,999	82,938	27.95	30.84	96	144.7	452.2	1.86	2.09
43	79,488	82,535	27.13	29.99	97	87.3	291.4	1.76	1.97
44	78,942	82,110	26.32	29.14	98	50.9	181.9	1.66	1.86
45	78,357	81,660	25.51	28.30	99	28.6	109.7	1.57	1.75
46	77,731	81,183	24.71	27.46	100	15.4	63.8	1.48	1.65
47	77,062	80,676	23.92	26.63	101	8.0	36.7	1.40	1.55
48	76,349	80,137	23.14	25.81	102	3.9	19.1	1.32	1.46
49	75,593	79,563	22.36	24.99	103	1.8	9.8	1.25	1.38
50	74,794	78,958	21.60	24.18	104	—	4.8	1.18	1.30
51	73,950	78,314	20.84	23.37	105	—	2.2	—	1.22
52	73,058	77,629	20.09	22.57	106	—	1.0	—	1.15
53	72,112	76,899	19.34	21.78					

ESTATE DUTY AND INCOME TAX

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 23 July, 1940, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds: per cent.	exceeds: per cent.
£100.....£1	£75,000.....£23.4
500.....2	85,000.....24.7
1,000.....3	100,000.....26
5,000.....4	120,000.....28.6
10,000.....6	150,000.....32.2
12,500.....7.2	200,000.....33.8
15,000.....8.4	250,000.....36.4
18,000.....9.6	300,000.....39
21,000.....10.8	400,000.....41.6
25,000.....12.0	500,000.....44.2
30,000.....13.2	600,000.....46.8
35,000.....14.4	800,000.....49.4
40,000.....15.6	1,000,000.....52
45,000.....16.8	1,250,000.....54.6
50,000.....18	1,500,000.....58.5
55,000.....20.8	2,000,000.....65
65,000.....22.1	

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in the aggregate in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 50s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at a per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and a per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX:

A tax of 100 per cent. on any excess of profits over those of a pre-war standard period. The National Defence Contribution is an alter-

native, and the tax-payer will pay whichever is the higher. From Jan. 1, 1946, E.P.T. will be reduced to 60 per cent.

INCOME TAX.

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1945-6 is

and for 1946-7 is

In the £

0 10 0

0 9 0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief in respect of the cost of repairs is given under Sch. A to the extent of part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40..... 4

Exceeds £40, but not £50..... £10

Exceeds £50, but not £100..... 1

Exceeds £100..... (£20 plus 1/2 of amount in excess of £100)

Allowance to Owners of Land and for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management in excess of above relief may be claimed. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: Farming and market gardening profits are now assessed under Schedule D. Schedule B is however retained for farms and market gardens when the annual value does not exceed £100, and the basis of assessment of profits from such lands is three times the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.).

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Farming and Market Gardening profits (where the annual value of the land exceeds £100), Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—The normal Income Tax reliefs and allowances are not given to persons not resident in the United Kingdom. A proportion of such reliefs determined by the ratio which that portion of their income liable to United Kingdom Income Tax bears to their total income from all sources is however according to the following: British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Sur-Tax).

SUR TAX.—The Sur Tax replaced the *Super Tax*, which was levied up to and including the Super Tax Year 1928-9 (payable January 1, 1929), based on the statutory income of the year 1927-8). The Sur Tax is in effect a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on January 1 after the end of the Income Tax year.

Sur Tax is at the following rates:—

In respect of the first £2,000		Nil.	
Tax chargeable on every £ of income:		Existing Rates.	
£	£	£ s. d.	1946-47 Rates.
2,001 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,000	0 2 0	0 2 0
2,501 to 3,000	3,001 to 4,000	0 2 3	0 2 6
3,001 to 4,000	4,001 to 5,000	0 3 3	0 3 6
4,001 to 5,000	5,001 to 6,000	0 4 3	0 4 6
5,001 to 6,000	6,001 to 8,000	0 5 0	0 5 6
6,001 to 8,000	8,001 to 10,000	0 5 9	0 6 6
8,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 15,000	0 7 0	0 7 6
10,001 to 15,000	15,001 to 20,000	0 8 3	0 8 6
12,001 to 15,000	20,001 to 25,000	0 8 3	0 9 6
15,001 to 20,000	Above 20,000	0 9 0	0 10 0
		0 9 6	0 10 6

Under the *Finance Act, 1940*, power was given to reduce to £1,500 the figure in excess of which the total income of an individual would become liable to sur tax at such rates as Parliament might determine. No action has, however, been taken under this Act and £2,000 remains the basic figure for Sur Tax purposes.

TABLES FOR SPECIMEN INCOMES.

The tables show the tax payable after deduction of the *personal allowance* and *earned income relief*. In all the tables the figures for incomes above £2,500 include sur-tax.

NOTE: Old Tax—in force 1945-6; New Tax—April 6, 1946 to April 5, 1947.

Single Persons.

Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.	Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
120	7 10 0	—	1,500	606 2 6	531 15 0
125	10 11 3	7 6	2,000	856 2 6	756 15 0
130	12 0 6	1 1 0	2,500	1,150 2 6	1,031 15 0
140	14 19 6	2 8 0	3,000	1,452 7 6	1,319 5 0
150	17 17 6	3 15 0	4,000	2,124 7 6	1,944 5 0
170	23 14 6	6 9 0	5,000	2,837 7 6	2,619 5 0
200	32 10 0	13 10 0	6,000	3,587 7 6	3,344 5 0
225	39 16 3	20 5 0	7,000	4,374 7 6	4,119 5 0
250	47 2 6	27 0 0	8,000	5,102 7 6	4,894 5 0
300	66 2 6	45 15 0	9,000	6,012 7 6	5,719 5 0
350	88 12 6	66 0 0	10,000	6,862 7 6	6,544 5 0
400	111 2 6	86 5 0	12,000	8,687 7 6	8,294 5 0
500	156 2 6	126 15 0	15,000	11,424 7 6	11,069 5 0
600	201 2 6	167 5 0	20,000	16,104 7 6	15,819 5 0
700	246 2 6	207 15 0	25,000	21,049 7 6	20,694 5 0
800	291 2 6	248 5 0	30,000	25,924 7 6	25,569 5 0
900	336 2 6	288 15 0	40,000	35,674 7 6	35,319 5 0
1,000	381 2 6	329 5 0	50,000	45,424 7 6	45,069 5 0
1,250	493 12 6	430 10 0	100,000	94,174 7 6	93,819 5 0

Childless Married Couples.

Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.	Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
160	1 6 0	—	2,500	1,126 2 6	1,000 5 0
170	4 4 6	—	3,000	1,432 7 6	1,286 15 0
180	7 3 0	—	4,000	2,094 7 6	1,912 15 0
200	13 0 0	—	5,000	2,807 7 6	2,587 15 0
225	20 6 3	3 7 6	6,000	3,557 7 6	3,312 15 0
250	27 12 6	6 15 0	7,000	4,344 7 6	4,087 15 0
300	42 5 0	19 10 0	8,000	5,132 7 6	4,826 15 0
350	58 12 6	34 10 0	9,000	5,982 7 6	5,687 15 0
400	81 2 6	54 15 0	10,000	6,832 7 6	6,512 15 0
500	126 2 6	95 5 0	12,000	8,657 7 6	8,262 15 0
600	171 2 6	135 15 0	15,000	11,394 7 6	11,037 15 0
700	216 2 6	176 5 0	20,000	16,144 7 6	15,787 15 0
800	261 2 6	216 15 0	25,000	21,019 7 6	20,662 15 0
900	306 2 6	257 5 0	30,000	25,894 7 6	25,537 15 0
1,000	351 2 6	297 15 0	40,000	35,644 7 6	35,287 15 0
1,250	463 12 6	399 0 0	50,000	45,394 7 6	45,037 15 0
1,500	576 2 6	500 5 0	100,000	94,144 7 6	93,787 15 0
1,750	826 2 6	725 5 0			

TABLES FOR SPECIMEN INCOMES.

NOTE: Old Tax—in force 1945-6; New Tax—April 6, 1946 to April 5, 1947.

Married Couples—With 1 Child.

Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.	Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
210	—	—	3,000	1,407 7 6	1,265 5 0
220	2 12 0	—	4,000	2,060 17 6	1,890 5 0
225	4 1 3	—	5,000	2,782 7 6	2,565 5 0
250	11 7 6	—	6,000	3,532 7 6	3,290 5 0
300	26 0 0	6 0 0	7,000	4,319 17 6	4,065 5 0
350	40 12 6	18 0 0	8,000	5,107 7 6	4,840 5 0
400	56 2 6	32 5 0	9,000	5,957 7 6	5,665 5 0
500	101 2 6	72 15 0	10,000	6,807 7 6	6,490 5 0
600	146 2 6	113 5 0	12,000	8,632 7 6	8,240 5 0
700	191 2 6	153 15 0	15,000	11,389 17 6	11,015 5 0
800	236 2 6	194 5 0	20,000	16,119 17 6	15,765 5 0
900	281 2 6	234 15 0	25,000	20,994 17 6	20,640 5 0
1,000	326 2 6	275 5 0	30,000	25,869 17 6	25,515 5 0
1,250	438 12 6	376 10 0	40,000	35,619 17 6	35,265 5 0
1,500	551 2 6	477 15 0	50,000	45,369 17 6	45,015 5 0
2,000	801 2 6	702 15 0	100,000	94,119 17 6	93,765 5 0
2,500	1,201 2 6	977 15 0			

Married Couples—With 2 Children.

Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.	Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
265	—	—	4,000	2,044 17 6	1,867 15 0
270	19 6	—	5,000	2,757 7 6	2,542 15 0
300	9 15 0	—	6,000	3,507 7 6	3,267 15 0
350	24 7 6	5 5 0	7,000	4,294 17 6	4,042 15 0
400	39 0 0	16 10 0	8,000	5,082 7 6	4,817 15 0
500	76 2 6	50 5 0	9,000	5,932 7 6	5,642 15 0
600	121 2 6	90 15 0	10,000	6,782 7 6	6,467 15 0
700	166 2 6	131 5 0	12,000	8,607 7 6	8,217 15 0
800	211 2 6	171 15 0	15,000	11,344 17 6	10,992 15 0
900	256 2 6	212 5 0	20,000	16,094 17 6	15,742 15 0
1,000	301 2 6	252 15 0	25,000	20,969 17 6	20,617 15 0
1,250	413 12 6	354 0 0	30,000	25,844 17 6	25,492 15 0
1,500	526 2 6	455 5 0	40,000	35,594 17 6	35,242 15 0
2,000	776 2 6	680 5 0	50,000	45,344 17 6	44,992 15 0
2,500	1,076 2 6	955 5 0	100,000	94,094 17 6	93,742 15 0
3,000	1,382 7 6	1,242 15 0			

Married Couples—With 3 Children.

Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.	Income.	Old Tax.	New Tax.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
320	—	—	4,000	2,019 17 6	1,745 5 0
325	16 3	—	5,000	2,732 7 6	2,520 5 0
350	8 2 6	—	6,000	3,482 7 6	3,245 5 0
400	22 15 0	4 10 0	7,000	4,269 17 6	4,020 5 0
500	52 0 0	28 10 0	8,000	5,057 7 6	4,795 5 0
600	96 2 6	68 5 0	9,000	5,907 7 6	5,620 5 0
700	141 2 6	108 15 0	10,000	6,757 7 6	6,445 5 0
800	182 2 6	149 5 0	12,000	8,582 7 6	8,195 5 0
900	231 2 6	189 15 0	15,000	11,319 17 6	10,970 5 0
1,000	276 2 6	230 5 0	20,000	16,069 17 6	15,720 5 0
1,250	388 12 6	331 10 0	25,000	20,944 17 6	20,595 5 0
1,500	501 2 6	432 15 0	30,000	25,819 17 6	25,470 5 0
2,000	751 2 6	657 15 0	40,000	35,569 17 6	35,220 5 0
2,500	1,051 2 6	932 15 0	50,000	45,319 17 6	44,970 5 0
3,000	1,357 7 6	1,220 5 0	100,000	94,069 17 6	93,720 5 0

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX (since the passing of the Income Tax Act, 1842).—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. (See p. 179.)

1842-43 to	s. d.	1889-90 to	s. d.
1854-55	0 7	1892-93	0 6
1855-56	1 2	1893-94	0 7
1856-57 and		1894-95 to	
1857-58	1 4	1899-1900	0 8
1858-59	0 7	1900-1	1 0
1858-1860	0 5	1901-2	1 2
1860-61	0 9	1902-3	1 3
1861-62	0 10	1903-4	0 11
1862-63 and		1904-5 to	
1863-64	0 9	1908-9	1 0
1864-65	0 7	1909-10 to	
1865-66	0 6	1913-14	1 2
1866-67 and		1914-15	1 8
1867-68	0 4	1915-16	3 0
1868-69	0 5	1916-17 and	
1869-1870	0 6	1917-18	5 0
1870-71	0 5	1918-19 to	
1871-72	0 4	1921-22	6 0
1872-73	0 6	1922-23	5 0
1873-74	0 4	1923-24 and	
1874-75	0 3	1924-25	4 6
1875-76 and		1925-26 to	
1876-77	0 2	1929-30	4 0
1877-78 and		1930-31	4 6
1878-79	0 3	1931-32 to	
1879-80 and		1933-34	5 0
1880-81	0 5	1934-35 and	
1881-82	0 6	1935-36	4 6
1882-83	0 5	1936-37	4 9
1883-84	0 6	1937-38	5 0
1884-85	0 5	1938-39	5 6
1885-86	0 6	1939-40	7 0
1886-87 and		1940-41	8 6
1887-88	0 8	1941-42 to	
1888-89	0 7	1944-46	10 0
		1946-1947	9 0

Notes on Income Tax.

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"Taxable income" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Under the *Second Budget* the first £50 of taxable income pays 3s. in the £; the next £75 pays 6s. in the £; the remainder pays 9s. in the £.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income.—Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made by deducting one-tenth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £50 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

An allowance is also made of one-tenth of the assessable income of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the

case of a married couple, where either the husband or his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—All cases where total income does not exceed £110 (£120 from April 6, 1946). **Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.**—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.

Personal allowance may be claimed of £80 (£110 from April 6, 1946), or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £140 (£180 from April 6, 1946).

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £140 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £80.

Allowance for Housekeeper or Person looking after Children.—Under certain conditions an allowance of £50 is made to

1. Widower or widow having a housekeeper or female person to look after children.
2. Unmarried person having mother or other female person to look after brother or sister.
3. Married man having female person to look after children owing to wife's total incapacity.
4. Taxpayers other than married man having female person to look after children for whom taxpayer is entitled to the child allowance.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. Also if undergoing training for a trade, etc., and devotes whole time thereto and the emoluments do not exceed £13 per annum. The deduction allowable is £50 in respect of each child. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £60 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £50 (subject to reduction by the amount by which the income of the dependant exceeds £30) may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not. In the case of a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity, a deduction of £25 may be claimed. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Relatives denied Unemployment Allowance, etc.—If a taxpayer has a relative living with him who has been refused unemployment allowance or public assistance (or has had it reduced) because the relative is maintained wholly or partly by the taxpayer, the latter may claim an allowance (not exceeding £50) of the amount which he is deemed to have paid towards the relative's maintenance.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income*. Under existing regulations the first £165 of the taxable income is chargeable at 6s. 6d. in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax (10s.). In the *Second Budget* (Oct. 23, 1945) the first £50 of taxable income will pay (from April 6, 1946) 3s. in the £; the next £75 will pay 6s. in the £ and the remainder will pay the standard rate of tax (9s.).

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since

June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

There is the further restriction that no allowance shall be given at a greater rate than ten thirty-thirds of the standard rate:—

- (1) When the taxable income does not exceed £135;
- (2) In respect of a greater amount of premium than the amount of the excess of the taxable income over £135.

Income Tax Credits.—The additional tax resulting from the reduced allowances (for every year for which they are in force) enacted by the Finance Act, 1947, in respect of Earned Income Relief, Personal Allowances, and reduction of the exemption limit, are to be notified to the taxpayer as soon as possible, and credited to him, on a date to be fixed by the Treasury, being a date after the end of the war. In the *Second Budget* (Oct. 23, 1945) the credit system was abolished and allowances will be made as in the period prior to the Finance Act, 1947.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON NATIONAL WEALTH.

HOW INCOMES WERE SPENT.

(valued at current prices.)

	UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED STATES.		
	1938.	1941.	1944.	1939.	1941.	1944.
<i>National cost of:</i>		(£ million)			(\$ billion)	
War.....	348	3,668	4,493	1.3	17.1	86.3
Consumption.....	4,090	4,340	4,752	70.1	82.0	107.3
Net non-war capital formation at home and abroad.....	251	1,049	833	4.2	8.4	9.1
Total national income.....	4,689	6,959	8,412	75.6	107.5	184.5
<i>Proportions:</i>		(Per cent.)			(Per cent.)	
War.....	8	53	53	2	16	47
Consumption.....	87	62	57	93	76	58
Net non-war capital formation at home and abroad.....	5	15	20	5	8	5
Total national income.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

The United Kingdom spent more than its income in each of the years 1940 to 1944 and lived on its capital to the extent of nearly £4,500 million. In both 1940 and 1941 this depletion amounted to 25 per cent. of the current national income. Although international aid by the United States and Canada reduced the rate of overseas disinvestment, capital depletion continued at the rate of about 20 per cent. of the national income.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE,

6, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.

The Ministry of National Insurance was established by the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, and was instituted on November 18, 1944. The Act provides that there shall be transferred to the Minister of National Insurance by Orders-in-Council, subject to the detailed provisions of the Act:—

- the functions of the Minister of Health and of the Secretary of State for Scotland with respect to National Health Insurance, Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions and Supplementary Pensions;
- the functions of the Minister of Labour and National Service with respect to Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance; and
- the functions of the Home Secretary with respect to Workmen's Compensation.

Orders-in-Council transferring the above functions were made, and have effect from April 1, 1945. The schemes thus transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance will be continued on the existing basis until the introduction of the new schemes foreshadowed in the White Paper on Social Insurance, Parts I and II (Cmd. 6550 and Cmd. 6551). The local administration of unemployment insurance, e.g. the taking of claims to benefit and the payment of benefit, the issue and exchange of unemployment books, etc., is carried out by the local offices of the Ministry of Labour on an agency basis on behalf of the Ministry of National Insurance. The administration of unemployment assistance is in the hands of the Assistance Board, though the ultimate responsibility to Parliament rests with the Minister of National Insurance.

The Ministry will be responsible for the administration of the new schemes referred to above. The first of these to reach the Statute Book is the Family Allowances Scheme. The Family Allowances Act received the Royal Assent on June 15, 1945, and will come into operation as from August 6, 1946.

Minister, R.T. HON. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P. ... £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, J. H. McCarthy.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss E. Ambrose.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. B. Taylor, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, G. S. Lindgren, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, Miss D. A. J. Beston.
Secretary, Sir Thomas W. Phillips, K.C.B., K.B.E. £3,000

Private Secretary, Miss V. B. Gale.
Deputy Secretary, H. D. Hancock, C.M.G. ... £2,200
Private Secretary, Miss D. S. Ashurst.
Under-Secretary, Sir William T. Matthews, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E. ... £1,900
Solicitor, J. P. Davies. ... £1,650 to £1,950
Director of Services and Establishments, H. V. Rhodes ... £1,700
Principal Assistant Secretaries, P. Y. Blundum; P. J. Oldfield; J. Walley. ... £1,700
Advisers, Sir Robert R. Bannatyne, C.B.; J. S. Nicholson, C.B., C.B.E.
Accountant-General, O. M. Smith. ... £1,700
Assistant Secretaries, K. Curtis; E. Field, O.B.E.; R. Hamilton Farrell; W. A. H. Hepburn; A. F. James; A. Patterson; H. W. Stockman, M.B.E.; L. E. V. Tiffin; G. M. Williams, £1,150 to £1,500; Miss M. Riddelsell £1,000 to £1,325
Principals, J. W. Dick, M.B.E.; G. J. Harvey; D. F. Herring; A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; E. Jenkins; J. H. McCarthy; B. C. Oades; A. W. I. Scoble; A. Stewart, M.C.; J. Vaughan; S. E. Waldron £800 to £1,200; Miss N. Hellow; Mrs. E. M. Jones; Miss G. M. Jones; Miss W. M. Smith £700 to £940

Temporary Principal, Miss G. E. Gates.

Head of Branch, A. Cree, O.B.E. £1,050 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, T. M. Brett; O. G. Stewart, M.B.E. ... £900 to £1,050

Finance Division.

Accountant General, O. M. Smith. ... £1,700
Deputy Accountant General, H. W. Ayers £1,150 to £1,450
Assistant Accountants General, N. W. L. Driver; F. A. Hughes; H. T. Speirs £1,050 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, C. J. Bromhead; F. A. Postlethwaite; C. W. Harbridge; H. W. Daniels. ... £900 to £1,050

Legal Division.

Solicitor, J. P. Davies. ... £1,650 to £1,950
Assistant Solicitors, St. V. F. Coules; A. Green, M.C. £1,200 to £1,400
Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. S. Ashworth; N. S. Spendlow; G. H. Brinkworth; H. H. Turner; J. R. B. Hodgets; T. L. Williams £900 to £1,100

Health Insurance and Pensions Divisions

Blackpool, Lancs.

Head of Health Insurance and Pensions Divisions, W. Rowbotham, M.B.E. ... £1,150 to £1,450
Heads of Branches, J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; S. Gilbert; E. H. Kelly; R. Noble £1,050 to £1,200
Principal, A. W. Holloway, M.B.E. (Establishment Officer) (+ allowance). ... £800 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, H. W. Anderson; H. P. Firkins; E. Bein; H. W. Etkins £900 to £1,050

Unemployment Insurance Record Office,

Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3.

Assistant Accountant General, L. G. Polden, M.B.E. £1,050 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officer, J. F. Danielli £900 to £1,050

SCOTLAND.

11, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, 3.

Controller of Health Insurance and Pensions, Miss M. Ritson, C.B.E. ... £1,475
Deputy Controller, A. I. Millar. ... £1,010 to £1,150
Chief Executive Officer, A. J. Morrison £870 to £1,010

WALES.

Cathays Park, Cardiff.

Principal Officer, Oswald Jones ... £870 to £1,010

INSURANCE INSPECTORATE.

England.

Chief Inspector, W. T. Fitzgerald. ... £1,450
Senior Deputy Chief Inspector, Miss S. E. Leffeldt, O.B.E. ... £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, C. T. Dean; G. E. Dracup; A. W. Facer; L. A. Hanby; B. R. Hillard; C. Kelly, M.C.; W. Lewendon; T. W. Limmell; A. V. Martin; A. Mason; T. J. Kelly; A. Smith; R. G. Young £800 to £1,000; Miss G. F. Fishwick; Miss P. M. Price £660 to £860

Scotland.

Chief Inspector, Miss H. Galbraith, M.B.E. £890 to £1,050
Deputy Chief Inspectors, D. M. Bridges, £800 to £1,000; Miss M. Warburton. £660 to £860

Wales.

Chief Inspector, Hugh Jones. ... £800 to £1,000

NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT

COMMITTEE.

Members, The Minister of National Insurance; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland; Deputies, H. D. Hancock, C.M.G. or J. Walley; R. R. Bowman, C.B.E. or W. Allen, M.B.E.; Joint Financial Advisers, P. N. Harvey, C.B.; O. M. Smith.
Medical Adviser, Dr. R. E. Whitting, M.C.
Secretary, R. Rouse.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

6, Carlton House, Terrace, S.W.1.

Chairman, Sir Hubert D. Henderson, M.1.

Members, Miss K. J. Stephenson, C.B.E., J.P.; Mrs.
M. D. Stocks, B.Sc. (Econ.); Sir Harry F. Brand;
G. W. Thomson; Prof. J. K. Charlesworth,
Ph.D., D.Sc.

Secretary, L. E. V. Tiffen.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee was established under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, to give advice and assistance to the Minister of Labour. With the transfer to the Minister of National Insurance of the functions of the Minister of Labour and National Service with respect to unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance, under the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, the Committee's advice and assistance is given to the Minister of National Insurance. The Committee is mainly concerned with the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund and maintenance of its

solvency, but its duties also include reporting upon draft Orders and Regulations and any question referred to it by the Minister. Certain of these duties have been temporarily suspended owing to conditions arising out of the war.

OFFICE OF THE UMPIRE.

6, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Umpire is the final Statutory Authority to decide doubtful claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit and appeals under the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts and the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.

Umpire, W. Addington, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Umpires for Unemployment Insurance and
National Service (Armed Forces) Acts, N. P.
d'Albuquerque; J. Milner Helme; R. R.
Ludlow.

Deputy Umpire for Reinstatement in Civil Employ-
ment Act, 1944, R. R. Ludlow.

Secretary, H. C. Crook £900 to £1,050

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE

In accordance with a recommendation of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform a provision was included in the *Representation of the People Bill* (introduced in the House of Commons on December 13, 1944) for assimilating Parliamentary and Local Government Franchise. The class of persons qualified as local government electors was extended so that all persons qualified by residence as Parliamentary voters under the new procedure automatically have a qualification for the Local Government Franchise. On the basis of the 1939 registers of electors this will increase the number of local government voters by some 8,000,000.

In accordance with another recommendation of the Speaker's Conference the Act abolished, for the purposes of the assimilated franchise, the qualification of the spouse in relation to premises occupied by the husband or wife.

Part 2 of the Bill contained detailed proposals for the resumption of local government elections, which had not been held since 1939. Borough council elections in *England and Wales* and town, county, and district council elections in *Scotland* were held again in November and December, 1945. Elections for county, district, and parish councils in *England and Wales* will be resumed in March and April, 1946. The election of Common Council-

men in the *City of London* will be resumed in 1946, as from December 21. In the boroughs outside London, where one-third of the council members normally retire each year, those elected in 1936 retired when elections were resumed, together with all the members who had been co-opted to fill casual vacancies. The same procedure was followed in such of the urban and rural district councils as retire one-third of their members each year. Members of county councils, the Metropolitan borough councils, and some district and parish councils go out of office every third year. Such of these bodies as were not completely re-elected in November, 1945, will be re-elected in March and April, 1946.

The registers for Parliamentary and local government elections consist of fixed date registers, as well as registers prepared as and when required at certain times of the year on the principle of continuous registration under the Act of 1943 (the main provisions of which were stated on p. 296 of the 1945 "Whitaker" and in 1945 a special register was published on May 7 for use only at Parliamentary elections initiated between April 1 and September 30, 1945. Provision is also made for the publication of an annual register on October 15 in each year so long as the National Registration Act, 1939, is in force.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include clothing, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

Business Names Registration

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on Dec. 22, 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Office of the Registrar of Business Names is at Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Billions, at Home and Abroad

A billion in the British Isles is regarded as a million millions (1,000,000,000,000) but in France and in some other parts of the Continent of Europe, and in Canada and the U.S.A., it is to be interpreted as equivalent to a thousand millions (1,000,000,000) only.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE

Assay Office Marks—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices—

Assay Office *Dublin 17 Mark*
London (Goldsmiths Hall) Leopold II (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478 when it became crowned in 1482 since when it has been uncrowned) From 1667 1720 this mark was not used in London

Birmingham And or
Chester City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword)
Sheffield Crown
Edinburgh Castle
Glasgow Free Irish & Fell
Dublin Harp crowned

The Assay Offices at Bristol Exeter Newcastle upon Tyne Norwich and York have long been closed

Makers Mark (instituted in 1363)—This is impressed by the maker and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker

Date Mark (instituted in 1478 9)—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield the type of letter and the shape of the shield being changed in cycles of 20 25 or 26 years The year (at Goldsmiths Hall) runs from May 31 to May 30 In 20 year cycles (London invariably, Chester alternately with 25 and Sheffield alternately with 25) the letters J V W X Y Z are omitted in 25 year cycles (Birmingham Edinburgh and Dublin and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "I" is omitted from the alphabet, at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26 year cycle

The Sovereigns Mark—The lion passant for silver articles only was first used in 1544 and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period 1697 1720) from 1544 it was crowned, since then uncrowned

The Sovereigns Head—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1880 90 The duty on plate was removed in 1890 and the Sovereigns head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890

The Crown—On gold articles only, in lieu of the lion passant on silver

Britannia—A full length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz 10 dwt of fine metal to each 10 dwt of alloy) during a short period only 1697 1720 since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark

Sterling Silver—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz 2 dwt of fine metal to each 18 dwt of alloy

















Sterling Gold—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof The relative values of the various standards is shown below











£ s d		£ s d	
1st gold, 24 0 4	4 11 1/2	(1932)	
2nd ditto, 22 6 3	17 10 1/2	3rd Stand, 14 0 2	9 7 1/2
4th ditto, 18 0 3	3 8 1/2	4th ditto, 9 0 1	11 10 1/2

For the greater part of the material for this article the *ALMANAC* are indebted to the late Mr. J. H. B. (formerly of Old English Plate) by whose kindness many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 to 1956

	Lombardic simple	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 " 1477 8
	Lombardic double cusps	1478-9 1497 8
	Black letter small	1498-9 1517 8
	Lombardic	1518-9 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 1557 8
	Black letter small	1558-9 " 1577-8
	Roman letter capitals	1578-9 " 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 " 1617-8
	Italic letter small	1618-9 " 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 " 1657-8
	Black letter capitals	1658-9 1677-8
	Black letter, small	1678-9 " 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 " 1715-6 (From March 1697 only)
	Roman letter capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 " 1755-6

	Old English capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6	<p>An article marked with the letter F 1721 is can be distinguished from letter F 1801 as the difference in the shape of the respective shields as is those containing the crowned leopard shield the 1721 is in the sense of the sovereign shield as the letter F is against its position in the shield the difference for the letter F 1801, which was crowned until 1823 and lastly the irregularity in the shape of the crown as in part with the shield of the later stamp. These are the letters marked from F 1881 as the letter F by the different shield of the date letter only (the shield of the 1801 marks being the same as the shield of 1801) the absence of crown on the shield and the presence of the Queen's crown on the shield.</p> <p>Jubilee Mark on Silver 1935</p> <p>In 1935 certain new marks were introduced to celebrate a National Event by a special mark on silver plate. This special mark was applicable only during the year 1935 the marks as shown below being (1) Maker's initials (2) Sovereign's mark, (3) Assay Office mark (Goldsmiths Hall), (4) Date mark and (5) Special Silver Jubilee mark.</p>
	Roman letter small	1776-7	
	Roman letter capitals	1796-7	
	Roman letter small	1816-7	
	Old English capitals	1836-7	
	Old English small	1856-7	<p>Imported Plate</p> <p>Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906 under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be—London, the sign of the Constellation Leo <i>Birmingham</i>, Equilateral Triangle <i>Chester</i> Acorn and two leaves, <i>Sheffield</i>, the sign of the Constellation Libra <i>Edinburgh</i> St Andrew's Cross <i>Glasgow</i>, double block letter F inverted <i>Dublin</i> Bouquet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.</p>
	Roman letter capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown]	1876-7 .. 1895-6	
	Roman letter, small	1896-7	
	Old English, small	1916-7	
	Roman letter capital	1936-7	

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

Date	Style
I. Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British
II. 55 B.C. to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical)
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear)
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear)
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor
IX. A.D. 1558-1625	Early Renaissance
X. A.D. 1625-1830	Late Renaissance
XI. Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent.
XII. Recent Architecture.	20th cent.

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note—Parts I-VIII of this table are based upon that given on p. 347, Parts IX and X on p. 777, Part XI, "Modern," on p. 852 and Part XII, "Recent," on p. 864, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (5th ed.) by Sir Banister Fletcher, D. Litt., M. Arch., F.R.S., F.S.A.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (℥i).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥i).
8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint.
8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents:—

- 1 "table-spoon" = $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).
16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 POUND.
14 pounds = 1 stone.*
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.).
100 pounds = 1 cental.
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 GALLON.
1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
8 gallons = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.

* The Sheffield stone of 8 lb. (for dead meat) was abolished in 1899.

Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).
6 feet = 1 fathom.
5½ yards = 1 pole.
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.
A Football Ground (Association) is 120 × 80 yds. (full size); (Rugby) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Birmingham Gauge.

The equivalent of an inch is 15/16 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/16 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (.3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (.00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

- 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
361 sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole.
40 perches = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 22 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 69.57 yards; an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be half an acre, an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be one quarter of an acre, and so on.

Decimal Parts of an Acre.—The following note is appended to Ordnance Maps: "To convert Decimal Parts of an Acre into Roods and Perches, multiply by 4, this will give Roods and Decimals of a Rood, multiply this Decimal by 40, thus obtaining Perches and Decimals of a Perch."

Cubic Measure.

- 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure.

- 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × .7854 = area if circle.
Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length of height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Nautical Measures of Speed and Distance.

Speed is measured in *nautical miles per hour*, called *knots*. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots" and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile (6,080 feet against 5,280 feet) this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour. In 1945 the *Royal Air Force* adopted the knot and the nautical mile as the standard measurements for speed and distance.

Knots.	m.p.h.	Knots.	m.p.h.	Knots.	m.p.h.
1	1.1515	15	17.2727	29	33.3939
2	2.3030	16	18.4242	30	34.5454
3	3.4545	17	19.5757	31	35.6969
4	4.6060	18	20.7272	32	36.8484
5	5.7575	19	21.8787	33	38.0000
6	6.9090	20	23.0303	34	39.1515
7	8.0606	21	24.1818	35	40.3030
8	9.2121	22	25.3333	36	41.4545
9	10.3636	23	26.4848	37	42.6060
10	11.5151	24	27.6363	38	43.7575
11	12.6666	25	28.7878	39	44.9090
12	13.8181	26	29.9393	40	46.0606
13	14.9696	27	31.0909	41	47.2121
14	16.1212	28	32.2424	42	48.3636

Distance is measured in nautical (or sea) miles of 6,080 feet; the land (or statute) mile contains 5,280 feet. A cable, as a measure used by seamen, is 600 feet (100 fathoms) approximately one-tenth of a nautical mile. Soundings at sea are recorded in fathoms (6 feet).

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

Railway and Air Traffic.

1 passenger-mile = 1.60934 passenger-kilometre.
1 passenger-kilometre = 0.62137 passenger-mile.
1 short-ton mile = 1.45997 ton-kilometre.
1 ton-kilometre = 0.685 short-ton mile.
1 short-ton mile = 1.45997 ton-kilometre.
1 ton-kilometre = 0.612 long-ton mile.
1 long-ton mile = 1.613157 ton-kilometre.
1 lb. mile = 0.73 kilogramme-kilometre.
1 kilogramme-kilometre = 1.37 lb. mile.

Geographical Measures.

The Poles are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The North Pole is the central point in the *Arctic Circle* (which is drawn at 66° 30' North) so called from *ἀρκτος* (The Bear), the Northern Constellation of *Ursa Major*. Similarly the South Pole is at the centre of the *Antarctic* (opposite Arctic) Circle, which is drawn at 66° 30' South. The Equator is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles of Latitude parallel and of Longitude perpendicular to the Equator. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Meridians of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical Observatory of Greenwich (England). The Date or Calendar Line is shown on p. 175.

A Geographical Mile is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute

increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076.8 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 statute miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, in Astronomy, are the most northerly and southerly points of the ecliptic at which the sun reaches its greatest distance north or south of the equator and turns (*τροπή* = a turning) towards it again; in Geography, the two parallels of latitude distant about 23° 28' north and south of the equator, being the boundaries of the torrid zone.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—Same as British.
Canada.—Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.
Newfoundland.—Same as British.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

Vergée (Normandy)	Jersey.	Guernsey.
rood	.....	0.44 acre
Bushel	.....	8.9 gallons
Pound	.....	7.56 grains
Cwt.	.....	112.3 lb.
		100.8 lb.

British India.

Ungul	.....	= 0.75 inch.
Guz	usually 33 inches	; also the yard.
Koss	.....	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal)	.....	usually = 0.625 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	.....	" = 1.33 "
Tola (rupee-weight)	.....	= 180 grains.
Chittak	.....	= 2.0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	.....	= 2.0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers (Bengal & Bombay)	.....	= 82.284 lb.
" (Madras)	.....	= 24.68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	.....	= 1.760 pints.
Candy	.....	= 500 lb.
Vikham = 3 lb.; Dangali	.....	= 3 pints.
Parah	.....	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	.....	= 1½ lb.
Pikui	.....	100 catties = 133 lb.

Eire—Same as British.

Malta.

The Metric System.
Old Maltese Measures.

1 Palm = 10.3125 inches.
8 Palmi = 1 canna = 6 ft. 10½ inches.
1 sq. Canna = 47.25 sq. feet.
256 sq. Canna = 1 tumulo = 6 mondelli = 12.100 sq. feet.
1 mondello = 10 misure.
1 acre = 3 tumuli, 3 mondelli, 6 misure.

South Africa.

The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2.125402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

$$F = 0 + R + \frac{9}{5}$$

$$R = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$$

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and Centigrade

Cent.	Fahr.	Rea.	Cent.	Fahr.	Rea.
100	212	80	25	77	20
99	210	79	24	75	19
98	208	78	23	73	18
97	206	77	22	71	17
96	204	76	21	69	16
95	203	75	20	68	15
94	201	74	19	66	14
93	199	73	18	64	13
92	197	72	17	62	12
91	195	71	16	60	11
90	194	70	15	59	10
89	192	69	14	57	9
88	190	68	13	55	8
87	188	67	12	53	7
86	186	66	11	51	6
85	184	65	10	50	5
84	183	64	9	48	4
83	181	63	8	46	3
82	179	62	7	44	2
81	177	61	6	42	1
80	176	60	5	41	0
79	174	59	4	39	0
78	172	58	3	37	0
77	170	57	2	35	0
76	168	56	1	33	0
75	167	55	0	32	0
74	165	54	0	30	0
73	163	53	0	28	0
72	161	52	0	26	0
71	159	51	0	24	0
70	158	50	0	23	0
69	156	49	0	21	0
68	154	48	0	19	0
67	152	47	0	17	0
66	150	46	0	15	0
65	149	45	0	14	0
64	147	44	0	12	0
63	145	43	0	10	0
62	143	42	0	8	0
61	141	41	0	6	0
60	140	40	0	5	0
59	138	39	0	3	0
58	136	38	0	1	0
57	134	37	0	0	0
56	132	36	0	0	0
55	131	35	0	0	0
54	129	34	0	0	0
53	127	33	0	0	0
52	125	32	0	0	0
51	123	31	0	0	0
50	122	30	0	0	0
49	120	29	0	0	0
48	118	28	0	0	0
47	116	27	0	0	0
46	114	26	0	0	0
45	113	25	0	0	0
44	111	24	0	0	0
43	109	23	0	0	0
42	107	22	0	0	0
41	105	21	0	0	0
40	104	20	0	0	0
39	102	19	0	0	0
38	100	18	0	0	0
37	98	17	0	0	0
36	96	16	0	0	0
35	95	15	0	0	0
34	93	14	0	0	0
33	91	13	0	0	0
32	89	12	0	0	0
31	87	11	0	0	0
30	86	10	0	0	0
29	84	9	0	0	0
28	82	8	0	0	0
27	80	7	0	0	0
26	78	6	0	0	0
25	77	5	0	0	0
24	75	4	0	0	0
23	73	3	0	0	0
22	71	2	0	0	0
21	69	1	0	0	0
20	68	0	0	0	0
19	66	0	0	0	0
18	64	0	0	0	0
17	62	0	0	0	0
16	60	0	0	0	0
15	59	0	0	0	0
14	57	0	0	0	0
13	55	0	0	0	0
12	53	0	0	0	0
11	51	0	0	0	0
10	50	0	0	0	0
9	48	0	0	0	0
8	46	0	0	0	0
7	44	0	0	0	0
6	42	0	0	0	0
5	41	0	0	0	0
4	39	0	0	0	0
3	37	0	0	0	0
2	35	0	0	0	0
1	33	0	0	0	0
0	32	0	0	0	0

CONVERSION.

Let F = Fahr.

C = Cent.

R = Réaumur.

The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° (36.9°) C., or 86.3° R. Freezing point = 32° F., 0° C., 32° R.; Boiling point = 212° F., 100° C., 180° R. Absolute Zero, which is Absolute Zero, is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is 273° C. below 0° F., and 273° below 0° C., and 459° below 0° F., and is denoted by the letter "K."

Below 32° F. subtract 32

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.39370113 inch.
(*mm.*)
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.9370113 inches.
(*dm.*)
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m.*) = 3.9370113 yards.
10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10.936143 yards.
(*dam.*)
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.36143 yards.
(*hm.*)
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.62137 mile.
(*km.*)

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4.97082 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

- 1 sq. centimetre = 0.15498 sq. inch.
1 sq. metre = 10.76385 sq. feet = 1.19596 sq. yds.
1 are (*a.*) = 0.0988 rood.
1 hectare (*ha.*) = 2.4711 acres.
1 sq. kilometre = 0.38611 sq. mile.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

- 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0.0704 gill.
1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0.17598 pint.
1 LITRE (*l.*) = 1.7598 pints = 0.88 Imp. quart = 0.22 Imp. gallon.
1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 21.9975 Imp. gallons = 26.4171 U.S. gallons = 2.7497 Imp. bushels = 2.8377 U.S. bushels.
1 cubic metre = 35.31338 cu. ft. = 1.30794 cu. yds. (*cbm.* or *m*³).
1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

- 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0.25432 grains.
1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1.5432 grains.
1 gramme (*gm.*) = 15.4323 grains.
1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5.6438 drams.
1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3.5274 oz.
1 KILOGRAM *kg.* = 32.1507 oz. Troy = 35.2734 oz. avoirdupois = 2.2046223 lb. Avoirdupois.
1 myriagram = 22.046223 lb. Avoirdupois.
1 quintal (*q.*) = 220.46 lb. Avoirdupois = 20.46 Centals = 1.9684 cwt.
1 tonne (*t.*) = 0.9842 long ton = 1.1023 short tons.

NOTES.

- 1 hectolitre = 2.75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 2.75 bushels per acre.
1 quintal = 2.75 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare = 2.75 bushels per acre.

Wheat Measures.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quatern loaf=4 lb.

A last of grain=80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels.

Wheat Harvest Months of the World.

January.—New Zealand, Chile.

February.—India, Upper Egypt.

March.—India, Upper Egypt.

April.—India, Lower Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia.

May.—China, Japan, Central Asia, Algeria, Morocco.

June.—U.S.A., Southern States, Italy, Spain, South France, Turkey.

July.—U.S.A. Middle States, South Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France.

August.—U.S.A. Northern States, Canada, Central Russia, Poland, England.

September.—North Russia, Scotland.

October.—Sweden, Norway.

November.—South Africa, Santa Fé.

December.—Australia, Argentina, Abyssinia.

Old Quarter Days.

Rents are still payable in some country districts on "Old Style" Quarter Days.

Quarter Day	"New" Style.	"Old" Style.
Christmas	Dec. 25	Jan. 6
Half Quarter Day	Feb. 8	Feb. 20
Lady Day	March 25	April 6
Half Quarter Day	May 9	May 21
Midsummer	June 24	July 6
Half Quarter Day	Aug. 12	Aug. 23
Michaelmas	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Half Quarter Day	Nov. 11	Nov. 23

NOTE.—Astronomically the "Old" style equivalents should be 13 days later than the "New" from 1901 onwards (owing to 1900 not being a leap year) but the habits of a century are not easily changed.

Water Measures.

Cubic inch	= 252 458 grains.
Gallon (277 274 cub. in.)	= 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	= 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	= 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An *Inch* of Rain on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet)=3,630 cubic feet=100.992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

GIANT CROPS.

Estimated average annual world production (all countries), 1940-1944.

World Crop	Tons of 2,240 lb.
Potatoes	217,000,000
Sugar Cane	170,000,000
Wheat	168,000,000
Rice (rough)	141,000,000
Maize	122,000,000
Sugar Beet	75,000,000
Oats	65,000,000
Rye	45,000,000
Barley	43,000,000
Grapes	36,000,000
Millet	35,000,000
Melons	32,000,000
Citrus fruits	15,000,000
Fish (sea)	14,000,000
Cottonseed	13,000,000
Ground nuts	12,000,000
Soya Beans	12,500,000
Apples	11,000,000

FIRE LOSSES, Gt. BRITAIN AND U.S.A.		
Year.	Gt. Britain.	U.S.A.
1937	£9,529,000	£56,944,000
1938	8,780,000	60,410,000
1939	9,088,000	62,700,000
1940	*12,640,000	61,294,000
1941	*10,254,000	64,471,000
1942	*12,470,000	62,970,000
1943	*9,092,000	76,047,000
1944	*11,618,000	85,108,000

* Exclusive of loss from Enemy Action.

The Fire Losses in Canada were stated at \$35,400,000 (1943) and \$42,600,000 (1944).

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich, situated on the south coast of England to repel invasions from the continent of Europe.

They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and may be regarded as the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithhead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted them peculiar jurisdiction which survived until its abolition in 1855.

At some time after the Conquest the ports of Winchelsea and Rye were added, so that the present Lord Warden, if installed in state, may have 7 Barons of the Cinque Ports to maintain the canopy under which he proceeds to the ceremony.

Lord Wardens since 1828

The Duke of Wellington	1828
Marquess of Dalhousie	1842
Viscount Palmerston	1861
Earl Granville	1865
W. H. Smith, M.P.	1891
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1891
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Willingdon	1930
Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill	1941

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

FRANCE.

NEW GOVERNMENT, Nov. 21, 1945.

President of the Government, Minister of National Defence and Head of the Armies, General Charles de Gaulle.

Minister of the Armed Forces, M. Edouard Michelet, M.R.P.

Minister of Armaments, M. Charles Tillon, Communist.

Ministers of State, Messieurs Thorez (Communist), Gay (M.R.P.), Vincent-Auriol (Socialist), Jacquinet (Alliance Démocratique) and Henri Teitgen (M.R.P.).

Foreign Affairs, M. Georges Bidault, M.R.P.

Interior, M. Adrien Tixier, Socialist.

Justice, M. Pierre-Henri Teitgen, M.R.P.

National Economy, M. François Billoux, Communist.

Finance, M. René Pleven, Republican Socialist.

Industrial Production, M. Marcel Paul, Communist.

Agriculture and Food Supply, M. Tanguy-Prigent, Socialist.

Public Works and Transport, M. Jules Moch, Socialist.

Labour, M. Ambroise Croizat, Communist.

Education, M. Paul Giacobbi, Radical Socialist.

Colonies, M. Jacques Soustelle, Republican Socialist.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Eugène Thomas, Socialist.

Population and Public Health, M. Robert Prigent, M.R.P.

Reconstruction and Town Planning, M. Raoul Dautry, Non-Party.

Information, M. Andie Malraux, Non-Party.

GREECE.

CABINET, November 22, 1945.

Prime Minister, M. Sophoulis.

Deputy Prime Minister, M. Kaphandaris.

Co-ordination and National Reconstruction, M. Tsouderos.

Interior and Justice, *ad interim*, M. Rentis.

Foreign Affairs, M. Sophianopoulos.

Finance, M. Mylonas.

War, General Manetas.

Supplies, M. Kartalis.

Labour, M. Manousis.

Public Works, M. Havinis.

Education, M. Athanasiadis.

Agriculture, M. Evelpidis.

Press, M. Petmezas.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Bourdaras.

Health, M. Malemidis.

Public Welfare, M. Iasonides.

Public Order, M. Merkouris.

Communications, M. Mahas.

BURMA GOVERNMENT.

(November 14, 1945.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Sir John Wise (*Defence and External*); Sir Paw Tun (*Home and Judicial*); Sir Htoon Aung Gyaw (*Finance and Revenue*);U Pu (*Agriculture and Rural Economy*); U Aye (*Commerce and Supplies*); U Ba On (*Industry and Labour*); Thakin Yan Aung (*Education*); U Lun (*Public Works and Rehabilitation*); Maung Ba (*Social Services*); U Thairawaddy Maung Maung (*Transport and Communications*).

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR CABINET.

(November 21, 1945.)

Premier and Treasurer, John Cain.

Education, F. Field.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, W. Slater.

Agriculture and Mines, W. G. McKenzie.

Health, Housing and Forests, W. P. Barry.

Transport and Decentralisation, C. P. Stoneham.

Lands and Water Supply, L. W. Glavin.

Labour and Employment, P. J. Clarey.

Public Works and Electricity, P. J. Kennelly.

Without Portfolios, T. Hayes, A. M. Fraser, P. L. Coleman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BYE ELECTIONS.

Bromley (Nov. 14, 1945). Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, C. 26,367; Alexander Bain, Lab. 20,810; Maj. J. C. Sayer, L. 5,990—Conservative Majority 5,557—No Change.

Bournemouth (Nov. 15, 1945). Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken, C. 22,980; Wing-Comm. E. A. A. Shackleton, Lab. 16,526; Basil Wigoder, L. 9,548—Conservative Majority 6,454—No Change.

South Kensington (Nov. 20, 1945). Rt. Hon. Richard Law, C. 15,846; L. Spicer, Lab. 3,559—Conservative Majority 12,287—No Change.

North Tottenham (Dec. 13, 1945). W. J. Irving, Lab. 12,937; Maj. F. P. Crowder, C. 7,415—Labour Majority 5,522—No Change.

There were (December 17, 1945) four vacant seats in the House of Commons, caused by the death of sitting members, all four being Government seats:—

South Ayrshire (A. Sloan, Lab.); Preston (J. W. Sunderland, Lab.); Heywood and Radcliffe (J. E. Whittaker, Lab.) and Hemsworth (G. A. Griffiths, Lab.).

VOTING AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1945.

The total number of votes cast in the General Election of 1945 was 25,037,107, out of a total of 33,064,704.

Division.	Polled.	Per cent. of Electorate.
England & Wales ...	21,892,940	73
Scotland	2,422,651	69
Northern Ireland	722,416	67

The highest percentage was at Dundee, a two member constituency (79 per cent.); the lowest was Northern Ireland University (51 per cent.).

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS, 1946

BANKING

	PAGE		PAGE
Bank of Australasia.....	vi	National Bank of India, Limited.....	viii
Barclays Bank (Dominion, &c.).....	vi	Queensland National Bank, Limited	ix
British Linen Bank.....	vii	Royal Bank of Scotland.....	ix
Brown, Shipley & Co.....	vii	Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd	x
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	viii		

HOLIDAY AND ESTATE AGENTS' GUIDE

	PAGE
Clevedon. Stancliff Guest House	iii
Swanage. Plummers' House and Estate Agents	iii
Torquay. Cox & Son, F.A.I.: House and Estate Agents	iii

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

	PAGE		PAGE
Barnardo's Homes	xxii	Mothers' Clinic	xxx
British Deaf and Dumb Association	xx	National Anti-Vivisection Society.....	xxx
British Home & Hosp. for Incurables	xxiii	National Children's Home and Orphanage	xxx
Children's Hospital, Birmingham	xxiv	National Society for Epileptics	xxxi
Church Army.....	xxv	N.S.P.C.C.....	xxxi
Destitute Sailors' Fund.....	xv	Prince of Wales's General Hospital	xxxi
Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund.....	xxvi	Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children	xxxi
General Lying-in Hospital	xxvi	Royal Alexandra School	xxxii
Gordon Boys' School	xxvii	Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb	xxxii
Greater London Fund for Blind	xxvii	Royal Blind Pension Society	xxxiii
Guy's Hospital	xxviii	Royal Cancer Hospital	xxxiii
Imperial Cancer Research Fund	xxix	Shipwrecked Mariners' Society	xxxiii
King's College Hospital	xxx	Salvation Army	xxxiv
Lock Hospital and Home	xxx	Victoria Hospital for Children	xxxv
London Orphan School	Front	Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests	xxxv
Miss Smallwood's Society.....	xxxiv	Women's Holiday Fund	xxxv

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT

Australian Mutual Provident Society	xiii	London Assurance	xvi
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited	xiii	Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society	xvii
Canada Life Assurance Company	xiv	Mutual Loan Fund Association, Ltd.	xi
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society	xiv	National Provident Institution.....	xvii
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited	Front	Pearl Assurance Co., Limited	xx
General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ltd.	xi	Rose, T. A., Insurance Consultant	xii
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited	xv	Royal Exchange Assurance.....	xviii
London and Manchester Assurance Co.....	xi	Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	xviii
		Standard Life Assurance.....	xix
		Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd.	xix

MISCELLANEOUS

Bar-Loek (1925) Co.	Front	Peiman Institute.....	Front
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	Front	School of Oriental Studies	Front
City of London Mental Hospital	Front	Walker, J., & Co., Ltd., Stationery and Diaries.....	Front
Clarkson's, Opticians	Front	Yorkshire Post	Front
Howarth's Ltd.	Front		

SCHOOLS

LOCALITY.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PAGE
Ashford	Ashford School	ii
Colwyn Bay	Rydal School	ii
Exeter	Exeter School	ii
Malvern Link	The School	ii

SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES

Birmingham	Anstey College (Physical Training)	ii
Greenhithe	Thames Nautical Training College	ii

PUBLIC SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

**EXETER
SCHOOL,
EXETER.**

An Entrance Scholarship Examination is held annually at which there are offered Scholarships of £80 and £40 and Exhibitions of £20; also restricted Bursaries for sons of Clergy, for sons of Old Boys, and for brothers. Other Special Exhibitions fall vacant at regular intervals. University Endowment, £800 a year. Apply to John L. Andrews, Headmaster, Exeter School, Exeter.

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COLWYN BAY
&
CONWAY.**

An Examination will be held in June, when Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £100 to £20 will be offered. Candidates must be under 14½ years on June 1st. There are valuable Leaving Exhibitions. Large Engineering Workshops and Biological Laboratories. Boys may take their 1st M.B. from School. Particulars and Prospectus from the BURSAR, Rydal School, Conway.

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**Anstey Physical
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nastics (Ling's Principles), Dancing,
Games and Swimming.

Students prepared for the Diploma in
Physical Education awarded by the Uni-
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*Particulars and particulars of Scholar-
ships and Bursaries.*

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The School

Malvern Link

Worcestershire

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(Natural Science Exhibitioner,
St. John's College, Cambridge)

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AND NAVY.

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Special features of the building are
large, handsome dining hall, bright, lofty
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*Particulars and particulars of Scholar-
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Public Boarding and Day School,
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Secondary School.

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education in a cultured Christian
atmosphere.*

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and Scholarships. Preparatory
house for little girls under 11.

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HOLIDAY AND ESTATE AGENTS' GUIDE

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133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—
S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation.

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Golf Links. Electric Light. Gas Fires in some Bedrooms. Special arrangements Winter Months.
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Established 1896.

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—Cliffs and hills. Climate—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation.

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HOLIDAY RESORTS

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1940 to September 1941.

PLACE.	1940								1941.			
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year 1940		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	Mean.	%	Mean.	%	Mean.	%	Mean.	%	Mean.	%	Mean.	%
Aberdeen	48.7	19	42.9	20	39.7	13	46.5	29	33.4	14	36.5	24
Balmoral	44.4	—	38.1	—	35.9	—	43.3	—	26.6	—	31.7	—
Bath	50.3	26	45.4	33	39.5	19	49.7	38	35.1	16	39.9	25
Birmingham	49.5	20	43.7	24	38.7	12	48.4	32	32.4	11	37.9	22
Blackpool	49.7	24	45.3	18	40.2	20	48.4	34	33.4	22	37.8	29
Bournemouth	51.4	30	46.3	34	39.5	24	50.4	41	36.1	22	40.3	28
Bradford	48.1	16	43.5	13	38.7	11	46.9	28	31.1	11	35.5	19
Buxton	45.9	18	41.2	9	37.0	4	44.9	25	29.8	8	34.1	12
Cambridge	49.5	31	44.3	32	38.4	10	48.5	35	33.1	12	38.0	19
Cardiff	51.3	27	46.6	30	41.3	21	49.9	39	34.9	19	39.9	29
Cheltenham	50.1	23	44.4	25	38.9	15	49.3	33	33.3	12	38.9	23
Clacton	51.5	35	45.7	32	38.7	16	48.7	38	33.1	12	37.9	21
Colwyn Bay	50.3	22	47.1	11	42.7	15	49.7	32	34.6	16	40.3	24
Coventry	49.5	25	(43.2)	29	37.5	14	47.9	33	31.9	11	37.1	23
Cromer	51.2	34	45.2	30	39.1	14	48.7	36	33.9	11	38.0	24
Douglas	50.0	28	45.5	18	41.7	23	48.3	35	35.3	23	38.8	32
Dublin	49.9	19	44.4	26	40.7	15	48.9	30	—	—	—	—
Dundee	47.3	24	41.8	19	38.6	15	46.1	31	31.3	18	35.2	25
Eastbourne	52.3	33	47.6	28	40.4	23	50.1	42	35.1	18	39.9	26
Edinburgh	48.1	19	43.4	21	39.7	17	47.1	32	32.1	18	36.2	27
Falmouth	52.6	37	48.8	26	44.1	12	52.2	41	39.2	22	43.4	27
Felixstowe	52.2	39	46.3	33	39.1	20	49.3	39	33.9	14	38.5	29
Greenock	48.7	8	44.2	13	40.9	7	48.0	25	33.1	8	37.9	17
Harrogate	47.9	18	43.4	20	38.8	19	47.0	31	31.1	16	35.7	22
Hastings	52.3	34	47.5	28	39.9	25	49.9	41	34.5	16	39.3	27
Hull	50.5	23	44.5	19	39.6	20	48.7	33	34.4	14	37.7	22
Ilfracombe	52.9	24	49.4	15	44.1	13	51.1	37	38.4	18	42.1	27
Leamington	50.1	23	44.1	24	38.5	14	48.9	31	33.1	11	38.9	22
Littlehampton	51.3	34	46.9	33	39.7	27	49.1	42	35.7	22	39.5	26
Liverpool	49.3	20	45.3	20	40.8	17	48.4	33	33.3	11	38.4	29
Llandudno	51.1	24	47.9	12	42.7	16	49.9	33	35.3	16	40.3	28
London (West'r.)	51.5	25	46.3	23	40.1	10	50.9	32	35.7	5	40.5	12
Malvern	49.6	20	44.8	13	39.6	21	49.3	37	32.3	15	—	24
Manchester	50.1	20	44.8	13	40.2	5	48.7	24	34.3	5	38.7	13
Marlborough	48.2	26	43.3	26	37.5	17	47.4	36	32.9	13	38.3	23
Newquay	52.4	35	48.7	22	43.5	16	51.2	40	38.5	24	42.7	26
Norwich	50.1	37	44.5	30	37.8	13	48.3	37	32.9	11	37.5	20
Nottingham	50.1	22	44.0	19	39.0	10	48.5	29	33.3	10	38.5	17
Oxford	49.9	29	45.1	29	38.7	19	49.3	36	33.6	16	39.7	25
Palngton	52.1	31	47.5	30	42.1	18	51.1	38	38.3	20	41.9	30
Penzance	52.3	38	51.0	25	45.5	18	53.1	41	40.5	23	44.9	27
Plymouth	52.8	37	47.7	23	42.6	18	51.5	40	38.5	27	41.9	29
Portsmouth	52.8	33	47.7	31	40.9	23	51.5	42	36.9	20	41.1	—
Ross-on-Wye	49.9	20	45.5	27	40.1	20	49.1	35	33.7	16	39.6	30
Scarborough	50.2	20	45.3	19	41.1	15	48.8	32	35.9	10	38.7	21
Selly	52.1	35	50.2	30	46.4	17	52.9	44	41.8	25	45.0	32
Sheffield	49.3	16	44.4	17	40.0	12	48.3	30	32.3	8	37.3	24
Skegness	50.1	32	44.1	30	38.7	26	47.4	34	33.8	13	36.7	24
Southampton	51.5	34	46.1	31	(40.5)	—	50.5	—	—	—	—	—
Southport	49.3	25	45.4	19	40.3	20	48.4	34	33.0	17	38.7	30
Stonbury	48.5	24	43.5	18	38.9	21	47.1	31	32.1	13	36.3	24
Torquay	52.7	32	47.8	30	42.5	19	51.3	40	38.5	22	41.9	31
Totland Bay	52.1	35	48.0	33	41.3	26	50.3	43	36.1	23	40.5	30
Trimbridge Wells	49.6	31	43.9	31	37.2	22	48.3	39	32.7	12	38.1	25
Valentia	51.5	26	48.3	27	45.8	15	51.7	36	—	—	—	—
Venmor	53.3	36	48.9	36	42.2	17	51.2	42	36.9	25	41.1	33
Weymouth	52.9	34	48.3	33	42.2	22	50.9	42	37.7	25	41.5	33
Worthing	52.3	37	47.1	36	40.0	30	50.1	44	35.3	20	39.3	27
Yarmouth	51.9	39	46.1	34	39.5	10	48.4	37	34.2	14	38.3	21
York	49.3	21	44.3	19	39.7	17	48.4	31	32.5	16	37.1	18

HOLIDAY RESORTS

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1940 to September 1941.

Place.	March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
Aberdeen	38.2	33	41.3	18	46.2	33	54.2	37	58.5	23	55.6	30	55.3	20
Balmoral	33.8	—	38.5	—	44.1	—	53.9	—	57.3	—	53.0	—	54.3	—
Bath	42.1	27	44.7	30	48.3	30	60.3	40	64.0	44	60.3	38	59.3	32
Birmingham	40.7	25	43.5	19	48.4	24	59.7	36	64.0	40	57.9	36	58.3	21
Blackpool	41.3	32	43.2	28	49.2	36	57.5	39	62.2	42	59.2	38	59.0	27
Bournemouth	43.5	34	45.9	37	49.6	35	59.9	48	63.7	48	60.6	44	59.3	38
Bradford	39.3	22	41.7	18	47.3	34	57.5	37	63.2	40	57.8	36	57.9	12
Buxton	37.5	25	40.1	16	45.5	24	55.7	35	60.5	38	55.3	31	54.0	16
Cambridge	40.8	29	44.5	22	48.7	29	60.0	42	65.1	45	58.0	37	58.9	30
Cardiff	42.7	28	44.5	34	49.5	32	60.1	42	63.1	42	59.5	40	58.9	32
Cheltenham	41.9	29	44.9	26	49.2	27	60.8	39	64.7	43	59.5	37	59.2	31
Clacton	41.9	31	44.3	28	48.7	37	57.8	44	64.7	49	60.2	36	58.6	29
Colwyn Bay	43.1	31	44.3	25	49.1	41	57.9	40	61.4	37	58.8	32	59.7	32
Coventry	40.1	28	43.3	21	48.1	24	59.7	38	64.3	41	58.7	34	57.2	23
Cromer	40.4	34	44.6	30	48.7	36	57.5	41	64.9	47	59.1	33	59.3	29
Douglas	41.0	33	43.5	35	49.1	45	55.9	41	58.8	36	56.7	40	58.2	26
Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundee	37.5	23	41.7	21	47.7	30	55.7	34	59.1	28	56.2	30	57.5	24
Eastbourne	43.3	41	45.2	34	49.5	42	58.9	52	64.0	57	60.3	41	59.6	32
Edinburgh	37.9	27	41.3	20	47.1	29	54.7	37	59.2	30	56.5	33	56.9	26
Falmouth	44.9	28	46.1	41	49.9	52	58.4	43	62.3	52	60.2	44	60.1	36
Felixstowe	41.9	31	45.1	28	49.5	37	58.1	46	65.7	50	61.0	36	59.7	30
Greenock	39.6	23	43.2	21	50.1	30	57.3	36	59.9	27	57.0	29	58.1	20
Harrogate	39.0	28	41.9	18	47.3	28	57.2	38	63.1	38	57.6	36	57.7	15
Hastings	43.7	40	44.7	33	49.2	41	59.5	50	64.1	55	58.7	42	(59.0)	36
Hull	40.9	28	44.5	23	48.9	29	58.6	38	65.1	38	60.9	37	59.1	16
Ilfracombe	43.7	26	45.4	37	49.3	42	57.3	47	61.7	49	60.1	46	60.7	40
Leamington	41.9	28	44.9	22	49.2	27	60.3	41	64.7	44	59.0	38	58.0	26
Littlehampton	42.9	42	44.7	32	48.5	39	59.3	51	64.0	53	60.3	40	59.4	35
Liverpool	41.1	33	43.5	26	49.3	33	57.8	39	61.8	44	57.9	35	58.6	25
Llandudno	42.8	32	44.9	31	49.5	44	57.6	38	61.3	38	58.8	35	60.3	31
London (West'r.)	43.6	19	46.1	16	50.7	27	62.1	38	67.1	45	60.6	33	61.0	29
Malvern	—	30	44.1	25	48.8	30	59.9	43	64.3	44	59.3	42	58.5	29
Manchester	42.1	(28)	44.1	20	50.1	29	60.5	38	64.1	38	58.7	34	59.0	24
Marlborough	40.4	30	42.8	28	47.4	30	58.3	41	61.9	44	57.9	42	56.7	36
Newquay	44.3	28	45.6	47	48.7	48	57.6	43	61.1	51	59.2	34	59.4	28
Norwich	41.1	34	44.3	29	49.1	35	59.6	43	66.7	49	59.4	35	59.1	28
Nottingham	41.1	26	44.3	15	48.9	30	60.0	32	64.9	35	59.1	34	58.7	27
Oxford	41.8	32	44.9	26	49.3	29	60.7	43	64.9	46	59.5	36	58.5	33
Paignton	44.1	26	45.9	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penzance	45.9	24	46.7	41	51.1	50	58.3	40	62.2	50	60.1	41	60.3	40
Plymouth	(45.1)	33	46.3	43	50.2	43	59.7	44	62.5	49	60.0	41	60.0	39
Portsmouth	43.8	—	46.3	—	50.7	—	61.5	—	65.7	—	61.7	42	60.7	39
Ross-on-Wye	42.1	26	45.0	26	49.0	28	59.9	40	63.1	42	59.1	39	58.1	29
Scarborough	41.1	27	44.3	28	48.4	33	56.7	37	62.5	36	59.3	35	58.3	23
Selly	46.2	26	46.5	42	50.3	55	56.5	36	61.7	49	59.1	38	60.1	36
Sheffield	40.1	27	42.9	17	48.4	24	59.1	40	64.3	41	58.9	39	58.6	16
Skegness	39.7	31	43.9	33	46.9	36	55.9	40	62.8	41	58.5	38	57.9	24
Southampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	(64.8)	48	60.9	47	59.7	47	59.7	40
Southport	41.3	35	43.5	28	49.4	35	57.8	40	62.2	44	59.0	38	58.5	27
Stonyhurst	39.7	29	41.7	25	48.1	30	57.7	41	61.7	39	57.0	34	57.6	26
Torquay	44.3	28	45.7	42	49.7	40	58.7	45	63.1	52	60.9	40	59.5	31
Totland Bay	42.8	39	45.4	38	48.5	37	58.6	52	62.8	49	60.3	43	59.3	41
Turnbridge Wells	42.1	38	43.7	26	48.3	36	60.3	47	65.1	54	58.7	41	58.9	34
Valentia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ventnor	44.3	39	46.5	43	50.1	38	59.3	54	64.1	52	60.6	45	60.7	43
Weymouth	44.3	34	45.5	37	49.3	38	58.6	47	—	—	60.9	46	59.7	36
Worthing	43.1	45	45.5	35	49.3	42	59.5	53	64.1	58	60.1	43	60.1	39
Yarmouth	40.7	34	44.5	31	48.4	—	50.1	—	63.5	—	59.1	—	58.2	—
York	40.9	29	43.9	20	49.1	31	59.3	42	64.7	39	59.1	38	59.3	21

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	...	...	£4 500,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	£2,500,000
Currency Reserve	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter						£4,500,000
						<u>£13,500,000</u>

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OVER 500 BRANCHES IN
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BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY

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ESTABLISHED 1810

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Assets - - - - **£74,000,000**

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for all classes of OVERSEAS business.

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Joint Managers—C. K. JORDAN and J. S. STIVEN.

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Commonwealth

Bank of Australia



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LONDON.

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Bankers to—

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.
The Government of the State of South Australia.

The Government of the State of Queensland.
The Government of the State of Tasmania.

The Government of the State of Western Australia.

As at 30th JUNE, 1945.

General Bank Balances	..	..	..	..	£451,095,525
Savings Bank Balances	..	..	..	..	367,559,340
Note Issue Department	..	..	..	..	195,097,356
Rural Credits Department	..	..	..	..	2,508,625
Mortgage Bank Department	..	..	..	..	1,752,835
Other Items	..	..	..	..	24,311,911
					£1,042,325,592

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

Agencies are open at 3,946 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

LONDON BRANCH: 8 OLD JEWRY, E.C.2.

A. H. LEWIS, *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each)	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share)	-	-	-	-	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	£2,200,000

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MOMBASA NAIROBI NAKURU KISUMU ENTebbe KAMPALA JINJA TANGA DAR-ES-SALAAM MWANZA	} Kenya } Uganda } Tanganyika Territory
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The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented, negotiates, and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for Fixed periods not exceeding one year, are available on application. Circular Letters of Credit available throughout the World. Investments at Head Office and Branches.

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THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland. Estd. 1872

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: D. S. FORBES.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.2.

Manager: F. D. BROUGH.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000.

Subscribed Capital, £1,750,000

Reserve Fund, £860,000.

3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £2,601,640 6s. 6d.

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Allora	Capella	Goondiwindi	Laidley	Peranga	Tambo
Aramac	Charleville	Gordonvale	Longreach	Pittsworth	Tannymorel
Ayr	Clifton	Greenmount	Mackay	Proston	Tara
Babinda	Cloncurry	Gympie	Marburg	Ravenshoe	Thangool
Barcaldine	Crow's Nest	Halifax	Mareeba	Redcliffe	Toowoomba
Beaudesert	Cunningham	Hughenden	Maryborough	Richmond	Townsville
Bell	Dalby	Ingham	Millmerran	Rockhampton	Warwick
Biggenden	Esk	Inglewood	Mitchell	Roma	Winton
Biloela	Fortitude Valley	Injune	Monto	St. George	Woolloongabba
Blackall	Gatton	Innisfail	Mossman	Sandgate	
Bollon	George St.	Ipewich	Mundubbera	Sarina	
Boonah	(Brisbane)	Jandowae	Murgon	South Brisbane	
Bundaberg	Gladstone	Kandanga	Nobby	(Melbourne St.)	
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The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

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8 West Smithfield, E.C.1

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Burlington Gardens, W.1

64 New Bond Street, W.1

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OF SOUTH AFRICA
LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	- £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	- £3,500,000

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and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street.

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SOUTH WEST AFRICA, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA,
NYASALAND, KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR AND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.**

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TRANSACTIONED AT ALL BRANCHES AND AGENCIES**

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[253]

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Directors: E. C. WRIGHT, and A. P. MITCHELL.

Secretary: E. C. WRIGHT.

8-10, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

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38, Ship Street, Brighton (Telephone: Brighton 3454);

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Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,175	£933	£740	£635

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age Result at age 70 (Death assumed) }	20 £982	25 £820	30 £677	35 £552	40 £450	45 £363
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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, and 524, 1935

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"The subject is treated in a masterly way. The science of assurance from the standpoint of the Policy-holder could scarcely have been illustrated and explained with greater ability."—City Press.

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(ESTABLISHED 1866)

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Annual Income over

£9,000,000

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The Oldest Canadian Life Office produces

record-breaking figures for 1944

THE Canada Life Assurance Company looks back, with pride, on 98 years of service, and with particular gratification on the figures which it is able to publish for 1944. In many departments these constitute a record in the Company's history. This sound and satisfactory position has been attained by the exercise of a far-sighted policy that has guided through the years and points confidently to the future.

The net new Life Assurances completed in the year amounted to - - - £13,479,147
(Of this £1,677,117 was written in the United Kingdom and Eire)

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The rate of interest earned on the funds of the Company was £4.7.2%

The assets at the 31st December, 1944, amounted to - - - £65,843,298

Assurance in force, after deducting re-assurances, amounted to - - - £170,856,064



Head Office for the British Isles
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City Office:

36/8, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: MANSion House 6326

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Regent Street Branch—MORLEY HOUSE, 314-322, REGENT STREET, W.1.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	...	...	£2,062,471
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	...	...	£1,027,079
TOTAL INCOME	...	...	...	£3,921,000
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	...	£20,090,000

Directors:

Chairman—C. D. MEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—The Right Hon. LORD DENHAM, M.C.

Vice-Chairman—SIR STRATI RALLI, Bt, M.C.

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General Manager—W. A. OSBORNE, F.I.A.

The Company transacts all the principal classes of
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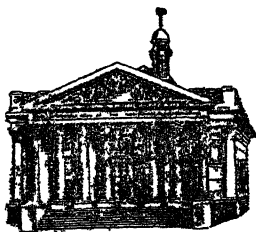
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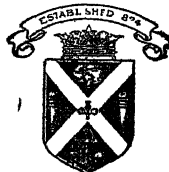
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(Payable half yearly)

ESTD 1875

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1890

**THE CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT
SOCIETY FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO
THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF AND DUMB**

Founded

1836

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Vice-Presidents:

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Rev. V. Jones, London.

Mr. A. W. Taylor, Leeds.

Trustees

Midland Bank Executor & Trustee Co., Ltd.

THERE ARE ABOUT 40,000 DEAF & DUMB IN GT. BRITAIN

The chief objects of the Association are :

1. To promote, advance and protect the welfare of the Adult Deaf.
2. To maintain a pension Fund for aged and infirm Deaf and Dumb people in all parts of the country. Over 130 are in receipt of benefit.
3. To provide and maintain a HOME for aged, infirm and necessitous DEAF AND DUMB.
4. To make grants to the Local Missions and Societies for the Deaf.
5. To make grants for Training Missioners and Welfare Workers to the Deaf.

LEGACIES will be welcomed.

Please send a Subscription or Donation to the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,

LESLIE EDWARDS, 11, WOODLAND AVENUE, LEICESTER.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount left for charitable purposes is, in considerable proportion of cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share in the residuary estate or consisting wholly, or in part, of business interests, blocks of shares, or real estate for which a definite value cannot be given.

Reversionary bequests, where these are absolute (usually on the cesser of life interest, or a period of years) are included, but contingent reversions (dependent upon failure of issue, the failure of prior trusts, or the failure to observe certain conditions, etc.), are not included, unless it is known that the reversion, though nominally contingent, is, in the events which have happened, absolute.

The amounts of residuary bequests are subject to variation of the final winding-up of the estate, owing possibly, to variations in the amount of duty payable (as the figure may place an estate for duty purposes in either a higher or lower category as compared with the original valuation when probate was granted).

The list records the principal bequests published during the year and not necessarily those becoming payable during the year.

Whilst legacies to charity are still as numerous, the very large amounts that have in previous years been available for charitable purposes are not so frequent this year.

There are a number of cases, not included in this list, of a large amount being subscribed to one charity. The Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Richmond, benefit by nearly £45,000 under the Will of Dame Emma C. Marshall. Mr. Geoffrey Baskerville left, subject to life interests, about £35,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Miss Beatrix L. Goldney left over £30,000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

In this year's list it is noteworthy that there is an increased tendency for the testator not to name any specific charity or charities but to leave his property for charitable purposes at the discretion of his executors. An example of this is to be found in the case of Mr. Philip E. Hill, the financier, who left, subject to his wife's life interest, three-fourths of his property for such charities and objects of National benefit, "regard being paid to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund", as the executors in their absolute discretion think proper.

The well-known charities have been well subscribed to during the past year, and hospitals benefit handsomely under the Will of Sir William F. Jury, who left large legacies to well-known hospitals and the residue to ten hospitals and charities, and, in addition, left the sum of £10,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Hill, Philip E., of Windiesham Moor, Windiesham, Surrey, late of Brook Street, W., and Sunninghill Park, Ascot.	£3,008,327	£475,000	Subject to his wife's life interest three-fourths of the residue for such charities and objects of National benefit, regard being paid to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, as the executors in their absolute discretion shall think proper.
Jury, Sir William F., of Kelmscott, St. Peters Hill, Caversham, nr. Reading.	500,738	250,000	£10,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, £5,000 each to the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, Merchant Navy Comforts Service, R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, Charing Cross Hospital, University College Hospital, Guy's Hospital, King's College Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, £3,000 each to Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, Royal Masonic Hospital, St. Dunstons, and Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, £2,000 each to Star and Garter Home for Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, Richmond, London Hospital, and Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund, £1,000 each to the Waifs and Strays Society, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Treloars Cripples Home, Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Bank Clerks' Orphanage, Belgrove Hospital for Children, Clapham Road, Girls' Friendly Society, and Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women. Subject to a life interest the sum of £100,000 as to £5,000 each to London Hospital Brompton Hospital for Consumption, Cancer Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Treloars Cripples' Home, Royal National Lifeboat Inst., and the Cinematograph Trade Bene-

(Continued on page xxiii)

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



Sadness and despair are turned into happiness and hope through the transforming influence of Dr. Barnardo's Homes whose family of once-destitute children is always in the region of 8,000.

**PLEASE SUPPORT THIS NATIONAL
WORK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.**

10/-

will feed one child for a week.

*Cheques, etc. (crossed), payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," should be sent to
233 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.*

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY WELCOME.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Jury, Sir William F.— <i>continued</i>	£	£	volent Fund, and £1,000 each to London Orphan School, Watford, and the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and the remainder thereof to the above ten charities in the same proportions as their respective legacies, and the residue of his property to the above ten charities in equal shares.
Berry, Miss Emmeline, of Poole Road, Bourne- mouth.	246,484	124,500	£1,000 each to St. Dunstons and Fegans Homes. Residue for the Reduction of the National Debt.
Campbell-Johnson, Mrs. Mary J. F., of Woodcote Grove House, Coulsdon, Surrey.	246,842	105,000	£3,000 to Wilts Clergy Widows and Orphans Society, £2,500 to St. John Electrical Institution (London Clinic), £2,000 each to the Church Army, Friends of the Poor, Ladies' Home, Abbey Road, N.W., Hostel of God, Clapham Common, and the Memorial Cottage Hospital, Purley, £1,000 each to St. Andrew's Church, Coulsdon, and Children's Home, Walsingham, Norfolk, £500 each to Royal Free Hospital, Grays Inn Road, Hospital for Consumption, Fulham Road, and London Police Court Mission. Residue for such charitable institution or institutions for helping distressed gentlefolk as her Trustees select.
Melsome, Dr. William S., of The Circus, Bath.	171,947	100,000	Subject to life interests the residue as to one-fourth to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Lancing, for Scholarships at Lancing College, and three-fourths to Queen's College, Cambridge, for scholarships.
Ellis, Sir William H., of West- wood, Ecclesall, Sheffield.	149,301	96,000	£100 to the Organists Benevolent Fund, Residue as to 3/17ths to Uppingham School for endowment, 1/17th each to the Cutlers' Company in Hallamshire, the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths, London, and the Dyer Memorial Fund for the benefit of retired Foremen and their widows, 1/17th, subject to a life interest, to the Benevolent Fund of the Inst. of Civil Engineers, 4/17ths, subject to a life interest, to the Commonalty of Sheffield for making grants to the Incumbents of benefices with the ancient Ecclesiastical Parish of Sheffield, and 6/17ths, subject to life interests, as to two parts to Royal Sheffield Infirmary, two parts to Sheffield Town Trustees for such purposes in respect of their General Estate, and one part each to the Benevolent Fund of the Inst. of Civil Engineers, and the Dyer Memorial Fund.

(Continued on page xxiv)

A HOME from HOME at STREATHAM



We give real HOME LIFE at STREATHAM to 80 incurable invalids, and also provide life pensions of 15/- per week for 300 others able to be with friends or relatives. All are largely dependent on us for help and necessities of life and we APPEAL FOR HELP.

**BRITISH HOME and HOSPITAL
for INCURABLES, STREATHAM, S.W.16**

Telephone: Gipsy Hill 1641

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approved Amount	Objects
Young, Mrs Jessie, of Lissenden, Lindsay Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.	£158,176	£89,000	£3,000 to the Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, Glasgow Subject to the life interest of her husband, residuum equally between St Dunstons, Waifs and Strays Society, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Central London, Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, the N.S.P.C.C., and the R.S.P.C.A.
Hurst, William H of Edale House, Clumber Road East, The Park, Nottingham.	£183,117	£85,000	Subject to a life interest, £200 each to Notts & District Nursing Assoc., Cancer Campaign (Notts branch), Midland Inst for the Blind, Midland Eye Infirmary, Ropewalk, Notts General Infirmary, Notts Adult Deaf & Dumb Society, Notts Gordon Boys' Home, Notts Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, and Notts branch of the National Lifeboat Inst., £500 each, upon trust, to Notts Children's Hospital and Notts Women's Hospital Residue for the provision of Alms Houses
Randles, Sir John S., of Bristowe Hill, Keswick, Cumberland.	£442,446	£83,000	£2,000 to the Trustees for Methodist Chapel Purposes, upon trust, for Keswick Methodist Chapel, £1,000 for the benefit of students in mining and metallurgy at Workington Secondary School and Technical College, £1,000 to the Borough of Workington for some useful purpose, the sum, or balance of sum, promised to the National Council of Social Service, £1,000 towards the "intended New Art Gallery" at Manchester, £2,000 to the Methodist Missionary Society, £1,000

(Continued on page xxv)

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM

An earnest appeal is made for practical interest and support. Will you ask yourself if there is any more deserving object of charity than a hospital for children and if there be any work more full of hope and promise? Do answer by a donation or make a bequest in your Will.

Please remember the little children, who by your benefactions can be helped to grow up into healthy, happy and useful men and women.

The Birmingham Children's Hospital is one of the largest in the World.

Invest in kindness ; it will yield good interest.

ARNOLD TUNSTALL,

House Governor.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approv. Amount.	Objects.
Randles, Sir John S.— <i>continued</i>	£	£	each to the Worn Out Methodist Ministers and Ministers Widows Fund, the Theological Institution Fund, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Trust, the National Children's Home and Orphanage, Manchester and Salford Wesleyan Mission, Workington Infirmary, and Manchester Royal Infirmary. One-sixth of the residue to the Trustees for Methodist Chapel Purposes, for extending hospitality to Missionaries and their wives visiting England, and other visitors from overseas, one-sixth of the residue for such Hospitals and Infirmarys as his trustees may select, and one-sixth of the residue for such Educational Institutions or Colleges, or for the foundation of Scholarships, or otherwise for the promotion of education, each one-sixth share to be limited to £11,500 and any remaining to the Methodist Missionary Society.
Hurst, Mrs. Emily, of Sil- verdale, Haslemere, Surrey.	147,000	82,000	Subject to a life interest, the residue equally between the Salvation Army, Church Army, British Israel World Federation, St Dunstons, Winter Distress League, and British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.
Edwards, George H., of Bagborough House, nr. Taunton, Somerset.	154,764	75,000	£2,500 upon trust for the erection of a Village Hall at Bagborough. Subject to a life interest, £5,000 to St Albans Hospital and Dispensary to endow two beds, £5,000 to

(Continued on page xxvii)

A FUTURE OF PROMISE

The Church Army is planning for the part it must play in winning the post-war world for Christ. Men and women of the Forces are being brought into friendly contact with the Church through the medium of Church Army Mobile Canteens, Recreation Centres, Mobile Entertainment Coaches and Chapels, Mobile Libraries, Cinemas, etc., and the Evangelists who work amongst them, Church Army Evangelists and Sisters in parishes, Mission Vans, News Teams and Moral Welfare workers are playing a vital part.

All these things are paving the way for widespread evangelization in which lies the only hope for the world of to-morrow.

Your help is needed to forward these plans.

Cheques, etc., should be made payable to the Church Army crossed "Barclay's a/c Church Army," and sent to the Rev. Prebendary HUBERT H. TREACHER, General Secretary and Head,



Headquarters: 55 BRYANSTON STREET, LONDON, W.1

THE DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND

This Fund, established over a century ago, helps Merchant Seamen when in distress. The Lord Charles Beresford Rest is the haven to which they steer when in need of shelter, food or clothing.

Over 213,413 assisted since its foundation in 1827.

WILL YOU SEND A CONTRIBUTION TO THIS OLD
ESTABLISHED CHARITY? LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Subscriptions and Donations should be sent to the Chairman, Admiral H. L. P. Heard,
C.B., D.S.O., c/o The Sailors' Home, Dock Street, London Docks, London, E.1.

Name.	Gross Value. of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Edwards, George H.— <i>continued</i>	£	£	Taunton Hospital, £3,000 to London Hospital, £2,000 to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, £1,000 each to Charing Cross Hospital, Poplar Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Society, British Hospital and Home for Incurables, N.S.P.C.C., and the Bisset Fund of West Bagborough, £500 each to Miss Charman's Homes, Sydenham, Royal Surgical Aid Society, Governesses Benevolent Inst., and Waifs and Strays Society, and £200 for the Aged and Infirm Deaf and Dumb. Ultimate residue between St. Albans Hospital and Dispensary, Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, London Hospital, Waifs and Strays Society, N.S.P.C.C., and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Haward, Miss Mary E., of The Hotel Curzon, Brighton.	114,362	73,000	£1,000 each to Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, Sussex County Hospital, New Sussex Hospital for Women, Brighton, Theatre Girls' Club, Soho, Royal Surgical Aid Society, and British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, £500 to Croydon General Hospital, and residue to Croydon General Hospital, London Hospital, British Home and Hospital for Incurables, and the Artists' Benevolent Fund, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

(Continued on page xxvii)

THE DEBT OF HONOUR

The alleviation of distress amongst ex-Service men and women, including the disabled and their dependents, and the care of those left behind by the men who fell in action, are the foremost of the many responsibilities which the British Legion has undertaken since 1921. The second World War has added materially to this great work. Annual expenditure is rapidly increasing, and an appeal is earnestly made for legacies—to safeguard the future of the Legion's work for those to whom the Nation owes so much.

REMEMBER—the British Legion helps ex-Service men and women of ALL ranks, ALL Services and ALL Wars.

EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND

RICHMOND, SURREY

Full details of all beneficent activities and Forms of Bequest can be obtained on request

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. ESTABLISHED 1765

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Mary.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable. Over 4,000 Mothers and Babies, attended annually in the Hospital, at their own Homes and at the Ante Natal, Post Natal, and Welfare Clinics.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [148]

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Plummer, Robert, of Hoo Meavy House, Clearbrook, Yelverton, Devon.	£ 102,207	£ 70,000	Subject to a life interest, residue between Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Guy's Hospital, Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, University College Hospital and the Salvation Army.
Teichman, Sir Eric, G.C.M.G., C.L.E., of Honingham Hall, Norfolk.	138,654	65,000	Subject to his wife's life interest, £1,000 to Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and Honingham Hall Estate and ultimate residue upon various trusts to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Rosser, Frank S., of Sunnyside, Oakwood Av., Gately, Cheshire.	105,802	61,000	Residue to accumulate and then £1,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and £100 to Timber Trades' Benevolent Fund. Remainder between Manchester Royal Infirmary, Ancoats Hospital, Salford Royal Hospital, Duchess of York Hospital for Babies, Boys' and Girls' Refuges and Homes, and Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Inst.
Lazarus, Arthur L., of Broom Hall, Oxshott, Surrey, and Goring Hotel, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.	110,325	60,000	On the death of his wife he left £1,000 to the Jewish Aged Nedy Pension Society, £1,000 to Cobham Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, and, subject to life interests, remainder between St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, Jewish Board of Guardians, and Bearsted Memorial Hospital.
Gaunt, Benjamin E., of 39 Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, Yorks.	135,632	60,000	On the death of his wife he left £15,000 between the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, Army Benevolent Fund, and King George's Fund for Sailors, £500 each to the Eventide Home, Girls' Probation Home, Slum Posts, Inebriates' Homes, Hadleigh Farm Colony, and Barnsley

(Continued on page xxviii)

THE GORDON BOYS' SCHOOL

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patrons—H.M. THE KING. H.M. QUEEN MARY.

Chairman Executive Committee—FIELD-MARSHAL LORD CHETWODE, Bt., G.C.B.,

O.M., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L.

Treasurer—E. J. BUXBURY, Esq., M.C., J.P.

The SCHOOL is SITUATED AT WEST END, WORKING, between Bagshot and Basing.

The School is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 13 and 16, and gives them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Navy, Army, Air Force or Mercantile Marine. Subjects taught include:—Engineering, Carpentry, Tailoring, Shoemaking and Band Music.

Conditions of Admission.—1. The age for admission is from 13 to 16 years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from physical or mental infirmity. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the School. A guaranteed payment of £52 annually during his stay at the School will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. **SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS are URGENTLY NEEDED** in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.1, by the Treasurer and Commandant at the School, from whom any further information can be obtained.

COMMANDANT—Brigadier F. A. HILBO RN

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.)

228 Great Portland Street, London, W.1

Telephone: EUSTON 5131

The Fund was established in 1921. It is the central appeals organisation for 15 participating Societies, through which the training, maintenance in employment and general welfare facilities for the 14,000 BLIND OF GREATER LONDON are provided.

Legacies and Donations are urgently needed, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Object.
<p>Gaunt, Benjamin E.— <i>continued</i></p>	£	£	<p>Local Corps, all of the Salvation Army, £1,000 each to St. Mary's Parish Church, Barnsley, Regent Street Congregational Church, Barnsley, Pitt Street Methodist Church, Barnsley, British Empire Cancer Campaign, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, St. Dunstons, and British Hospital and Home for Incurables, Streatham, £500 each to Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A. Barnsley branch, Lady Harriet Wentworth and Barnsley Charity, Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal, Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, British Red Cross Society, Barnsley and District Nursing Assoc., Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, Malvern, and the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, all his holding in McLintock & Sons, Ltd., to Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, and ultimate remainder to the said hospital building fund. Ultimate residue to the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association.</p>
<p>Smiles, Miss Janet P., of Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat, Scotland.</p>	81,669	58,000	
<p>Norton, Capt. Harry B., of 66 Surrey Rd., Bournemouth.</p>	198,168	58,000	<p>£2,500 to the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth. £1,000 to the Eventide Homes, Castle Lane, Bournemouth, £1,000 to Bournemouth Blind Aid Society, £500 to St. John's Church, Surrey Road, Bournemouth. Residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Church Army, and Salvation Army for Darkest England Social Scheme.</p>

PLEASE GIVE A THOUGHT
TO THE NEEDS
OF
GUY'S HOSPITAL
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.1.
WHICH HAS SERVED THE COUNTRY
IN WAR AND PEACE
FOR
220 YEARS

Imperial Cancer Research Fund

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1939.

Patron—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The Rt. Hon. The EARL of HALIFAX, K.G., P.C.

Chairman of the Council—Professor H. R. DEAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Hon. Treasurer—Sir HOLBURT WARING, Bt., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

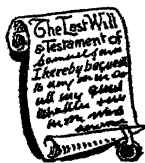
Director—Professor W. E. GYE, F.R.S.

The Fund was founded in 1902 under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England and is governed by representatives of many medical and scientific institutions. It is a centre for research and information on Cancer and carries on continuous and systematic investigations in up-to-date laboratories at Mill Hill. Our knowledge has so increased that the disease is now curable in ever greater numbers. **LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS are urgently needed for the maintenance and extension of our work.**

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Holburt Waring, Bt., at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby bequeath the sum of £ *to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund*
(*Treasurer, Sir Holburt Waring, Bt.*), at Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that the Treasurer's receipt shall be a good discharge for such legacy.



WHERE THERE'S A WILL there's a way to help **THE LOCK HOSPITAL** AND HOME

Founded 1746.

(Chairman - THE LORD KINNAIRD)

which for nearly 200 years has cared medically, socially and spiritually for adult and child sufferers from venereal disease. Patients come from all parts of the country. Your contribution will help in our work against Hereditary Disease amongst innocent children.

A further feature of the Work is the After-Care and Reclamation of Women Patients, who, trained and found employment, can face a bright and happy future, in place of the darkest outlook.

The Hospital is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and receives no grants from State or public authorities.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE MOST GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED, AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN,

at the LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME,
91, DEAN STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.1.

LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY INVITED.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

is open for treatment in
ALL DEPARTMENTS
 including specialities such as the
DIABETIC DEPARTMENT
 for patients from near and far

Please send to
 CHAIRMAN, KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, DENMARK HILL, S E 5

THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

The First Birth Control Clinic in the British Empire.

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday) Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. FREE.

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BIRTH CONTROL LIBRARY (Lending and Reference)
 Also and

MUSEUM (open daily as above)

HEADQUARTERS OF BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION

Address 106/108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.
 Also Branches in various towns.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

92, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S W. 1

Director & Treasurer R FIELDING OULD, M D, M R.C.P., M A

ITS POLICY.

The Society advocates the total abolition of all scientific experiments on living animals which are calculated to cause pain. By every means in its power the Society endeavours to promote the welfare of animals, and to protect them from cruel exploitation. Members Annual Subscription, 10/- Life Membership, £5.

Subscription to "The Animals' Defender," the Organ of the Society, 1/6 per annum, post free. Cheques (crossed 'Bank of England') and P O s should be made payable to

The National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Telephone—VICTORIA 4705

Telegraphic Address—ZOOPHILIST, SOWEST, LONDON

*Homes
 for the
 Homeless*

Orphanhood and poverty are but two of the many causes that render children homeless in a very real sense. The National Children's Home was founded to help such girls and boys, and it has now nearly 4,000 in its care. Your gift will help us to carry on.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE

Chief Offices

HIGHBURY PARK,

LONDON,

N.5

The National Society for Epileptics CHALFONT COLONY, BUCKS.

Patron **HIS MAJESTY THE KING**

In this beautiful Colony comprising some 350 acres nearly six hundred epileptic men, women and children are following the avocations of ordinary life engaged in farm work and industries, and taking part in athletic recreation.

The waiting list is long and FUNDS for EXTENSION of the COLONY are urgently needed. Will you do something to save the epileptic from a life of involuntary idleness, which leads so often to deterioration and to the serious aggravation of the disease?

Secretary—G. A. C. PRINSTON

Offices **CHALFONT COLONY, CHALFONT ST. PETER, BUCKS.**

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND In all that affects a child's welfare the N.S.P.C.C.'s aid is always ready. Last year 107,312 child victims of ill-treatment and neglect were helped towards a happier, more tolerable life.

Much of the work of the Society is educational. By distributing booklets and by public meetings, it is continuously engaged, through its agencies in England, Ireland and Wales, in securing proper treatment for children. The Society has also made notable contributions to Child Welfare legislation, including the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Acts of 1889, 1894, 1904, and the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

DONATIONS and LEGACIES will ensure that others in the future will be helped.

President
H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH

N.S.P.C.C.
NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Hon. Treasurer **Sir Spencer J. Portal**
16 Victory House, Leicester Square
London W.C.1

The Prince of Wales's General Hospital LONDON, N.15

Serves 750,000 of London's workers in the large industrial district of North-East London.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director,
J. C. BURDETT, D.S.O., M.C.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB 413 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Founded 1848
Patron **H.M. THE KING**

President **THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**

Hon. Treasurers **REV. ERIC BARNES, SIR JOHN H. OAKLEY, G.B.E.**

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND PART OF KENT.
There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area.

Some features of our work

Individual Help—A specially trained staff of Chaplains and Lay workers spend their lives among them, assisting them to secure employment—interpreting in all difficulties in hospitals, courts and prisons.
Reserve Home for Deaf and Dumb Girls—for those who, already handicapped by affliction, have fallen by the way.
The Blind, Deaf and Dumb—to enable those without sight, hearing, in many cases speech, to live a human life.
Home for Deaf and Dumb Men.

Gifts gratefully acknowledged by Secretary, R.A.D.D., 413 Oxford Street, W.1.

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

(Incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 1942)

HACKNEY ROAD, LONDON, E.2 and branches

Patrons -

**HIS MAJESTY THE KING
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**

President :

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Chairman :

BRIG.-GEN. SIR HILL CHILD., BART, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

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*Evacuated to country centres and moving in due course to new premises when erected
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Founded 1758

Patrons - H.M. The King. H.M. Queen Mary.

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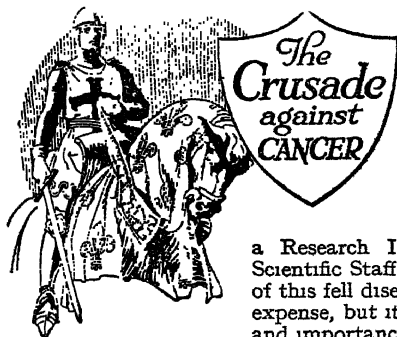
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